Atlanta Merchants FIND CUSTOMERS Through the Columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

This Paper Contains TWENTY PAGES. First Part—1 to 8.

VOL. XXI. 20 PAGES. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1888. 20 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

J. M. HIGH

BACK :: AGAIN :: FROM :: NEW :: YORK!

The Most Successful Trip He Ever Made.

The Political Excitement in New York has been intense, Business Completely Demoralized. Every Importer and Manufacturer anxious to Unload. Everybody excited on the Tariff Issue. High was in a position to take Advantage of this Condition of Things. High and his Able Assistants Scoured the Market, buying right and left.

60 Cents on the Dollar Was His Limit on Goods,

But They Secured Many Lots at 50 Cents, and Even Less Than Half-Price.

Cloaks. Cloaks. Cloaks.

Thousands upon thousands of the newest and handsomest Wraps ever shown in Atlanta. All of them were bought at about half-price. High fortunately secured many lots from the following well-known houses: Benjamin & Casperry, Popkins & Marks, A. Friedlander & Co., Meyer, Janasson & Co., Brumenthal Bros., Brownald & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., and lots of other concerns at about one-half the regular prices.

The "Nadjy" Long Wrap is one of the latest and most extreme styles. 6 lots of fine imported Nadjys, elegantly braided garments, worth $75; to go at $39.75.

New Irish Peasants, twenty-eight styles to choose from.

New angel sleeve Paletots, fifty-eight imported samples, no two alike.

Bell and angel sleeve Newmarkets, over 150 styles to select from.

All grades in Beavers, Broadcloths, Checks, Plaids and stripes.

Jackets! Jackets!

A world of them. Immense lots of fine imported goods that were bought at 50c on the dollar.

1 lot 359 black beaver Jackets, elegantly braided, satin-faced, extra front lappet. Importer's price was in October $10.50, and they are worth $12.50 in any store; High's price this week $6.50.

987 Jackets, importers' samples, terra cotta, Bismarck brown, ox blood goblin, fine tailor made goods, satin faced. These garments are worth double the price, $5 each.

565 plaid and solid colored Newmarkets goods bought at one third the regular price. Best ever offered at $4 85.

Only 43 Fine Stockenet Newmarkets, tailor made and silk bound. Worth $13 each to go at $6.50.

Fancy Newmarkets in bell and angel sleeves. Stripes, plaid and plain Beavers. Grand bargains at $9.50, $10, $11.50, $12, up to $18.50 each.

98 Fine Broadcloth Nadjys, worth $14.75, to go at $8.50.

365 Raglans. Some of them tight-fitting, but near all loose fronts with gathered and puffed backs. They are all foreign made and to be appreciated must be seen.

Modjeskas! Modjeskas!

1859 Fine Modjeskas just opened. They are the prettiest cut of any short wrap. They come in all colors, and most of them are lavishly braided. The prices are $5.75, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $10.50, $12.50, and on up to the very finest imported.

ON MONDAY

1 lot of Matlasae Short Wraps fur trimmed. A grand bargain at $4.79.

359 Black Beaver-cloth Walking Jackets with plain and bell sleeves, at from $3.50 to $5 each.

Something New.

All-over Braided Walking Jackets at $7.50, $8.50 and $12.50, worth $15, $20 and $25. The above are imported, and some are lined throughout with the finest satin.

Do not spend a dollar or a dime elsewhere before looking through High's great Whitehall Street Bazaar. The late arrivals of new goods, bought under the most advantageous circumstances, enable this house to undersell everybody.

J. M. HIGH.

HIGH'S $12.50 Plush Sacque

Is better and finer than any $16.50 garment in the city.

Our $15 Plush Sacque cannot be had elsewhere in Atlanta under $20.

Grand sale of 45 fine Seal Plush Modjeskas at $15, guaranteed can't be matched under $21.50.

Seal Plush Modjeskas and Wraps at $17.50, $20, $22,50, $25, $27.50, $30 and $32.50.

The above are all trimmed in real Alaska Seal.

New lot Seal Plush Sacques with real seal fastenings and trimmings, all sizes, grand drives, from $17.50 to $37.50. They have just come. They are exclusive styles. The maker is the best in the world. He won't sell anybody else here.

Misses' and Children's Gretchens, Newmarkets and Havelocks,

ALL SHAPES,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES.

No failure to fit! No failure to please!
No failure to save you money!

Misses' "Nadjys," Elegant Braided Misses' Angel Sleeve Newmarkets, Misses' Bell Sleeve Newmarkets.

Misses Newmarkets, tight fitting, Misses' loose front Newmarkets, with Angel and Bell sleeves and Puffed Back, in Plaids and Stripes and Solid colors, at $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $8.50 to $18.50.

The largest stock of Misses' cloaks in the south.

Children's Gretchins, a bewildering assortment at $1, $1.25, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $7.50, $8, $8 50, $8.75, $9, $9.50, $9.75 and $10.

Just opened a large lot of broadcloth garments for ladies.

Broadcloth jackets, broadcloth short wraps, broadcloth Newmarkets.

Broadcloth Raglans, broadcloth Nadjys.

They are all the go in New York now.

Cashmere Scarfs,

500 embroidered cashmere scarfs at 75c.

700 fine Paris scarfs at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $2.75 and $3. All are half price.

On Monday I offer one lot of 103 fine Scotch cloth shawls worth $4.50 at $1.50 each.

Jerseys! Jerseys!

Cotton Jerseys at 33c, silk finished Jerseys at 50c, all wool Jerseys at 73c, tailor-made Jerseys at $1, bretone front Jerseys at $1.50, imported Jerseys at $2.25, braided Jerseys at $1.50.

All colors in fine cashmere Jerseys at $1.50.

Braided Jerseys in all colors at from $2.40 to $4.00.

J. M. High dares any dealer to try and match his prices. It can't be done, for they are matchless. High's is no stock concern. It don't make any difference whether he makes or loses money, there is no dividend paid to sustain special New York partners.

Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

Come and see the new lay-out. All the very latest styles at about one-half what they sold at a month ago. High's Dress Goods stock is enormous.

ON MONDAY MORNING

I will offer 500 mill remnants of Lorraine Manufacturing Company, double width fancy Dress Goods, worth 25c yard; at 10c yard.

J. M. HIGH.

2,000 yards Cashmere Surah Twills and Beiges, all mill remnants and short pieces, all wool filling, worth 20c yard; to go at 7½c yard.

1,500 yards mill remnants of fine double width Dress Goods, worth—some of them—three times the price; to go at 12½c yard.

40 pieces fine, all wool Cashmere, full forty inches wide, and the same quality as has always been sold at 50c; now at 35c.

READ—1 lot of 38 inch Tricots, look like all wool, but they are slightly mixed; goods worth fully 29c, to go at 15c yard.

MERCHANTS!

This is a Remarkable Bargain.

1 lot of all wool French Serges, not many colors, but the goods are all pure wool and 38 inches wide, advertised elsewhere as plums at 50c; High's retail price 25c yard.

90 pieces French Surah Royals, every thread wool, extra width goods, and we unhesitatingly pronounce them a decided bargain at 50c yard.

9 pieces Side Band Habit Cloth, goods worth in October $1.50 yard; to go now at 75c.

50 pieces fine French Plaids, elegant goods for combinations and children's wear, $1 goods; sacrificed this week at 50c yard.

High still holds the fort on Broadcloths, a late importation. It was our good luck to secure, so we will show you all the new shades of a very fine cloth at $1 yard.

Another case of finest French Broadcloths, selling at retail in New York at $3. High bought a big lot at a discount for cash and offers the finest imported closhs ai $2 yard.

38 inch English Henriettas at 25c.

40 inch all Henriettas at 35c.

80 pieces extra fine all wool Henriettas, silk finish at 75c.

49 pieces finest Henriettas made, 46 inches wide, latest shades, full silk facad, goods worth $1.75 yard in any retail store, High offers them now at 98c yard.

Other houses may advertise bargains, in dress goods, but be sure and come and see High's lay out this week. If you want a cheap dress, a medium priced dress, or the finest dress goods in America, come and look, we will guarantee to please you, and moreover will save you a nice little sum.

One lot 45 inch all wool plaid dress goods now at 50c yard.

One lot 56 inch all wool ladies cloth at 50c yard.

50 pieces fine habit cloth, real broadcloth finish, a bonanza at 50c yard.

We will offer this week two cases of fine Scotch Cheviots, all wool, 38, 40 and 42 inches wide. They are worth a deal more than the price, 29c yard.

A few combination suits left. They will be halfed this week.

Henriettas. Henriettas.

New shades, late novel combinations—the fine silk finished Henriettas. They are worth your while to look at.

1,000 pieces assorted job lot dress goods, grand values at 9½, 12, 15, 18, 20c.

2 cases fine all wool Heather cloths worth 60c, to go now at 35c yard.

A special onslaught in Silks and Dress Goods. We opened many new cases last week. Beautiful goods and bought way under market value. High never cares for quantity. New York men know he is not afraid of big lots. Piles and piles of the prettiest goods of the season will be offered at prices that are bound to tempt.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

—AN—

Avalanche of Bargains.

The silk market in America has been greatly depressed. Silks are bound to go higher; they can't be made for the money. High bought an immense lot of them last week at his own price.

J. M. HIGH.

On Monday

A SPECIAL SALE OF

Black Dress Silks.

1 Lot Cashmere finish worth $1, yard at 75c

1 Lot Heavy Gros Grain, finely finished worth $1.50, at 98c.

1 Lot Fine Black Rhadamers, never before offered under $1, now at 75c.

1 Lot Fine Satin Luxore, good value at $1.50, now at 98c.

$2.00 Black Silks at $1.25.

$2.25 Black Silks at $1.50.

$2.75 Black Silks at $1.75.

160 Pieces Fine Silk Plushes at 59c yard.

132 Pieces best quality Colored French Failles. Goods sold at other Atlanta stores for $1.75. T'was late in the season. I bought them at half price and am going to let them go at 98c a yard.

Evening Costumes

—AND—

Bridal Outfits

A Great Specialty With Us.

Dress Trimmings

J. M. High secured several large lots of very stylish Dress Trimmings at less than half price.

1 Lot fancy Silk and Gilt Braids, worth 75c, at 35c yard.

1 Lot fancy Galloons, Bands and Braids. Actual value $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Choice lot 50c yard.

This week will be a banner week in High's Cloak Department. The thousands of new garments bought so cheap by our buyers last week are bound to draw and attract a crowd Out of town merchants who want to replenish their stocks would do well to call. We are always glad to see them.

HIGH'S

Black and Mourning

Dress Goods Department

Asks your inspection of the following remarkable bargains:

36 Pieces 40-inch all wool French Serge, worth 45c, at 29c.

1 Case 42-inch Cashmere D'Ecosse at 37½c, worth 50c.

1 Lot wide all wool Tricot at 39c.

44-Inch Tyrol Serge, worth 60c, at 42½c.

48-Inch silk finish Henrietta, never sold under 85c, at 65c.

Our 75c Henrietta Cloth has not as yet been matched by anyone.

Here is the cream of the department: 87½c yard for the celebrated Silver Braid Henrietta; we claim it to be better goods than our neighbors advertise at $1.

Big lot of Priestly's and other celebrated makes of Crepe Cloths, Melrose, Drap de Alma, Alys, Venetian Habit Cloth, Armure Checks, Biarritz Cords, Diva Cloths and many others, at a saving of at least 20 per cent to any buyer.

Some concerns here advertise Priestly's Henriettas, and they haven't a yard in their house. Buyers, take notice. See that the brand is stamped on the varnished board. All others are imitations.

Priestly's $1.25 Henrietta at 98c.
Priestly's $1.75 Henrietta at $1.47.
Priestly's $2.00 Henrietta at $1.65.
Priestly's $2.25 Henrietta at $1.85.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS!

J. M. HIGH.

We have been very fortunate to secure from several mills a large lot of fine Bed Blankets at less than cost to the makers. Now we propose having a little run on them. Now is the chance to buy.

120 pairs ten-quarter White Sacramento Blankets at $1.98.

2 cases extra quality White Blankets at $2.50.

1 case the Celebrated Montreal White Blankets, all wool, and worth $5.75, to go at $3.98.

600 pairs fine white California Blankets at 60c on the dollar.

50 bales Gray Blankets at less than can be had elsewhere.

2,000 Comforts, best bargains ever shown, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Bargains in Crib Blankets and Lap Robes every day this week.

J. M. High challenges any and all Atlanta merchants to name such prices on Dry Goods and Cloaks this week as he will. The truth of the business is, some Atlanta merchants would make money by buying their stocks at High's.

HIGH'S

Kid Glove Department.

We will place on sale on Monday morning one lot ladies kid gloves in small sizes, that are cheap at 50c at 25c pair.

98 dozen 4 button embroidered black kid gloves actual value 85c, to force them off 50c pair.

126 dozen genuine kid gloves, 4 button, elegantly embroidered, regular retail price $1.25. We secured them from an importer who wanted the money and offer them as a great bargain to the ladies of Atlanta at 75c pair.

The great specialty of our glove department is our $1 kid glove. Our customers are always pleased with them and we pronounce them the very best in this country.

Remember we fit all gloves to the hand and guarantee satisfaction.

HIGH'S

Handkerchief Department.

At 8 o'clock on Monday will place on sale 100 dozen ladies' sheer embroidered linen handkerchiefs, goods retailing at the very best stores in America at 50c. We distribute them at 25c each.

168 dozen ladies' hemstiched handkerchiefs, lovely new borders, claimed by other houses here to be special bargains at 10c. High's Monday price 5c each.

800 dozen children's handkerchiefs at one cent each.

HIGH'S

Hat Department.

Will close out on Monday morning a lot of ladies' felt hats—they are all slightly damaged—manufacturers' imperfection, they would be worth 85c if this were not the case. But to make things lively we will sell them at 10c each.

NOTIONS.

Leather match safes 15c.
Cotton belting 5c a yard.
Whalebone casing 5c yard.
30 inch solid leather shawl straps 35c.
English pins 5c.
Gents' nickel plated scarf holders 5c.
Swan down face powders 15c; a bottle of cologne given with every box.
Tablets, note paper 5c.
Ladies' crape stone lace pins 15c.
Children's hose supporters 10c.
Shirt pearl buttons 5c a dozen.
150 gross metal buttons, all colors, new styles just opened at 10c a dozen; worth 25c.
Kirby beard hair pins 3c paper.
French shoe polish 10c.
Fine tooth combs 5c.

J. M. HIGH.

Round combs 5c, 10c, 15c.
Bay rum 10c a bottle.
Gents' solid pearl collar buttons 5c.
Colgate's extract of cashmere bouquet 26c.
Robert's parabola gold eyed needles 5c.
Darning balls 5c.
Barbow's flax thread 8c a spool.
Safety pins, large and small, 5c a dozen.
Hair pins (100 assorted) for 5c a box.
Hand bags 20c.
Best blacking brushes made for 25c.
Shaving brushes 10c.
American tape 3c a roll.
American pins 1c a paper.
Steel thimbles 3c.
Mending cotton 1c a skein.
Military hooks and eyes 5c dozen.
Amber hair pins 3c each.
Turkey red in hanks 15c.
150 new Russian leather purses 50, 75, $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.
60 in. linen corset lacers 5c.
Ladies' solid gold front cuff buttons $1.
Jet head hat pins 10c dozen.
The faultless dress shields 10c pair, regular price 20c.
Two large spools basting cotton for 5c.
Yankee shaving soap 10c.
Colgate's white wing toilet soap 20c box, 3 cakes in box.
Improved tracers 10c.
French darning cotton 6c a ball.
Key rings 5c.
Glove buttoners 3c.
Imported cuff and collar boxes 10c.
60 in. tape line 5c.
Nickel plated case tape measure 60 in. for 20c.
Knitting needles 5c set.
Bone crochet needles 5c.
Fine shoe buttoners 5c.
27 in. Eureka rubber cloth 60c.
Oil silk $1 per yard.

Everybody thought that Cleveland would be elected. Overloaded manufacturers and importers were afraid of free trade, and made great concessions to unload. High was in New York during all the excitement, and bought many large lots at his own price. If you want goods at importation price visit High's stores this week.

HIGH'S MERINO UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Some land slides here. People who want to get two for one, should call, and that early.

100 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, pearl button, silk stitched, fine gauze, never sold as fine under 50c. This lot to early buyers 39c. Pants to match same price.

Some folks have been bragging about ladies' Ribbed Vests at 75c. On Monday we sell a better one at 50c.

HERE IS A CONVINCER.

New York doctors claim that there is virtue in Camel's Hair Underwear. We secured a large lot of Ladies' Vests and Pants, Camel's Hair goods. The Vests are embroidered and have pearl buttons. The regular retail price is $1. This lot is slightly imperfect, and they go at 59c.

JUST OPENED,

—10 CASES OF—

Gents' Merino and Camel's Hair Underwear

Goods bought way down, and will be offered this week at 70c on the dollar.

See what you think of these quotations.
Double width Tricots, at 15c yard.
All wool Red Flannel at 10c yard.
Lonsdale Cambric at 6¼c yard.
Wamsutta Bleaching, full yard wide, short lengths at 8c yard.
Yard wide Sea Island at 5c yard.
800 pieces full Standard prints at 5c a yard.
Elegant Cashmere Scarfs at 75c,
Evening shades in fine Satins at 25c.
All wool French Plaid Flannels at 20c yard.
Embossed Waiters' Silver Finish at 10c each.
Be sure and see our 25c all wool French Serge, double width.
Great Bargains in Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery and Linens.

J. M. HIGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.
WINTERSTOCK NOW READY
BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS,
Men. Clothing for Boys
g for Children.
LETE STOCK EVER SHOWN
CH BROS.,
ilors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.
MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.
N & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
ton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
ACHINERY and TOOLS
ought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods,
ing, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the
eron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen
e Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST.
DAL!
LIME!
PLASTER PARIS,
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENTS,
TA STOVE FLUES!
LE SONS,
LANTA, GA.
USEHOLD LINENS.
NEN STORE,
Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of
hold Linens
olesale and Retail.
IAM ERSKINE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
COR. SEVENTH AND E STREETS.
MAN BROS
HE ONLY
URING CLOTHIERS.
y One Price.
HITEHALL STREET.
instituted the ONE
em. We mark prices
n PLAIN FIGURES!
can be relied upon as
LOWEST, consistent
CLASS WORKMAN-
ATERIAL.
n to the facilities which
xperience secure, WE
UFACTURERS AND
U THE PROFIT
retailers necessarily
NUFACTURER.
MAN BROS
anufacturing Clothiers,
Whitehall Street.

OPPORTUNITIES LOST.

HOW PRETTY STAGE WOMEN ARE BADLY SPOILED.

The Election Days Are Gone, the Saddest of the Year—Ethel Sprague and Her Future—Stage Gossip of Interest.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1888.—The election has come and gone—gone to the dogs, in the opinion of the good democrats of New York. But whatever the result, the theatrical managers are happy. There is nothing on earth so calculated to make the managerial heart sick as a howling mob of fifty thousand people yelling "Rats! Rats! Chinese Rats!" or some such delectable nonsense while the best seats in the house are going begging and the famous stars are playing to audiences like that of which Punch Wheeler talks—"Five lamps, and two of 'em went out after the first act."

And now it is gone—gone but not forgotten. Most of the Thespians are democrats, and many a good week's salary has gone with Cleveland's chances. But the biggest losers are those ambitious gentlemen who thought they could make some new attraction go despite the election excitement.

The only thing they were able to make go was their money. That went easily enough.

Volumes could be written upon the subject of the whims and fancies of fair women and still the half would not be told.

The fair maiden or matron whose physical beauty is profusely displayed in her ball costume is just now shocked in a highly commendable degree at the costume of one of the participants in the Midsummer Night's Dream revival, and this same costume is being variously commented upon by the press.

The young woman who takes the part of Oberon is the much discussed. The reason for it all is simply that she appears with her left shoulder entirely bare—no straps or anything of the sort to hide the pink beauty of her anatomy. The costume is cut so as to run obliquely from the neck at the right to the left armpit. The philosopher may say that this is no worse than the costumes of the tens of thousands of women whose shoulders are concealed by nothing but the most fragile straps imaginable, but the society woman is shocked at such an idea and experience teaches me that the society woman usually has her own way.

You may be sure that everybody looks at Oberon's shoulders.

Duncan Harrison and Joe Howard are the dramatis persona in a little episode which would be a sensation were it not for the fact that the election excitement swallowed it up.

The episode was nothing more nor less than a horsewhipping.

Howard was the person attacked and Harrison was at the other end of the whip.

Nobody seems to know the cause of it all. Neither of the principals will talk. Harrison says Howard knows what it is for and Howard keeps his mouth shut.

All of which makes the curious more curious and everybody is wondering what it all means.

The Sun publised a day or two ago a talk with a well-known theatrical manager which contained some "powerful" sensitible ideas.

"It is astonishing to observe," says the manager, "how little sense some women of beauty and genius display in this world. Give a girl a plain face and she will exhibit good sense and wisdom in mapping out her course in life; but stamp her with a heritage of beauty, and the result cannot fail to be disastrous in nine cases out of ten. Take Fay Templeton and Sadie Martinot as examples. Speaking as a theatrical manager, I doubt if two women more thoroughly capable of money-making could have been found in the profession three years ago than these. Both are pretty, clever, accomplished and bright. Sadie Martinot unquestionably stood at the head of the comic opera stage, and Fay Templeton was the best burlesque woman in the country. Where are they today? Templeton is singing in "Evangeline" out in 'Frisco, and doing so badly that the papers are scoring her sharply for her lack of interest in the profession and the manner in which she slights her part, while Martinot is wandering about New York without an engagement, broken-spirited and more or less ill. Miss Templeton ran away from the Fourteenth Street theatre when she was making the greatest hit of her life to go to Paris with Osborne, and Miss Martinot's temper is so peculiar that she has managed successfully to get herself out of every prominent engagement into which her genuis and beauty led her. A twisted nose or a queer eye for Miss Templeton or Miss Martinot would doubtless have spoiled the beauty of these pretty women, but they would have developed an amount of good sense from the infliction which would have amply repaid them for the lack of beauty.

A young woman who is receiving enough notice from the press to turn any young woman's head is Ethel Sprague, daughter of Kate Chase Sprague.

Miss Ethel, who is sweet 17, and is described as bright and brainy, with magnificent physical development, is already talked of as a candidate for stage fame.

Not that she has made her debut yet. Just now she is a student at the Lyceum school, but it is announced that she is surely enough destined for the stage and her mother is enthusiastic over her prospects.

If she isn't too badly spoiled by newspaper talk she may amount to something.

This week has been wofully devoid of theatrical novelties. In fact, there is nothing new at any of the theatres, and about the only interest manifested is in the approaching engagement of Mary Anderson, who will appear at Palmer's on Tuesday evening in "A Winter's Tale," Margaret Mather is here with a strong company, but not "under the management of J. M. Hill." As for the rest, "Lord Chumley," Hoyt's Skits, Dockstaden and Daly furnish much that is worth seeing. Booth and Barrett next—a great production of "Othello," "Merchant of Venice" and others.

MAY WELTON.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

"When I have a role to create," says Coquelin, the famous French actor, "I begin by reading the play through five or six times. I first endeavor to decide upon the scope of my part and its place in the piece. I next study its psychology. Having found out what the character thinks and what is his moral condition, I conclude what he must be physically—his carriage, his words and his gestures. When these points are settled, I learn my part without thinking any more about it. Then, having got it all by heart, I take up my character again, and, closing my eyes, I say to him, 'Now, speak your piece.' Then I see him in my mind's eye getting off the tirades and phrases demanded of him. He lives, speaks and gesticulates before me. I have now simply to imitate him."

***

Last Wednesday night at the Grand opera house in Toronto, Miss Rose Coghlan received the greatest ovation that has been tendered an actress since the last appearance in that city of the late Adelaide Neilson. The theater was filled by a fashionable audience. Eight hundred students took possession of the gallery, and between the acts sang their college songs. At the end of the third act of "Jocelyn" a committee of the students went upon the stage and presented Miss Coghlan with floral offerings and an engrossed address. At the close of the performance the students went to the stage door in a body, and, taking the horses from Miss Coghlan's carriage, drew her in triumph to the hotel.

***

Miss Minnie Dupree achieved an undeniable triumph last week as sweet and ingenuous Susan McCreary in "Held by the Enemy," at Palmer's theatre. In reviewing the play and its constructive features in last Sunday's World, Nym Crynkle pauses to say: "I am inclined to interject here the praise of Miss Minnie Dupree that is on my lips. If anybody has succeeded in making mere girlhood more concrete and charming I never saw it." This is high praise indeed, but no one deserved it more than Miss Dupree.

***

Mrs. Tony Hart has been engaged for a small part in "The Paymaster." She is the wife of Tony Hart, of the once famous firm of Harrigan and Hart. Harrigan spent his leisure time in writing plays and working in the study of his modest home on the west side. Hart drove to and from the theater in a magnificent equipage, had prize horses and dogs, and his wife was one of the most expensively dressed women in New York. Tony Hart is still in a retreat in Massachusetts, his fortune has vanished, and now his wife is forced back on the stage, where she will be known as Ge le Granville Hart.

***

Jane Hading is studying English night and day, and it is said Henry E. Abbey has a scheme for managing the distinguished French actress for several years to come in a series of English plays. It is pointed out that Mme. Modjeska is growing a bit old, and that the field is fallow for a successor to the distinguished Polish actress.

***

The newest fad among the young men of fashion are tailless dress coats. The garment is made of invisible ribbed black worsted material more clinglike in its texture than broadcloth. The length and cut is similar to the ordinary sack coat, but shaped to the figure at the back. The collar is made of silk on the rolling pattern. The unmentionables to suit this coat have a broad seem of black silk embroidery, representing garlands of roses or violets.

***

Edward Sothern, who is at present on the top wave of success with "Lord Chumley" at the lyceum, is just the opposite of his father and other comedians, such as Henry E. Dixey and Nat Goodwin in this that he is seldom seen on the street and never in a barroom. He lives in an elegant flat, has an ample income, and devotes his time to study in preference to floating on the surface of the town.

***

On November 26th Mr. Mantell will appear in a spectacular production of "The Corsican Brothers," at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia. Manager Pitou has spent $10,000 on the new scenery, costumes and accessories for this play.

***

Patti is going to create Juliette in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette," at the Grand opera house in Paris. She is to receive £200 a night for her services, and one of the clauses in her agreement stipulates that Gounod himself shall conduct the orchestra.

***

Bronson Howard has selected "Shenandoah" as the title of his new play, which will be produced at the Boston museum, November 19th, with Miss Viola Allen in the leading part. This is official. The play is founded on incidents of the civil war.

THEATRICALS THIS WEEK.

Professor Burk's Equine College.

This week will begin with a diversion in the amusement line. Professor Burk will exhibit his famous pupils, and will give us equine comedy, equine varieties, equine specialties of a wonderful kind. All those who feel an interest in wonders, in the study of the famous problem of the more or less difference or resemblance between the intelligence of man and of the highest members of the trained genus, will certainly go and see this exhibition. It ought to interest, also, the ladies, who are the best judges of the beautiful, and the children, who are the natural friends of these pets of home. Everywhere these artists receive the highest praise, and the Baltimore Telegram lately thus spoke of their visit:

"Professor Burk's eques-curriculum at Ford's grand opera house has been called "marvels of equine intelligence," and without doubt they are. They can't talk, but they do nearly everything else, and their series of acts and tricks elicit the most rapturous applause, and many a dramatic artist would feel highly honored to secure one-half the plaudits showered on these dumb animals."

Professor Burk will play Monday and Tuesday, at night and matinee.

Alone in London.

Wednesday and Thursday, with Thursday matinee, this famous drama will be given for the first time on an Atlanta stage. Although a spectacular play, in its scenery and beautiful effects, it is more truly a fine drama, admired for its merits and its fine story. The author is Robert Buchanan, who wrote, "Lady Clare." "Storm Beaten," and other fine and successful plays. The production of Mr. Buchanan must not be confounded with "Lost in London," or "Lights of London," with which it has no resemblance, in plot, or in scenery, or in merit. Although the chief attraction of the play is its moral and literary value, it must be said also that, as a spectacular display, this piece has some wonderful and beautiful effects, and among them we cite the scene of "The Opening of the Flood Gates and Rising of the Waters," when the heroine is thrown in the mill sluice and the waters turned upon her. This scene alone is worth the price of admission.

The Milwaukee Journal says of the play: "Alone in London," is full of dramatic power and human interest. The story is well told. The action is rapid, continuous and natural, and the scenery is the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. The play is remarkably strong in scenic effects. The sluice scene, showing an old mill race from which the water has been shut off, is particularly effective. Redcliffe attempts to silence Nan, who threatens to expose a plan to rob a bank. He binds her to a post in the dry mill race. He accidentally discovers that the race can be flooded by pressing on a lever. He slowly moves the bar of iron, the gates swing open and a flood of water pours through the opening and over the girl, flowing on like a broad river. The girl is rescued by a countryman, her friend, who plunges into the flood as the waters are apparently about to overwhelm her. The scene called forth round after round of applause. The house or parliament and Westminister Fridge by night are also effective. The scenery from first to last might be taken for an illustration of one of Dickens's stories."

W. J. Scanlan.

This sympathetic Irish comedian, the most popular now-known, will appear in Atlanta next Friday and at a 2 o'clock Saturday matinee in his beautiful comedy of "Shane Na Lawn," and Saturday night in "The Irish Minstrel." Everybody knows this artist. Scanlan is the best interpreter of tender-hearted comedy, and as such he is the great favorite of the ladies and children. A celebrated critic thus depicted Scanlan:

"Scanlan is a young comedian of fine instincts, as well as a tuneful singer. He has entered the special field of illustrating the humorous phases of Irish character, and so far he has surpassed his competitors that he can scarcely be said to have a rival. He pictures, with light and delicate touches, the oddities, the pathos, and the wit of the only peasantry in the world that oppression has not brutalized. He does not speak a slangy patois, repellant in discordant intonations and high-piched querulousness—the language of depravity and ignorance, which vulgarity considers comical—but rather such as takes to its color from the scenery and sky, and is as much a part of a country as its fields and flowers. As Ruskin has well pointed out, there is a wide difference between the dialect of a language and its corruption, and a comedian who appreciates the distinction deserves the commendation at a time when coarse pleasure is found in contemplating the comedies of the Harrigan and Hart school—comedies that draw all their vitality from the phenomena of the peasant character as vitiated by city influences. In keenness of perception and in repose and unctuousness of style, Mr. Scanlan recalls the delightful art of Boucicault, and his field of endeavor holds triumphs for him in the future."

As a perfectly reliable remedy we cheerfully recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

To the Invalid.

Existence without *health* is not a *pleasure*, but a *burden*. Many are sufferers today who would give *all* to be restored to health. Still they neglect *so-called* lesser trouble. *Rectal diseases* are very common, and by many regarded as productive of pain only and does not do any further harm. *Piles* are dangerous from loss of blood and complication and other diseases. *Fistula* is loathsome, because uncleanly, and, still further, because it is a symptom of *rectal ulcer*, which is *deadly*, for the reason it is so often not recognized, and, when known, not producing much pain is nearly always neglected.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The business man who has for years suffered from piles and constipation finds his digestion impaired, his sleep unrefreshing, his nervous system unhinged, his manhood impaired and unfitted generally to follow his avocation in life. He may think he is overworked; he may take medicine for *dyspepsia*, *torpid liver* or anything else he imagines the matter, but none will do good, for he is the victim of a serious *rectal* disease, which will, sooner or later, claim him as one of its many victims.

The once happy wife or mother whose life was the joy of the household, who now feels as a burden to herself, who has tried to find relief from disease peculiar to her sex and failed. Why? because they have been treated for something they never had. Many are victims of *rectal ulceration* and not, as they have been told, some womb disease. Physicians are human, they make mistakes; may not this mistake be made with you? After trying for years without relief is it not time to try to find the *true* cause of so much trouble? for if it were found you can be cured and restored to health and happiness. You may have some *rectal* troubles that is causing so much suffering. I place it in your power to know whether such is the case, for to consult me costs you nothing; it may save your *life*. I do not go beyond the powers of man and claim to cure *everything*, but I am able by a plain common sense treatment to cure all such class of troubles. You need not fear the use of harsh measures, as I use neither *knife* nor *caustics*, and all consultation, either personal or by correspondence, are strictly *confidential*. To all who wish information I extend a cordial welcome to visit or write me. To the skeptic, I have this to say, *too late* you may find you have made a mistake. Respectfully,

DR. R. G. JACKSON,
No. 42½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

The Dramatic News is the best dramatic paper published. Be sure and read it this week.

Neckwear for ladies and gentlemen, full stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

PASTORAL SCENES.

A DAY IN THE PARK, THE CITY'S PRIDE.

Communion With Nature, Which Carries Us Back to Youth—A Pen Picture of the Beauties of Autumn.

An autumn day with waftures of amethyst air from the sun-lit hills. My heart cries out for an idle afternoon away from work and care so I leave my dusty office and hie me down to the Gate City bank, where I wait for the dummy engine to take me to Grant's park. After five minutes of impatience on my part, the little steam affair comes puffing up and I get on board. There's quite a number of folks bound on the same pleasure as myself; an old gentleman with long silver hair—Winter on his way to warn the autumn woods of his early arrival; a pair of lovers, of course, for what excursion would be complete without them? And numberless babes in various degrees of somnolency. As the city's dust and din is left behind, and God's great hills and valleys spread before me, I feel as if on my way to heaven. A dummy engine seems rather an unsuitable mode of transportation to such a place. Still the means are nothing.

In New Orleans, a homely, unlettered old Irish woman, one Margaret by name, threw wide the gates of Paradise with her rough, work-worn hands.

The little car lands us on a hill overlooking all the lovely lower world. As I stand upon this eminence and view the gracious scene, I feel something like Robinson Crusoe before he met up with Friday.

A city park is a piece of property in which the veriest beggar can claim an ownership. Here the tramp can spread his frugal meal unmolested, with a conviction that he is not an outcast or intruder. Here, on summer Sundays, the tired working woman can walk with her children undisturbed by the tramp of feet and the pushing of elbows. A path leads downward from here to the tarn, a small, blue sheet of water, near which a spring pours out its limpid nectar from a heart of stone.

Beyond this valley, toward the east, great forest trees outstretch their gaudy arms with entreating passion, saying: "Come to us, all ye, our lovers. See how we have arrayed ourselves for your coming. More gaudy are we than in the first flush of our beauty. We have gathered our gold and jewels about us like misers who wait for the morrow of death."

Between the rustling limbs of these strong branches the silver-eastern light steals through and falls to earth, where it lies on the leaves of snowy asphodels.

These autumn blooming flowers of immortality are silver promises, laid in the heart of the dying year. As I tread the little path leading to Fort Walker, there come from every side the clean, cool odor of pine and sassafras, the soft low crooning of the brook in the valley, a lullaby from the lips of silence, the notes of a drowsy bee singing his song to the purple asters. The leaves beneath my feet rustle as loudly as a crowd of pleasure bound girls. Looking among these leaves I discover many magical treasures known to my childhood—fairy umbrella frog stools, ink balls that delighted me as an artist and distressed my mother as an inspector of pinafores.

I stand on the height of Fort Walker scarcely conscious that I have taken many steps to gain my desire, for the air with every breath brings a new all-perfect birth.

On this high land from whence our men once watched their enemies with hating hearts and keen ubiquitious eyes. I stand and behold a world of prosperous peace. a glowing, rich industrious land whose sons and daughters have thrown off the mantle of despairing idleness and turned their strong hands to the making of a diadem that will crown their mother the ruling queen of all America. Still there is yet, in the vales beneath, some reminders of the days that have been—reminders that reach the heart like an under throb of pain in a strong, glad strain of music. In the valleys, sloping towards the east, wide cotton fields out-stretch their sheets of snow.

The great overflowing bolls seem bowing their hoary heads in repentant sorrow over the past anguish and bloodshed caused by their wealth. Above them bends the negro, dropping the white fleece into his basket, as he sings his glad revival song. The same negro he is now as thirty years ago—black, faithful, still a slave in his heart as he picks the white cotton for the white man.

The park lies westward, with its blue lakes, its fountains, its statues and radiant flowers. The garden by the large lake is aglow with beds of scarlet salvias, pools of blood spilt yesterday they seem.

Beyond this crimson garden our capital city lies, radiant, commanding, in the light of the setting sun. She is crowned with power and glory.

She doth spread and span like the Catholic man
who hath mightily won
God out of knowledge and good out of infinite pain,
And light out of blindness and purity out of a stain

I must find my way back to her walls through that valley of blood which hath ever been the path to great earthly things. As I descend, the amethystine air grows richer. It covers the hills with a robe of royal purple. Purple are the clouds through which the red sun glows, purple, the star flowers beneah my feet. The wide, calm lake is blue with reflected heavenly light and white with mirrored clouds. Ye cynics who think heaven cannot be brought to earth come stand by these limped waters and watch the paradise beneath your feet.

Beside this placid lake a little brook laughs, like a child by the side of its mother.

Along the paths, leading away from the waters, there are many delightful surprises—little brooks and springs outbubbling from ferny grottos, beds of roses and crysanthemums, rustic, vine-clad bridges and arches, knolls of new-born verdure, majestic trees and odorous shrubs, fountains of sunshot amber spray. Verily, this is a garden of the gods. On this green bank, Endymion might have slept; on that gray precipice Sappho have sung her deathless song.

What is that wagon, with its ebony driver and its two white mules, doing in this poetical place?

Ah! I understand now. Those two girls reading poetry under the trees have Titian tresses.

It is sad to think that not even in this gracious and secluded spot can the girl owning that colored hair which I refrain from again naming, be exempt from a reminder of her misfortune. An overpowering sense of fatality creeps upon me, but I thrust it aside as I climb the hill on my way to the cars. The sun has almost gone now, lowering his shining blades of light neath the calm, white stars of peace. Back to the city I ride, mid jar of wheels and puffing of engines—to the great southern city that arose like a phœnix from its ashes, and in the rising was transformed into an eagle, strong, powerful, the king of all its kind.

MAUDE ANNULET ANDREWS.

An Extended Popularity. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

The Dramatic News is here. Get a copy.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Terry Show Case company, Nashville, are sending our people some nice show cases and store fixtures.

The Dramatic News at Miller's.

Braid trimmings marked down and will be sold. Some of the most beautiful tensile and silk braids as low as 50 cents per yard. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ARE HERRINGS FIRE-PROOF?

LISTEN WHILE I READ.

GRANTVILLE, GA., November 6, 1888.

We have one of your Patent Champion Safes in use, which has just passed through a severe fire test, melting off all projecting knobs and dial. We take pleasure in saying the contents were preserved to our entire satisfaction.

COLLINSWORTH & LOVEJOY.

ATLANTA, GA., November 6, 1888.

I have opened a great many safes after they have burned over by fire, but have never opened a safe that was subjected to as much heat and preserved its contents as well as the Herring Champion owned by Collinsworth & Lovejoy.

JOHN BERKELE,
of Heinz & Berkele.

R. J. WILES & R. T. SMILLIE,
Agents, 15 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

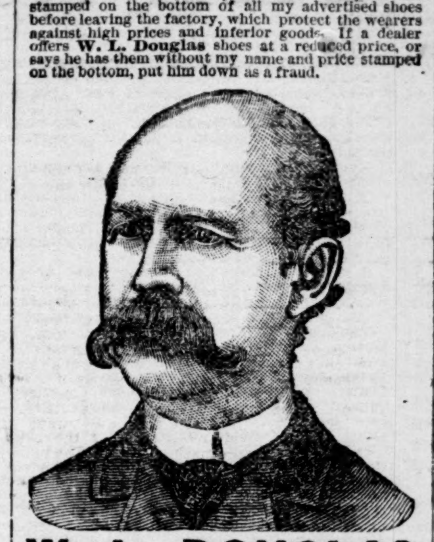
PARTI SHADES.

See the beauties in new colorings in silks and laces. Chamberlin Johnson & Co.

SHOES.

CAUTION

Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protect the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only calf $3 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL NOT RIP.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $9.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 POLICE SHOE. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Best Calf Shoe for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $1.75 YOUTH'S School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not sold by your dealer, write

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by G. H. & A. W. Force
83 Whitehall street, and
Price & Foster Marietta street,
sa su tu th

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

EXPOSITION.

AUGUSTA NATIONAL EXPOSITION

AUGUSTA, GA.

The Largest and Most Extensive Exposition Ever Held in the South.

Railroad Rates One Cent a Mile

OPENS NOVEMBER 8. CLOSES DECEMBER 16.

The Products of the South Shown to the World.

Largest Building in the South—Nine Hundred and Sixty Feet Long. 200,000 Square Feet. Best Accommodations for Exhibitors and Visitor Regulation Mile Track—Finest in the South.

3 Acres Covered by Machinery in Motion!

Greatest Attractions Ever Seen in the South!

Exhibits From All Parts of the World

$70,000 in Prizes and Premiums!

$10,000 in Race Purses!

$4,000 to Poultry and Pet Stock!

Woman's Work and Work of Art Admitted Free and in Charge of Woman's Exchange.

LOWEST RATES EVER GIVEN ON ALL RAILROADS.

7wks—

Howard Watches,
Waltham Watches,
Elgin Watches,
Hampden Watches,
Aurora Watches,
Trenton Watches,
Agassiz Watches.

Sole Agents FOR THE Celebrated Patek Phillipe & Co. GENEVA Watches.

Special Watch Sales For the Next Ten Days.

LARGEST STOCK OF

DIAMONDS

And Other Precious Stones Ever Shown in the City

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

31 Whitehall.

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR!

Great Sale

OF

Fifty Residence Lots

IN

Newnan, Ga.,

Tuesday, Nov. 13th, 1888, 10 O'clock a.m.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES TUESday, 13th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

50

Beautiful Residence LOTS!

as per plat. This property is a sub-division of 60 acres, owned by the

Newnan Land Co.

convenient to courthouse, schools and churches and immediately west of the depot; accessible by wide avenues, streets and alleys, with magnificent forest shade trees, and close to one of the most noted mineral springs in Georgia.

Railroad Fronts

Convenient For

Manufacturing

Purposes,

Every lot lays well. Newnan is in a lovely climate, not excelled in the south; pure water, refined society, celebrated for fine schools, culture and social standing of a high order. The surrounding country is very productive and well known for its excellent fruit.

NEWNAN

is the county seat of Coweta county, Ga., and contains a population of 3,500, exclusive of the suburbs. The town is situated at the junction of

Two Leading Lines of Railway

the Atlanta and West Point and the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama—one being

The Main Highway

TO

NEW ORLEANS

FROM THE EAST AND NORTH

THE OTHER BEING

The New Line

RECENTLY OPENED FROM

CHATTANOOGA

TO THE

SOUTHERN SEABOARD

The distance to New Orleans is 457 miles; to Chattanooga, 164 miles; to Griffin, 36 miles to Atlanta, 39 miles. The projected extension of the Columbus and Rome railroad from Greenville to Newnan will reduce the distance from Newnan to Columbus from 96 to 74 miles. Even now this is the most important railroad point between Atlanta and Montgomery.

The Rate of Taxation,

both city and county, has averaged

Less Than 30 Cents On The $100

each for several years past, the present rate being 25 cents on the $100 for county and 25 cents on the $100 for city. The taxable value for all property in the city is $1,600,000.

Two national banks, superb opera house, a public library, comprising over 1,200 volumes, excellent hotel facilities, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches.

The Various Manufacturing Enterprises

that contribute to the life and permanent prosperity of the town, may be classed as follows: Wood works foundry and machine shops, furniture factory, carriage factory, wagon factory, cigar factory, guano factory, tannery and harness factory, two whisky distilleries, monumental marble works, cotton seed oil mill, tin shop, manufacturing jeweler.

In addition to the foregoing, enterprises

The Newnan Cotton Mills

now in process of erection, will be completed and in successful operation by March 1, 1889, and will furnish employment to one hundred hands. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred mechanics of all classes find constant and remunerative employment here now.

Parties at a distance who want a home in a healthy locality, surrounded by all that makes a home desirable, please visit the place and attend the auction.

Titles Perfect.

Terms of Sale:

One-third cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent per annum. Bond for title given in the usual form.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House.

7 9 11 12

EDUCATION IN GEORGIA.

JUDGE HALL'S BILL FOR SIX MONTH'S SCHOOLS.

He Thinks the Money Can be Raised By More Rigid Tax Returns—Possibly Without Increasing the Rate.

Judge John I. Hall is preparing an important educational bill which he will introduce in the senate.

When asked the nature of the changes he proposed Judge Hall said;

"I am preparing a bill to establish public schools for six months in the year. I have no plans of my own as to the details of treating school districts, employing county or school district officers, etc. The main idea I have in view is the six months schools.

"No question of more vital interest to the people of Georgia could come before the legislature. Our public school system, for want of money, is a mockery. No public school could be run by a competent teacher for one month with the money his school would receive from this fund, and yet we publish to the world that we have three months public schools!"

"For the lack of good schools in the country farmers unable to send their children to private schools are moving to town to educate their children. The proceeds of their farms are not sufficient to support them in town, and they are seeking all sorts of jobs. Farm laborers also are leaving the country and hunting work in town where their children will have the advantage of good schools. This is disturbing that equalization of population that ought to exist between the country and the towns, and is taking from the farms the very class that is needed to build up the agricultural interests. It is useless for me to undertake to enumerate all the advantages to be derived from good public schools. They are great and far reaching and recognized by every intelligent man."

"How will you raise the money to meet the additional expense?"

"Of course we must raise more money than we now have, and this can be done, in my judgment, by a very small increase of the present rate of taxation, and it may be done without increasing the rate at all.

"It can be done, I think, in this way. A rigid and thorough plan for receiving returns for taxes, so as to reach a fair value of all property, will bring the taxable property up to four hundred and fifty, or five hundred millions, and on either basis of valution, the present tax rate would raise enough money in excess of the annual needs of the state when added to the present school fund to run the public schools for six months.

"The return of taxable property for this year is $357,167,000. I am satisfied it can be raised to the figures I have named. To give you an idea of difference between the result of a rigid enforcement of the law for the return of taxable property and the loose system which the state now has, I cite this fact: The tax digest of the city of Atlanta shows the astonishing fact that the property inside the city of Atlanta is valued at three millions of dollars more than the same property is returned on the state digest for Fulton county. This difference does not arise from the fact that the taxpayers of Fulton return their property for taxes at a less value than other people in the state place upon their property of a similar character, for the state digest will show that the people of Fulton return property at a value higher than is done in almost any county in the state.

"I have not time to point out the way in which the tax law may be changed so as to accomplish this result, but will say this much on that subject: It can be done, in my jugement, without the appointment of assessors. All we need is a law that will reach property that is now hid away.

"Suppose the increase does not raise all the money necessary to pay the additional expense?"

"In the event we are unable to raise a sum of money sufficient to run the public schools for six months without increasing the present tax rates, then I am in favor of increasing the rate to a point necessary to raise the needed funds. In any event it will be so small an increase that it would hardly make a perceptible addition to the burden of taxation."

Dishonor and Danger—Let Georgia Step Up or Down and Out.

If Georgia's shame were due to poverty there would be pity; as it is due to avarace and voluntary ignorance there is condemnation. No state in the union so able to do a good part by her children does so little. Georgia's status in the matter of public education is disgraceful. Her people are ignorant and they are not ashamed. Her children are growing up in ignorance and Georgia is not afraid of her future. Rests her head on what she dreams is history, turns over in bed and mumbles in her sleep—"Empire state of the south."

Georgia has more souls unable to sign their names than any state in the American union, and so few of her people read that they don't know their own case, and won't believe it, though every census table declares it.

These illiterates are not all negroes, either. In 1880 22.9 per cent. of the white people of Georgia—more than one out of every five—"ten years of age and upwards" were unable to write. I know of no reason for believing that this percentage is materially less in 1888.

Saturday, October 20. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION gave us the most humiliating column of figures that Georgia has of late, if ever, been asked to consider. The superintendent of education has taken a school census—the first since 1882. Between the ages of "6 and 18"—the school age in Georgia, it is ascertained that there are 560,281 children and young people; whites, 292,627; colored, 267,754 (The negro is not, it seems, dying out; he is not solving the "negro problem" that way—there were 231,144 "colored children of school age in Georgia in 1880.) For both races in 1882 the school population was 508,722—the increase in six years being a little over ten per cent. In 1880 the total was 461,01[illegible]

THE CONSTITUTION's article closes with this sentence: The state fund is $330,113.75, and this sum divided among 560,281 children gives each about 9[illegible] cents, or to be more accurate, 58.9193191 cents for each child."

What is done in a few cities, as Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and some others, is very creditable to those cities, but it does not redeem Georgia from the deep dishonor this last "school census" puts upon her. For of these 560,111 children of school age, 492,270 do not live in cities or towns under local school laws. For all these the school fund is a little less than fifty-nine cents—just enough to bribe parental avarice into inaction in enterprising private schools.

In the villages the average of parental interest is a little better than for the state at large.

But what of the country, the rural districts? Of the whole number of children of school age—560,111—465,738 are country children, as the census phrases it, "in the counties of the state outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages."

This unutterably disgraceful "less than 59 cents for each child" hits hardest where it hurts most—the country people and their children; hits hardest because there are more of them to hit, and they of all others are worse hurt when hit.

The country people of Georgia are in overwhelming majority and, in the name of a most beggarly economy, are cutting their own throats—or, what is worse, bringing up their children in ignorance. He who can and won't teach his child, or have him taught, is criminal. For the horrible showing in Georgia's public schools make the country voters—the big majority of the whole number of voters—are to blame. To blame, because, having the power of the ballot in their hands, they have kept things as they are.

What are we going to do?

Some will denounce all education by the state. They are doctrinaires, impracticables, bourbons of the worst type—"forgetting nothing, learning nothing." They dream that they are "conservative;" nay, they are obstructionists.

Conservatism puts on the brake to check speed on a down grade; obstructionism piles cross-ties on the track in front of a train climbing Rocky mountain up-grades.

The big majority are country voters and most of them hate taxation for their own benefit. They wonder that they have a hard time: complain that farmers don't prosper; make feeble efforts to organize for self protection against the sharpest, shrewdest speculators in the world. The "trust pirates" will beat them every time—because they know more. They know the farmer's needs better than he knows them himself; know when, where and how to apply the screws and know just how many turns to give, so as to compel obedience without utterly destroying productive capacity for another levy next year.

At such a time as this, when the shrewd and thoroughly informed men who control commerce know everything that can be known, it is idle to wonder why his victims (in a state with half a million of illiterates over 10 years old, whose public school fun[d] for country children—the big majority of the whole number—is less than 59 cents for each child) don't prosper. I care for them enough to tell them the unvarnished truth—they don't know enough to do business successfully with a wide-awake age. And the majority of their children they are bringing up in the same way; "raising," victims for the "trust pirates" of 1900. The day comes when these same children will curse the stupi[d] avarice that voted "less than fifty-nine cents" f[or]

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR!

Great Sale

OF

Fifty Residence Lots

IN

Newnan, Ga.,

Tuesday, Nov. 13th, 1888, 10 O'clock a.m.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES TUESday, 13th of November, at 10 o'clock a. m.

50

Beautiful Residence LOTS!

as per plat. This property is a sub-division of 60 acres, owned by the

Newnan Land Co.

convenient to courthouse, schools and churches and immediately west of the depot; accessible by wide avenues, streets and alleys, with magnificent forest shade trees, and close to one of the most noted mineral springs in Georgia.

Railroad Fronts

Convenient For

Manufacturing

Purposes,

Every lot lays well. Newnan is in a lovely climate, not excelled in the south; pure water, refined society, celebrated for fine schools, culture and social standing of a high order. The surrounding country is very productive and well known for its excellent fruit.

NEWNAN

is the county seat of Coweta county, Ga., and contains a population of 3,500, exclusive of the suburbs. The town is situated at the junction of

Two Leading Lines of Railway

the Atlanta and West Point and the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama—one being

The Main Highway

TO

NEW ORLEANS

FROM THE EAST AND NORTH

THE OTHER BEING

The New Line

RECENTLY OPENED FROM

CHATTANOOGA

TO THE

SOUTHERN SEABOARD

The distance to New Orleans is 457 miles; to Chattanooga, 164 miles; to Griffin, 36 miles to Atlanta, 39 miles. The projected extension of the Columbus and Rome railroad from Greenville to Newnan will reduce the distance from Newnan to Columbus from 96 to 74 miles. Even now this is the most important railroad point between Atlanta and Montgomery.

The Rate of Taxation,

both city and county, has averaged

Less Than 30 Cents On The $100

each for several years past, the present rate being 25 cents on the $100 for city and 26 cents on the $100 for county. The taxable value for all property in the city is $1,600,000.

Two national banks, superb opera house, a public library, containing over 1,200 volumes, excellent hotel facilities, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches.

The Various Manufacturing Enterprises

that contribute to the life and permanent prosperity of the town, are numerous. Wood works foundry and machine shops, furniture factory, carriage factory, wagon factory, cigar factory, guano factory, tannery and harness factory, two whisky distilleries, monumental marble works, one cotton seed oil mill, tin shop, manufacturing jeweler.

In addition to the foregoing, enterprises

The Newnan Cotton Mills

now in process of erection, will be completed and in successful operation by March 1, 1889, and will furnish employment to one hundred hands. Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred additional operatives will be necessary to ... alternative employment here now.

Parties at a distance who want a home in a healthy locality, pleasantly located, are invited to come; can find no more desirable place. Please visit the place and attend the auction.

Titles Perfect.

Terms of Sale:

One-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent per annum. Bond for title given in the usual form.

G. W. ADAIR,
7 9 11 13 6 Kimball House.

EDUCATION IN GEoRGIA.

JUDGE HALL'S BILL FOR SIX MONTH'S SCHOOLS.

He Thinks the Money Can be Raised By More Rigid Tax Returns—Possibly Without Increasing the Rate.

Judge John I. Hall is preparing an important educational bill which he will introduce in the senate.

When asked the nature of the changes he proposed Judge Hall said;

"I am preparing a bill to establish public schools for six months in the year, I have no plans of my own as to the details of treating school districts, employing county or school district officers, etc. The main idea I have in view is the six months schools.

"No question of more vital interest to the people of Georgia could come before the legislature. Our public school system, for want of money, is a mockery. No public school could be run by a competent teacher for one month with the money his school would receive from this fund, and yet we publish to the world that we have three months public schools!"

"For the lack of good schools in the country farmers unable to send their children to private schools are moving to town to educate their children. The proceeds of their farms are not sufficient to support them in town, and they are seeking all sorts of jobs. Farm laborers also are leaving the country and hunting work in town where their children will have the advantage of good schools. This is disturbing that equalization of population that ought to exist between the country and the towns, and is taking from the farms the very class that is needed to build up the agricultural interests. It is useless for me to undertake to enumerate all the advantages to be derived from good public schools. They are great and far teaching and recognized by every intelligent man."

"How will you raise the money to meet the additional expense?"

"Of course we must raise more money than we now have, and this can be done, in my judgment, by a very small increase of the present rate of taxation, and it may be done without increasing the rate at all.

"It can be done, I think, in this way. A rigid and thorough plan for receiviug returns for taxes, so as to reach a fair value of all property, will bring the taxable property up to four hundred and fifty, or five hundred millions, and on either basis of valution, the present tax rate would raise enough money in excess of the annual needs of the state when added to the present school fund to run the public schools for six months.

"The return of taxable property for this year is $357,167,000. I am satisfied it can be raised to the figures I have named. To give you an idea of difference between the result of a rigid enforcement of the law for the return of taxable property and the loose system which the state now has, I cite this fact: The tax digest of the city of Atlanta shows the astonishing fact that the property inside the city of Atlanta is valued at three millions of dollars more than the same property is returned on the state digest for Fulton county. This difference does not arise from the fact that the taxpayers of Fulton return their property for taxes at a less value than other people in the state place upon their property of a similar character, for the state digest will show that the people of Fulton return property at a value higher than is done in almost any county in the state.

"I have not time to point out the way in which the tax law may be changed so as to accomplish this result, but will say this much on that subject: It can be done, in my jugement, without the appointment of assessors. All we need is a law that will reach property that is now hid away.

"Suppose the increase does not raise all the money necessary to pay the additional expense?"

"In the event we are unable to raise a sum of money sufficient to run the public schools for six months without increasing the present tax rates, then I am in favor of increasing the rate to a point necessary to raise the needed funds. In any event it will be so small an increase that it would hardly make a perceptible addition to the burden of taxation."

Dishonor and Danger—Let Georgia Step Up or Down and Out.

If Georgia's shame were due to poverty there would be pity; as it is due to avarace and voluntary ignorance there is condemnation. No state in the union so able to do a good part by her children does so little. Georgia's status in the matter of public education is disgraceful. Her people are ignorant and they are not ashamed. Her children are growing up in ignorance and Georgia is not afraid of her future. Rests her head on what she dreams is history, turns over in bed and mumbles in her sleep—"Empire state of the south."

Georgia has more souls unable to sign their names than any state in the American union, and so few of her people read that they don't know their own case, and won't believe it, though every census table declares it.

These illiterates are not all negroes, either. In 1880 22.9 per cent. of the white people of Georgia—more than one out of every five—"ten years of age and upwards" were unable to write. I know of no reason for believing that this percentage is materially less in 1888.

Saturday, October 20. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION gave us the most humiliating column of figures that Georgia has of late, if ever, been asked to consider. The superintendent of education has taken a school census—the first since 1882. Between the ages of "6 and 18"—the school age in Georgia, it is ascertained that there are 560,281 children and young people; whites, 292,627; colored, 267,754 (The negro is not, it seems, dying out; he is not solving the "negro problem" that way—there were 231,144 "colored children of school age in Georgia in 1880.) For both races in 1882 the school population was 508,722—the increase in six years being a little over ten per cent. In 1880 the total was 461,016

THE CONSTITUTION's article closes with this sentence: The state fund is $330,113.73, and this sum divided among 560,281 children gives each about 95 cents, or to be more accurate, 58.9193191 cents for each child."

What is done in a few cities, as Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and some others, is very creditable to those cities, but it does not redeem Georgia from the deep dishonor this last "school census" puts upon her. For of these 560,111 children of school age, 492,270 do not live in cities or towns under local school laws. For all these the school fund is a little less than fifty-nine cents—just enough to bribe parental avarice into inaction in enterprising private schools.

In the villages the average of parental interest is a little better than for the state at large.

But what of the country, the rural districts? Of the whole number of children of school age—560,111—465,738 are country children, as the census phrases it, "in the counties of the state outside of incorporated cities, towns and villages."

This unutterably disgraceful "less than 59 cents for each child" hits hardest where it hurts most—the country people and their children; hits hardest because there are more of them to hit, and they of all others are worse hurt when hit.

The country people of Georgia are in overwhelming majority and, in the name of a most beggarly economy, are cutting their own throats—or, what is worse, bringing up their children in ignorance. He who can and won't teach his child, or have him taught, is criminal. For the horrible showing in Georgia's public schools make the country voters—the big majority of the whole number of voters—are to blame. To blame, because, having the power of the ballot in their hands, they have kept things as they are.

What are we going to do?

Some will denounce all education by the state. They are doctrinaires, impracticables, bourbons of the worst type—"forgetting nothing, learning nothing." They dream that they are "conservative;" nay, they are obstructionists.

Conservatism puts on the brake to check speed on a down grade; obstructionism piles cross-ties on the track in front of a train climbing Rocky mountain up-grades.

The big majority are country voters and most of them hate taxation for their own benefit. They wonder that they have a hard time; complain that farmers don't prosper; make feeble efforts to organize for self protection against the sharpest, shrewdest speculators in the world. The "trust pirates" will beat them every time—because they know more. They know the farmer's needs better than he knows them himself; know when, where and how to apply the screws and know just how many turns to give, so as to compel obedience without utterly destroying productive capacity for another levy next year.

At such a time as this, when the shrewd and thoroughly informed men who control commerce know everything that can be known, it is idle to wonder why his victims (in a state with half a million of illiterates over 10 years old, whose public school fund for country children—the big majority of the whole number—is less than 59 cents for each child) don't prosper. I care for them enough to tell them the unvarnished truth—they don't know enough to do business successfully with a wide-awake age. And the majority of their children they are bringing up in the same way; "raising," victims for the "trust pirates" of 1900. The day comes when these same children will curse the stupid avarice that voted "less than fifty-nine cents" for each child from the state's purse and bound them in peonage to what is called "trade."

There is no trouble with our Georgia school system. It is good; it is patterned after the best in America. The one trouble is: the avarice of the people of Georgia, the overwhelming majority of them being country people, hard working, and, for the most part, hard run country people.

The legislature soon to meet will do everything these same country people say. I suggest for discussion at the next meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, in every community where it meets, this subject: "The chances of 462,738 children of farmers in a state whose school fund is less than 59 cents for each child."

Some tell me the public schools are poor and miserable. To be sure they are. To expect them to be good is as rational as demanding of a starving cow—her hair turning the wrong way—under a driving east wind and rain in March—to evolve out of her consciousness four gallons of butter-making milk every twenty-four hours.

It is the simplest thing in the world: A poor teacher makes a poor school; poor pay secures a poor teacher and will to the end of time. Some men would rather own a scrub cow than a Jersey of "Tenella's" line; but even such men despising thoroughbreds because they are "conservatives," know they can't get a Jersey for the price of a scrub. But demand a good teacher for the pay of a hod carrier. "Cheap doctors," "cheap teachers," "cheap preachers." These words tell of poor economy. It is the old way of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung.

Fair pay will secure good teachers. The public school teachers in Texas and Florida are incomparably better than in Georgia. Why? Not because their colleges and training schools, for either race, are better, or so good, but because public school teachers get better pay. Better pay draws them—draws them from Georgia. Emory graduates are teaching public schools all through Texas and Florida.

We need not wait for the Blair bill. I have advocated "National Aid" to the best of my ability, because I thought it a right thing to do. But it seems further off than heretofore. Our people, for the past, say "no." Very well, then, we must help ourselves; the sooner the better—the sooner the cheaper.

A tax of one mill on the property in Georgia returned for taxation—saying nothing of that which is not returned—would double the state school fund. If such a tax is proposed the small "watch-dogs" of the treasury, with an eye to re-election, will cry out against "oppressive taxation!" Some day such men will not be returned.

"Empire state of the south!" what an estimate you put on brains with your "less than 59 cents" of state school funds for each child!

"Little Florida" beats us to death. Major Russell's report for 1888 has just reached me. Let proud Georgians, "southrons," all of us, meditate on these figures: Total enrollment of children of school age in Florida, 82,453; amounts of funds expended for school purposes, $449,296.15. This would be $5.44 per year for each child. Part of this money is raised by the counties. Add to the state fund in Georgia all that the cities raise for their own schools and we won't show $2.09 for each child. And the "country" in Georgia get only the state's, less than "59 cents." Only a few cities levy a special tax to supplement the state's little stipend. Let us keep in mind always that of the 560,111 children of school age in Georgia 492,270 do not live in towns under local school laws—that 465,738 don't live in town at all. They are the majority of our children. Georgia can't afford to starve her schools any further; they will die. If Georgie does not step up, she must step down and out. Our people are going away—to Taxas and Florida, largely for better schools. It is not the useless man who moves to Texas in order to educate his children; he is a man we can't spare.

We cry for "immigrats" and send our people away—"Emmigrants."

And so they go—"Uncles and aunts, nephews and cousins"—and presently our children and grandchildren—ten thousand of them and again ten thousand have left Georgia—their hard-fisted, stingy old mother, with her "less than 59 cents for each child of school age."

But let me not do my state an injustice and let Georgia put her best foot foremost. The $330,113.73, yielding less than 59 cents for each child of school age in Georgia represents the amount disbursed from the superintendent's office in Atlanta. Add to this the poll tax "retained in the counties," reckoned this year $185,000, and always a variable quantity, and we have $515,113.73; yielding a trifle less than 94 cents for each child of school age in Georgia. Not counting the few cities and two or three counties that have their own school systems we have for the 492,270 children outside of these cities and counties "under special shool law," something less than 94 cents for each child of school age. If children at school get more it is because others don't go. This is our best showing—a little less than 94 cents for each child of school age. It is humiliation in this year of grace 1888; what does it indicate for the year 1900?

A. G. HAYGOOD.

Decatur, Ga., November 8, 1888.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

For biliousness and constipation take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness and nervousness take Lemon Elixir.

For loss of appetite and debility take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels or blood.

Prepared only by DR. H. MOZLEY, Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Colonel L. J. Allred Writes:

I am in my seventy-third year, and for fifty years of that time I have been a great sufferer from indigestion, constipation and billiousness. I have tried all the remedies advertised for these diseases and got no permanent relief. About one year ago I grew much worse, the disease assuming a more severe and dangerous form. I became very weak and lost flesh rapidly, until November I commenced using Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I gained twelve pounds in three months. My strength and health, my appetite and my digestion were perfectly restored, and now I feel as young and vigorous as I ever did in my life.

L. J. ALLRED.

Jasper, Ga., March 5, 1888.

LEMON HOT DROPS

For coughs and colds take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and bronchitis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and larengetis take Lemon Hot Drops.

For consumption and catarrh take Lemon Hot Drops.

For all throat and lung diseases take Lemon Hot Drops.

An elegant and reliable preparation.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents per bottle

Prepared by H. Mozly, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

THE WONDERFUL CARLSBAD SPRINGS

An Eminent Physician Reads a Paper of Great Interest Before the International Medical Congress.

At the Ninth International Medical Congress, Dr A. L. A. Toboldt, of the University of Pennsylvania, read a paper stating that out of thirty cases treated with Carlsbad Water and the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt for chronic constipation, hypochondria disease of the liver and kidneys, jaundice, adiposis diabetes, dropsy from valvular heart disease, dyspepsia, catarrhal inflammation of the stomach, ulcer of the stomach or spleen, children with marasmus, gout, rheumatism of the joints, gravel, etc., twenty-six were entirely cured, three much improved, and one not treated long enough. Average time of treatment, four weeks. The Doctor claims, in conclusion of his paper, that the Carlsbad Mineral Water, as exported by the city of Carlsbad being the natural product, is much to be preferred, where the quantity of water is no objection, particularly in diseases of the Stomach. Whenever the quantity of water cannot be taken the Powder Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (genuine imported) will answer equally as well. He states that the effect of the Water and Powder Sprudel Salt is to be relied upon, independently of any adjuncts of treatment, such as diet and exercise, etc. "My experience with the genuine imported Carlsbad Salt in powder form has been such that I may truly say that no remedy which I have employed has given me so much pleasure and profit as this particular one." The dose of Salt is a teaspoonful three times a day dissolved in water. The GENUINE article is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad, and has the seal of the city, and the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co. on the neck of every bottle. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine is never sold in bulk. Dr. Toboldt's paper and table of cases mailed to any address upon application to the agents of the Carlsbad Spring, Eisner & Mendelson Co.; 6 Barclay street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner," on the neck of every bottle. It is the best nutritive tonic in convalescence, dyspepsia, for the weak and debilitated. Beware of imitations. Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents. For sale by all druggists.

sep3—dtf e o sun

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with price and book on how to apply it. M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN JOYNER'S HOUSE.

HOW IT WAS BUILT AND HOW IT WAS PAID FOR.

His Own Architect, Carpenter, Contractor and Painter—An Hour's Work After Twelve Hours' Police Duty.

The prettiest cottage on Richardson street, and one of the prettiest in Atlanta, is the house that Joyner built.

Five years ago that was the ugliest lot on that side of town. There was no cottage there—no grass, no flowers, and set away back, on the end furthest from the street, was a two-roomed shanty.

***

"I bought the place," said Joyner, "in the fall of '83. There was nothing on the lot but that little shanty. The place was to be paid for in thirty-eight monthly payments of $40 each, and as soon as the place was bought we moved into the shanty."

"How many of you?"

"Wife and five children—three boys and two girls. Winter came on and I hadn't saved any money. You see, none of the children were old enough to help—all of 'em in school—and $40 was a heap of money to come out of $60.

"Then it costs more to live in winter anyhow. There are the clothes to buy, and wood, and a thousand and one little things that you never think of till winter comes.

"We had a hard time that winter.

The roof was rotten and there were cracks in the walls. There was no plastering, not even a loft to the house. Every time it rained the floor was as wet as if it had just been scoured, and many a time when I went home at night, I have brushed the snow from the coverlid in handsful, or woke up in the morning and found it in little lines and heaps like snow breast works. We just made up our minds—my wife and I—that some day we would have a new house on that lot. We managed to keep up the payment, though, and when spring time came we began saving money."

***

To understand Joyner's story, you must know John Joyner. He was a patrolman then, and was until the house was finished, and patrolmen worked then, as now, for $2 a day. That was $60 a month, and out of that amount, $40 went to pay for the lot. That left $20 to live on—five children, and all in school.

***

"I drew up my own plans," said Joyner, "and made all the calculations."

"Did you ever do anythinng like that before?"

"Oh, no. There's nothing stylish or architectural about it; just a plain, common sense house; We saved up a little at a time, and early in the summer of '84 I bought the first material. It was fifteen dollars' worth of sills, and I paid cash for them. Then, just as fast as I could save the money, I bought a saw, and square, and chisel, and hatchet. Then I began shaping my material. Every day, or every night if it happened to be a moonlight night, I measured and sawed and cut until the sills were all ready to be placed together."

"That was when policemen worked twelve hours a day, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but I made it a rule to work at least an hour every day, and I stuck to it pretty well.

"Then I bought the studding, and plating, and rafters, and fitted them, too. During the autumn I had two or three hours of spare time every day, so I bought $600 of lumber on credit and by winter I had the framing complete and all my lumber stowed away in press. In the winter time of course I couldn't put in much time, and then besides it was about all I could do to live and keep up those payments.

"I had already sorter patched up the roof, but I couldn't spare the money for a new roof, and it was leaky and sloppy but not so bad as it was the winter before.

***

"We managed to keep up the payments, though, and early in the summer of '85 I began building. The pillars and the chimneys I was afraid to try to make, so I hired that done. That's the only thing about the house from top to bottom that I didn't build with my own hands.

"As soon as the pillars were laid I began building. You see the timbers had already been sawed, and the house went up in a hurry—considering that there was only one man at work on it, and that he could work but an hour or so every day. By the end of April the whole frame was up and the sheeting for the shingles was on.

"The house stood that way for two months.

"I was out of money and had to catch up.

"In June, though, I bought the flooring, and weather-boarding, and ceiling, and moulding—all on credit—or rather I borrowed money and paid cash for the lumber. Mr. Chas. E. Boynton loaned me $300."

***

"By the middle of August, the house was shelled up and a coating of paint—the first heavy priming—had been put on.

"Then we moved over into the new house.

"There wasn't a lathe in it. There were neither doors nor windows—nothing but rough plank shutters.

"Before winter came, though, we had put in the doors and windows. I have thought lots of times that was the hardest work of all—putting locks and hinges on the doors, and window panes and catches on the window, and hinges on the blinds. Then we—my boys helping me began the lathing, and by winter the rooms were separated. All this while we were keeping up the payments. Another idea was that I always paid cash for my groceries. It's the best plan, and I think it saved me five dollars a month during all that time."

***

"Next spring we plastered the house and whitewashed it, and then we settled down to paying off the bills and the money I had borrowed. We furnished the new house gradually, but nothing further was done on the house until '87. Then we finished painting it, and built the porches, front and rear.

"After that was done I bought me the lumber and built the fence. I am especially proud of that fence. I knew it was my last piece of work, you know, and I just tried myself on it. I bought the rough posts and sawed them into shape, beveled them off nicely, dug the holes and planted them. Then we painted it—the boys and I.

"The flowers? Well, my wife and the girls did that. They always did like flowers, and the yard is just full of them.

"I never sawed a plank, or painted one, or did anything else about building a house until I began on that one, but it's as pretty a house as you will find anywhere, and the builders that have examined it, say it's as good as they ever saw. It's all finished now, every room is furnished—there are seven of them in the house—and we have a piano and the girls have learned to play at home, and—"

"Yes, sir," remarked a patrolman that had listened to the story, "and those two little girls and John Joyner are as good musicians as there are in Atlanta. I've heard them play together and it was the finest I ever heard."

"Yes," said Joyner, "it's all finished now, and everything paid for. I haven't been as proud of anything since that day I put on a gray uniform and marched off from Americus with the Sumter Light Guards."

G. W.

Jewels now are daily seen
Rich carnation lips between;
Ask the owners of these pearls—
Stately matrons, lovely girls,
"What can teeth so beautify?"
"SOZODONT" they'll all reply.

A Cent Saved His Life.

From the Chicago Herald.

A one-cent piece saved M. J. Hogan's life night before last. Mr. Hogan, who is a contractor at 2917 Haines court, had discharged John Hopkins, a laborer who had been working for him a short time. Hopkins went to Hogan's house Thursday evening to demand his money. Mr. Hogan refused to pay him then. Hopkins then drew a revolver and fired at close range, the bullet striking Hogan in the abdomen. A cent piece in Hogan's pocket intercepted the ball, and, instead of causing a fatal wound, only a bruise was made on the flesh.

SANDERSVILLE, GA.

GENTS—I have been confined to the house for near about a month with an awful cough. I tried many things, but nothing done so much good as one bottle of Brewer's Lung Restorer.

G. H. HOLLENBECK.

DRY GOODS.

THE BEE HIVE!

30 WHITEHALL STREET.

Mr. A. P. Eagleston now in the New York and Boston markets. The last of the week we shall open a big lot of new goods of all kinds. So on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday look out for bargains such as you never have seen before in Dress Goods and Silks.

Lot 1. 50 pair of Tricot, strictly all wool same as we have been selling at 50c, now 37½, in all shades. 15 pair of Surah Serges, 48 in. wide, at 61c per yard. 12 pair of Silk Warp Henrietta in all the new shades at 87½. These goods never sell for less than $1.25 and at the price we offer them are a remarkable bargain. 15 Novelty Suits with Persian Borders worth from $15 to $25 each, now reduced to $9. Silk Velvet all shades 62½c. Corduroys very stylish for quilts only 75c.

Priestley's Black Silk Warp Henriettas!

From the advertisement of one of our large neighbors in this paper last Sunday one would suppose that they were the only one who carried Priestley's goods. We have a fine line of them and can give you Black Silk Warp Henriettas for 87½c, $1, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75 and $2. Don't buy elsewhere until you have seen our line.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

30 pieces of new Black Silks received the past week. 5 pieces of Black Gros Grain Silk at 75c. We warrant this grade of silk and guarantee the wear of it. A handsome Black Gros Grain at 85c as good as you get elsewhere at $1. At $1 and $1.15 and $1.25 you can get some extra values.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

A heavy black Gros Grain 24 in. wide at $1.25. This is our $1.75 grade. 10 pieces of the popular Black Armure at $1.25. These goods are unequaled for beauty and wear. Black Satin Rhadamas at 85c, $1, $1.15, $1.25. Colored Faille Silk at 50c. Black French Failles at 85, $1 and $1.25. Colored Satin Rhadamas 87½c, same as sold at $1.25 elsewhere. Best imported French Failles all colors at $1. 25 pieces of fancy Moire Antique and Moire Francais at 50c. Fancy China Silks, the largest and most beautiful line in the city. We receive new styles daily. Ombie Stripe China Silks, the newest goods for tea gowns and party dresses.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

A special bargain to be opened on Monday 25 dozen Ladies' Undressed Kid Gloves, handsomely embroidered, only 75c. Remember we can give you all the new shades of Gobelin Blue, Terra Cotta, Grays and Tans, in Mousquetaire and button Gloves.

Trimmings. Trimmings.

A superb line of trimming in all the new combinations to match all shades of cloth. Persian band and Persian Embroidery on cloth in handsome designs.

Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs.

We have 2,500 dozen Hankerchiefs to select from. Hemstitched hand at 5, 8, 10, 12½, 15c. upward Handsome embroidered hankerchiefs at 12½c. 150 dozen elegantly embroidered handkerchiefs at 25c. This is a job lot and are worth from 37½ to 75c each.

Art Embroideries! Art Embroideries!

New Goods Received Every Few Days.

A beautiful line of Plush Handkerchiefs and Glove cases, and an immense line of fancy novelties of all kinds. The largest line of Stamped Linens in the city from 5c up to $6 each. New style in Bureau Scarfs and Sideboard Scarfs.

Trays and Tidies.

A large line of Cheneille cords and fancy ornaments of all kinds. Embroidery buttons, rope silk and rope flax, bolton sheeting. Ladies can have stamping done at short notice, and fancy work of all kinds commenced or made to order. Lessons given in all kinds of embroidery. A beautiful line of Fancy Baskets for decorating. The most beautiful line of Fancy China Silks in the city for scarfs and draperies. SEE THEM. The cold wave has come and all will be wanting heavy underwear.

DON'T FORGET THE BEE HIVE ON THESE GOODS

We have all kinds and colors for ladies, gents and children from 25c upward.

Hosiery! Hosiery!

The BEE HIVE leads the hosiery trade of the city. Look at this for one bargain, 50 dozen children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, double knee, only 15c. You will save money by doing your trading at

THE BEE HIVE.

EAGLESTON BROS.,

30 WHITEHALL STREET

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

A. G. RHODES.

I have greatly enlarged my display rooms recently, and also

Reduced My Prices

ON ALL GRADES OF

Bedroom Furniture,
Parlor Furniture,
Diningroom Furniture,
Hall Furniture,
Fine Furniture,
Medium Furniture,
Common Furniture

I can show you every article of furniture in my store as well as you could examine it at your own home. Plenty of space to show, plenty of light to see. Prices low enough to buy. Everybody invited to call.

A. G. RHODES

85 WHITEHALL.

Artificial Stone Paving

—FOR—

SIDEWALKS, CELLARS, STABLE AND BREWERY FLOORS!

Improved Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing.

TWO AND THREE PLY READY ROOFING—WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPERS—MOISTURE AND VERMIN PROOF CARPET LINING!

Estimates cheerfully given upon application.

S. L. FOSTER & CO.,
62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Oct 28 d 3m

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 8, 1888.—THE firm of Fuller & Ware is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George Ware retiring. All liabilities will be paid by B. J. Fuller, who continues the business at 145 Marietta street. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle at once.

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

Bradfield & Ware, Druggists, 26 Whitehall st.; Sharp Bros., Druggists and Apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., Druggists; Schumann's Pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter st., L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lenton Jemerson, Mountain Scene, Ga., Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga. 1y

GRNAD REPUBLICCIARROS.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH IN CIGARS

Advertise a good article. Advertising costs money. It don't pay unless there is merit to back it. But where there's merit push ahead. Therefore, we say: Buy "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. No such equivalent for your money under any other brand anywhere.

MONEY WASTEDIN CIGARS.

Lots of money gets wastd on second rate cigars. Not a dollar of it comes to "Grand Republic" Factory, New York. Save your money and your temper by buying "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. They are the best in the whole United States for quality and price combined.

"A SNAP IN CIGARS."

That is what everybody says who smokes "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. They just sweep everything before them.

'A SMOKE FOR A SONG."

So excellent are the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, att he prices, that they are indeed a luxurious smoke for a song.

"A PENNY FOR YOUR THOUGHTS."

After smoking "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents, we know what your thoughts will be without paying the penny for the guess. You'll say they are the best Cigars you ever smoked for anything like the money. You will buy them again and again, and you'll tell your friends all about them. This viv a voce advertising is atribute to merit, and a powerful factor in their great success.

"SWEET ARE THE SPICY BREEZES."

That are wafted from the "Grand Republic Cigarros," 5 cents each, and "Buffos," four for 10 cents. Sweet, too, is the temper of the smoker—a sweetness born of the goodness of the Cigars themselves and the reflection of how small a sum he is out of pocket on them.

GEO. P. LIES & CO.,
Factory 200, 3d District of New York

W. A. RUSSELL, Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Nicoli Cent Cigar

FURNITURE.

"Beauty, Utility, Durability and Economy."

In adopting the above as their MOTTO,

SHARP & OUDERKIRK

Want it understood that these are not mere meaningless words. A discerning public will readily concede this when they visit our show rooms at

1, 3, 5 and 7 HUNTER STREET,

—AND—

Basement 66 & 68 Whitehall St.

Where we have 7,000 feet of floor room covered with the most ELEGANT, ARTISTIC

FURNITURE

Ever Sold In the South.

NELSON, MATTER & CO., GRAND RAPIDS, are well known the world over. We are exclusive agents for them. In addition to a magnificent display of Sideboards, Cheffoniers, Extension Tables, Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Fancy Desks, Fancy Chairs, etc., we carry a line of

Parlor Folding Beds

Worthy of this growing city, in 22 different styles—all of them offered at factory prices.

Our Art Needle Work Department,

—In Charge of—

Mrs. Ouderkirk and Miss Nellie Sharp,

Is replete with all the latest novelties, and will be appreciated by the ladies of Atlanta. An hour spent in our rooms will be profitably and pleasantly spent.

N. B.—Our paintings (over two thousand dollars' worth) are works of art by artists of world-wide reputation.

Come and See.

sun nxt church notices.

West & Goldsmith, Real Estate, No. 7 Pryor Street, Kimball House.

Cheap lot, 40x100, McAfee street, near Simpson street. You can get it at a bargain, $500.

5 r new house, tasty and complete, necessary outhouses. Lot 54x100 to 20 foot alley. Elevated. $1,800.

5 r h, Simpson street, near Luckie; large rooms, broad halls, stable, garden, fruit, 70x100. $1,700.

Nice lot, Church street, near in, desirable; $4,000.

Three lots on Spring, between Church and James.

Three houses, twelve rooms, on Cain street, renting for $38. Large lot; all for $3,200.

8 r h, W. Peachtree, desirable locality; $3,000.

50x185 to 10 foot alley, W. Peachtree, east front; $2,000.

100x100, Fowler and Pine, near technological school. Good opportunity to get a bargain; $1,250.

Three 2 r h, new, nice homes, on Fowler street. Can be sold on installments; $600.

2 r h, Larkin street, nicely finished; coal and poultry houses. All new. $400.

4 r new h, well finished, all conveniences, good garden, best water, etc. On a beautiful eminence, Chamberlin street, near Young; $1,500.

50x150, Ellis, near Peachtree, gilt edge; $4,000.

50x100, Wheat, near Ivy car line; $3,000.

100x200, West End car line, near academy; $1,500.

5 r h, Young, near Decatur street; good condition, stables, etc., 60x186; $2,200.

10 r h, Peachtree, modern improvements, east front, best locality; $20,000.

7 r h, Ellis, corner Calhoun, modern improvements, almost new, pleasant surroundings; $3,000.

10 r new house, all comforts and conveniences, Forest avenue, near street cars; 70x122; $4,500.

11 r residence, Peachtree; convenient, large lot; $13,000.

4 r h, West Harris, 46x100; good little home; $1,000.

50x100, North Forsyth, nearest vacant on market.

2 vacant lots, Fairlie, close in.

6 r h, nearly new, nicely finished, in good locality, on Mills, near Spring; $2,100.

8 r h, Whitehall; all modern improvements, conveniently located; large lot; $6,000.

50x165, McDaniel, near Whitehall, beautiful, elevated lot, splendid neighborhood; $2,100.

60x200, Whitehall, near McDaniel, high point, pleasant surroundings; all conveniences; $2,600.

100x300, Peachtree, corner, nice shades, none better; $7,000.

62x200, Peachtree, high ground and cheap; $2,400.

100x200, Peachtree; very desirable location; $3,500.

275x200, Peachtree, near Mr. Leonard; $6,000.

We have much of the best manufacturing property situated on the railroads and principal streets, some of the most desirable business property, vacant and improved; a great number of vacant lots in different localities and sizes to suit buyers; a large number of houses, large and small in size and price, to suit anyone who means business.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,

CARPETS.

We have our second shipment of Carpets in, and can show this week not only the largest but by far the most superbly magnificent stock ever opened in the south. We alone ship direct from foreign factories, and by this we not only have the advantage of giving the trade newer styles and fresher goods, but we do away with the middle man altogether and save this enormous expense. See the new stock. Everything for cottage, church, public halls or palace made and laid in any portion of the south at short notice. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Direct Importers.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

CHURCH CHIMES.

SERVICES TODAY IN THE VARIOUS TEMPLES.

METHODIST.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets, Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m by the pastor, a sermon to young men, on "The Possibilities and Perils of Young Men." In the evening, at 7:00 p. m. Rev. G. B. Strickler, of the Central Presbyterian church, will preach. Class meeting Monday 7:30 p m in the stewards' room. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p m. Young men's meeting Friday at 7:30 p m. All invited.

Trinity Home-Mission Chapel, Leonard street.—Sunday school this afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, F. M. Richardson, superintendent. Preaching this evening at 7:00 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:00 p m. A cordial invitation to these services.

First Methodist Episcopal Church South, junction of Peachtree and North Pryor streets—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., R. A. Hemphill and H. E. W. Palmer, superintendents. Preaching at 10:45 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Morning sermon especially to young men. Subject for the evening, "Mt. Calvary." Class meeting 3:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p. m., and general prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p. m. The public is cordially invited. Seats free.

Marietta Street Mission Sunday school (179 Marietta street) at 9 a m, John F. Barclay, superintendent. Services every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Decatur Street Mission Sunday school (162 Decatur street) at 3:00 p m, N. C. Spence, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday night. Cottage meeting every Friday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

West Side Mission Sunday school at 3 p m, W. B. Jackson, superintendent.

Park street Methodist Church, West End—Rev. A. G. Wardlaw, pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m., H. L. Culberson, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a m and 7 p m by the pastor. Prayer meeting and lecture on Wednesday at 7 p m. Young peoples' meeting Friday at 7 p m. The public invited.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by the pastor, and at 7:00 p m by Rev. Sam W. Small. Sabbath school at 9:30 a m, E. H. Orr, superintendent. Steward's meeting Monday night at 7:15 p. m. Young men's meeting Tuesday at 7:00 p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p m. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

St. Paul M. E. church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a m, J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Class meeting Friday night. Parsonage Aid society Monday at 3:30 p m.

Marietta Street M. E. Church, between Spring and Bartow streets.—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Pierce church, Ira street, near E. T., V. and Ga. railroad shops—Rev. W. S. Stevens, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. S. Hubbard, superintendent. Prayer meetings Wednesday night. Class meeting Monday night. Everybody invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets.—Rev. J. T. Richardson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, by Rev. Sam Small. Evening service at 7:15 p m by Rev. W. A. Dodge. Sunday school at 3 p m, F. M. Akin, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

North Atlanta Mission Sunday school at 3:00 p. m. J. L. Logan, superintendent.

Preaching at No. 21 Ella street, old barracks, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, except the second Sunday of each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p m.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission, corner Marietta street and Ponders avenue—C. C. Davis, Pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at night by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; E. M. Roberts, superintendent. This infant church has enjoyed a most wonderful revival from its very organization (about six months ago) and now numbers 177 members. Five new members are to be baptized by immersion at Lynch's Quarry pond at 3 p. m. All cordially invited to join us in all these delightful services.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner of Forsyth and Walton streets, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m by the pastor, who will by request, deliver a sermon especially to young men. Subject—"Perils and Safeguards of our Young Men." Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., president of Mercer university. Sunday school at 9:30 a m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p m Monday. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 p m Wednesday. All are cordially invited.

North Avenue Mission of the First Baptist church, near Technological school. Sabbath school at 3 p m, Ed White, Jr., superintendent. Everybody welcome.

Exposition Hotel Mission of the First Baptist church, Marietta street—Gospel and Prayer meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in charge of R. A. Montieth, A. W. Bealer, J. A. Awtry and other. Persons living in the city cordially invited to attend.

North Atlanta Mission of the First Baptist church, at the end of the North Atlanta street car line—Sunday school at 9 a m., J. D. Carter in charge. Prayer meeting 10 a m. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m.

Edgewood Mission of the First Baptist church. Sunday school at 4 o'clock p m, J. C. Bridger, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m. by Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., President of Mercer university, and at 7:30 pm by the pastor. The communion will be observed at the morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Gospel meeting for men and boys at 7:30 p m Monday. All are cordially invited to these services.

McDonough Street Mission, on Richardson street, near Capitol avenue. Sunday school at 4 p m. E. S. Lumpkins, superintendent. Gospel meeting at 8 p m. Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday at 8 p m. These meetings will be kept up regularly in the future.

Ira Street Mission of the Second Baptist Church, corner of Ira and Eads streets. Rev. Wm. B. Smith pastor in charge. Preaching by the pastor at 10:00 a. m., and at 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:00 p. m., Mr. T. J. Day, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:00 p. m. Thursday. Bible reading 7:00 p. m. Tuesday. All are cordially invited.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue.—Rev. W. C. McCall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Subjects—morning, "Headship of Jesus." Evening, The Blues, Causes and Cure." At 3 o'clock in the afternoon—grand mass meeting of the church, Short speeches by Drs. Hawthorne, Strickland, Norcross, Weaver, McDonald and others. The public are invited to attend. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. H. Bell, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Sixth Baptist Church, 179 W. Hunter street.—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:45 p m. Communion at the evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young people's meeting Thursday night. All are invited to attend these services.

Central Baptist church, corner W. Fair and Peters streets, Rev. W. H. Strickland, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:00 p m by the pastor. Services especially adapted to young men both morning and night. Subjects—morning, "The Young Man's True Strength," evening, "One Thing Thou Lackest." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, R. J. Johnson, superintendent. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets—Elder J. T. Jordan. Preaching at 11 o'clock every third Saturday and Sunday in each month. All are cordially invited to attend.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street—H. C. Hornada, will reach at 11 a m and at 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 2:30 p m, George Andrews, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30. All are cordially invited to come.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 o'clock a m and at 7:15 o'clock p m by the pastor. Young men's prayer meeting Tuesday at 71:5 o'clock p m. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday 7:15 o'clock p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet just to the right and opposite the old Exposition hotel, on Marietta street, at 3:00 p m. There will be preaching at the same place on Friday night at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D. All invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, Professor W. W. Lumpkin, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p m. All are cordially invited.

Wallace Chapel, 194 W. Fair street—F De S. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Gospel meeting Sunday night conducted by the young men. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:30, W. D. Beatie, superintendent. The meeting to complete the organization, elect and ordain elders, Monday night, was postponed until Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Dr. G. B. Strickler and others will be present. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. Ladies meeting Thursday afternoon at 3:30. Everybody welcome.

Rankin Chapel, corner Martin and Glenn streets—F. DeS. Helmer in charge. Preaching Sunday night at 7:30. Prayer meeting Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school Sunday afternoon at 3:30 Dr. J. W. Rankin, superintendent. A cordial invitation to all.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Oak and Ashby streets—Rev. N. B. Mathes, supply. Divine services at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by Rev. N. B. Mathes. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, George B. McGaughy, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. All invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p m. A cordial invitation to all to attend.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's Cathedral, northeast corner Pryor and Houston streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 8:45 a. m. Morning prayer with sermon at 11 a m. Evening prayer with sermon at 7:30 p m. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, F. M. Scott, superintendent. The evening service is given under the auspices of St. Luke's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The sermon is for young people, who are earnestly invited to be present. The brotherhood will be there to make you welcome. Come! Strangers welcomed and provided with seats.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. Byron Holley, rector. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and address at 5 o'clock. All invited.

St. Philip's Mission of the Redeemer, corner West Fair and Walker streets—Rev. Augustine Prentiss, rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 p m. Sunday school at 3 p m. All invited.

In Culberson's Hall, West End—Rev. Augustine Prentiss, rector. Services and sermon at 11 a m Sunday school at 10 a m. All invited.

In St. Philip's Chapel, corner Washington and Alabama streets—Rev. Augustine Prentiss, rector. Sunday school at 4 p m for the colored children.

Good Shepherd chapel, Plum street—Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

Emanuel chapel, North Atlanta. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Epiphany chapel, Jackson street. Sunday school at 4 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Congregational Church of the Redeemer, Ellis near Peachtree streets—Preaching at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by Rev. R. T. Hall, of Jacksonville, Fla. Subjects—morning, "Healthy Religion;" evening, "Opportunities of City Life." Sunday school at 9:30 a m, A. B. Carrier, superintendent. All are invited to these services.

Grace Church, corner Whitehall and Humphries—Preaching at 7:00 p m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p m, J. F. Beck, superintendent. All invited.

Immanuel Church, near E. T. V. & G. R. R. shops—Preaching at 11 a m by Rev. A. T. Clarke. Sunday school at 10 o'clock a m. Every one invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, on Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth streets.—Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m, Subject—"The Dead are Raised Up."—the fifth sermon in a course on "The Credentials of Christ." Children's service and minister's claro at 12:15 p m. Seats free. All are made welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Church of Christ, on Hunter street—Rev. T. M. Harris, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, W. S. Bell superintendent. Bible class at 10 a m, Rev. T. M. Harris, teacher. You are cordially invited to attend.

Central Christian church, Peters street, between Whitehall and Forsyth—Preaching at 11 a m by Dr. A. G. Thomas. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Henry Atkins, superintendent. No service tonight. It is especially requested that all members of this church be present at this morning's service. All are cordially invited to these services.

COLORED CHURCHES.

St. Paul A. M. E. church, Humphries street—D. T. Greene, pastor. Love feast at 11 a m. Preaching at 2:30 p m and 7:30 p m, sacrament also, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, I. P. Moyer, superintendent. Class meeting Wednesday night.

Bethel A. M. E. Church—J. S. Flipper, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Bishop W. J. Gaines, D. D.

Shiloh A. M. E. church—A. J. Miller, pastor. Preaching at 3 p m by Bishop W. J. Gaines, D. D.

Butler Street C. M. E. church—N. F. Haygood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m, 3 p m, and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a m, D. C. Clayton superintendent. Class meeting on every Wednesday at 8 p m.

Schell Chapel C. M. E. church on Markham street, Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a m and 7:30 p m by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p m. R. W. White, superintendent. Prayer meeting Thursday night. All are cordially invited to attend these services.

HOTELS.

We call special attention to our facilities to furnish throughout any hotel, public building or boarding house on short notice, with Carpets, Matting, Drapery, Shades, Rugs, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, D'Oyles, Sheeting, Pillow Casing, etc., all at prices guaranteed. And all we ask is for you to see and price our goods. We alone import direct and pay duties here in Atlanta, and after having successfully furnished complete the Kimball, National and Metropolitan, of Atlanta, besides scores of large and elegant boarding houses, such as the Leyden in Atlanta, and the large bills to Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Gainesville, Athens, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Birmingham, Anniston, etc. We are satisfied that prices and quality, with first class upholsterers, secured the sales. See our stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., Direct Importers.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

A Good and Safe Investment.

We call attention to sale of Kimball house bonds and leases in another column.

Sight Improved.

I have been a great sufferer with my sight for the past five years, having lost the use of my left eye entirely, but since using the glasses you so scientifically adapted to my sight, I have been able to read with perfect ease, and my sight is gradually growing stronger. ED. E. STEINHEIMER.

An endless number of testimonials could be given if we deemed it necessary, but our glasses are too well known throughout the country to require it.

A. K. HAWKES, Optician.
19 Decatur street, under Kimball house.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

SURPRISE STORE.

THE "SURPRISE" STORE

J. Regenstein & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

MILLINERY AND CLOAKS

74, 76 and 78 Whitehall Street.

The System of Selling Every Article at a Small Profit, but of a Thoroughly Reliable Quality, is a Cardinal Principle of this Firm.

WARM WEATHER PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

FEATHERS! only 15c.

Actual value 50 to 75c each.

2,000 Drummers' Samples of Fine Fancy Feathers, —BIG DRIVES IN—

OSTRICH TIPS!

19c. 38c and 59c, well worth treble these figures.

SILK PLUSH.

17 pieces all Silk Plush, in cream, light blue and rose, on sale Monday morning at 35c per yard, worth $1.

RIBBONS!

GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

460 pieces of magnificent heavy, all silk gros grain moire and fancy Ribbons, Nos. 30, 40, 60 and 80.,

15c, 25c, 35c and 45; actual value 40c, 60c, 80c, 95c.

SILK FINISHED VELVETEEN.

24 inch wide 38c, usual price 75c.

200 more of those untrimmed Felt Hats at 25c.

Great sale of Toboggans, 15c, 25c and 35c. Unusual good values.

JERSEYS

For 25c, plaited fronts and coat backs for 75 cents. All wool ditto $1.

Best Jerseys in the market for $1.25, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.

LADIES' CLOAKS!

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

English Walking Jackets, $2.50.

Newport Jacket, vest front, in blue, tan and garnet, at $3.50.

English, all wool black beaver, $3.00.

English Melton, in black blue, and tans, flat seams, $4.50.

English, all wool, Melton cloth, Tailor-made, $5.00

Ladies' short wraps, $4.50.

Ladies' long wraps, with regular sleeves, $4.50.

Ladies black superfine, west of England Beavers, fur lined, $7.50.

An endless variety of fancy and novelty Wraps, at $5.00.

300 extra size Wraps, for stout people, $7.50.

Newport Raglans, $6.50.

Only 31 Beaded Wraps left, at $5.90; former price $12.50.

10 cases of new Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets and Plush Garments to be opened on Monday morning. Will be sold at

SLAUGHTERING PRICES!

A $30 Plush Wrap for $15.

We have a few fine Plush Wraps left at $11.90.

Do Not Neglect the Chance!

We make a great specialty of Children's School Cloaks, in all sizes, from 2 to 16 years, at

YOUR OWN PRICE.

Selling goods at exorbitant prices five days in the week and pretending to sell bargains one particular day is not our practice. We have SIX BARGAIN DAYS every week, as we always aim to give greater value than any other house. This is the foundation of our success and we never lose sight of it.

THE SURPRISE STORE.

VIRGINIA BRIGHT'S CIGARETTES.

The Only Real Ten Cents Cigarettes in the world that Retail for Five Cents per package. Nothing has ever been on the market before is equal to them. They are the Cigarettes of the future.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS!

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS!

This is the brand that is now all the rage. It is manufactured by one one of the largest Tobacco Houses in the world.

ALLEN & GINTER,

who have made themselves famous in every part of the civilized world, make the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS. They are known as the manufacturers of the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes.

It must be remembered that the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS CIGARETTES are made of the Purest Tobacco, three years old. Every particle of tobacco that goes in the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS has been kept in stock for three years, and this fact is readily discovered on first trial of them.

A handsome and valuable souvenir can be obtained by preserving the ticket or certificate which each package contains and presenting it to our office, No. 6 KIMBALL House. Mr. E. F. SMALL, General Southern Manager, will wait upon you with pleasure.

NOW, DO NOT FORGET AND CONFOUND THE VIRGINIA BRIGHTS WITH CIGARETTES THAT ARE MADE OF TRASH. VIRGINIA BRIGHTS ARE MADE OF PURE LEAF, THREE YEARS OLD.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington Seminary.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

50 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12TH. FACULTY able and experienced. The Music Department is a part of the music school of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Art School is under the direction of Mr. H. W. Barnitz. The Primary Department is in charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of primary and kindergarten instruction. For catalogue apply to MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.
july4 d & wkk

JOS. THOMPSON,

(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

Dealer in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Tanhaeuser Beer.

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Orderd from a distance solicited and filled promptly. Stone Mountain and Branch Corn Whisky a specialty.

The Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer can be found at
C. T. WEINMEISTER.
THE KIMBALL.
A. DAUS.
BONANZA.
F. P. BARNES.
J. H. COOPER.
J. Y. PEACOCK.
HOLLIS & McMAHAN.
D. B. HOLLIS.
JOHN DOMINI.
Telephone 48. 21 and 23 Decatur St

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

USE

"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

ITS INFLUENCE ARTISTICALLY AND PRACTICALLY.

How the Young Ladies of Atlanta Skin the Cat, Do the Back Somersault and Other Gymnastic Feats.

The day is past when jealous husbands can throttle wives with one hand and little boys beat their sisters in an unseemly manner.

Suppose the Sabine women had studied physical culture? Do you think they'd have been abducted by those Roman outlaws? They would have pounded those great strapping men in the eyes with their muscular little fists; they'd have beat them with their fencing cudgels; they'd have climbed up some ancient cedar tree and, on its highest limb, skinned the cat in a derisive manner above the longing eyes of their pursuers.

Maybe they would, at least, and maybe, having been born women, they'd have forgotten their muscles in fright at first, and afterwards have failed to use them harmfully on account of a faithful sort of tenderness peculiar to females.

One thing is sure, however, and that is that smothering, choking and such like amusements are not for the married man of today.

If Shakspeare lived today and wanted to be realistic he'd have to alter [illegible] of his Othello. The Desdemona of [illegible] would simply refuse to be choked; neither would she be dragged about the floors by means of her shining tresses. The scene would change entirely. Othello, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, would not have leisure for the development of her muscles. Desdemona having attended the gymnasium an hour or two every day would be in excellent trim for the fray and end by beating the breath out of her fractious lord and having his prostrate body removed on a shutter.

Robert Mantell recognized the fact that throttling a woman is bad taste now, for, in "Monbars," he starts to treat his leading lady with a dose of physical brutality, but draws back and abstains, declaring he won't, under any consideration, lay violent hands on a woman. No, he'd better not. The time for that is over and stage heroines must leave this wordly show by secret poisoning. It's all that's left them in the way of dying.

All those people so shocked by Barbara Pomfret can find a lucid explanation for her antics by accepting the fact that she was an agile gymnast, for I am told that the character, drawn from life, was a young woman who could skin cats and make bridges and hang by her toes in a manner truly wonderful. She didn't mean any harm. It was simply a spontaneous overflow of muscular spirit.

"We have changed the name of this gymnasium," said a lady to me, as I entered the Guards' armory Friday morning. "We now call it Emancipation hall."

It did look decidedly like it, and, as I gazed around, I wondered what other rights we women wanted. About half of the class wore what a Bostonian would call trousers; what a plain, unlettered man would term large, puffy, knee breeches, and what Miss Lindley's class modestly designate divided skirts, but, if divided skirts don't mean plain, simple pantaloons I am mistaken in my ideas of derivations; and if pants are called divided skirts, why not call legs divided bodies? They looked very pretty, these divided-skirt-pantaloons, and not one woman wore them who couldn't afford it. That's paying a great compliment, because women don't always consider whether they can afford the clothes they don.

These garments were made of different colored flannel and had pretty sailors waists to match. Those who didn't wear divided skirts outside, wore them beneath a short plain skirt reaching to the knees.

"Will you tell me your name?" I asked a pretty girl who promised to swing in the flying rings, skin cats, make bridges and do all sorts of things for me.

"If you put my name down I won't do anything," she answered, so I had to comply with her wish and after I had promised she skipped blithely to two of the rings suspended by a rope from the ceiling and hanging about on a level with her head, in the center of the armory. She grasped these rings with her strong, white hands; lifted herself from the floor, and before I knew it, was standing on her head in mid air. She was wonderfully pretty—so pretty that she looked as enchanting upside down as in a natural position. He figure was lithe and exquisitely moulded, her hair a pure gold and her mouth and teeth the sweetest ever given a young girl.

She did many other curious, inexplicable things, as many as Micawber's twins who were forced to earn their living by physical contortion.

"I'll tell you something," said a pretty little brown-haired girl at my elbow, "at least I'll tell you if you won't put my name to it."

The promise was again given.

"The calf of my leg has developed an inch since I commenced these exercises. Now I can do anything with myself. At first I was tired to death, but now I can go through all the exercises and feel better for it. See here," she said, running to two gymnasium poles and grasping them with either hand. In a second she had lifted herself up and swung horizontally in mid air, supported by her legs and arms, which were twined about the poles in a manner most graceful; then she skinned the cat and swung head downwards by her knees and twisted and balanced on the horizontal bar till one became confused as to which part of her was which. A young lady who had her foot in a plaster cast from a sprain did some wonderful things with her arms. She grasped the first swinging ring at the end of the hall and swung from that to the next, many feet apart, and catching that, she went on from ring to ring, until she had swung on the last to the other end of the building.

What a glorious day this is for the little girls, who formerly had their lives blighted by an ungratified desire to join the circus and jump through hoops in spangled skirts and pink stockings.

The little girls can now give vent to their desires. Two of them, as I entered the armory, were poised on a high gymnasium pole like two little sparrows. One of them, little Alice Starke, was as graceful as a kitten, and she twisted her little body all sorts of ways with evident ease and enjoyment.

Most of the ladies in this class were matrons, and, Oh! ye husbands of Atlanta, if you could see your wives handle their cudgels, if you could witness their thrusts and blows with those solid sticks, you would take off your boots a block away when you wander home at 12 o'clock a. m., and attempt to unlock the door with your cigars. You would speak in soft tones concerning burnt biscuit; you would be gentle about losing your garments in a dress-filled closet; you would hearken patiently to complaints concerning the cook.

Yes, the day has come when we American women, who have at this moment more rights than we want, shall tie any male creatures belonging to us to the bed posts at home and go unmolested to the polls. Might is right and we will soon have the former beyond all questioning.

Yesterday morning the high school girls met, and went through their marches and exercises most beautifully. It is a large class that moves in perfect unison. Remarkably pretty, these merry young girls looked with their lovely faces flushed with the excitement of exercise and their lissome young bodies bending in graceful movements. M. A. A.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Relieves Mental and Physical Exhaustion.

Look out! Don't be fooled, you can buy the great Salvation Oil for twenty-five cents.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Blankets, full and complete line, all colors and prices. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ORE

AKS

rofit, but
inciple of

AKS!

PRICES.

, tan and gar-
00.
and tans, flat
, Tailor-made,

eeves, $4.50.
gland Beavers,
velty Wraps, at
le, $7.50.
0; former price
kets and Plush
morning. Will

PRICES!

eft at $11.90.

Chance!
hildren's School
s, at

PRICE.

s one particular
to give greater
ht of it.

ORE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington Seminary.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

50 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12TH. FACULTY able and experienced. The Music Department is a part of the music school of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Art School is under the direction of Mr. H. W. Barnitz. The Primary Department is in charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of primary and kindergarten instruction. For catalogue apply to MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.
july4 d & wkk

JOS. THOMPSON,

(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)

Dealer in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Tanhaeuser Beer.

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Orders from a distance solicited and filled promptly. Stone Mountain and Branch Corn Whisky a specialty.

The Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer

can be found at
C. T. WEINMEISTER.
THE KIMBALL.
A. DAUS.
BONANZA.
F. P. BARNES.
J. H. COOPER.
J. Y. PEACOCK.
HOLLIS & McMAHAN.
D. B. HOLLIS.
JOHN DOMINI.
Telephone 48. 21 and 23 Decatur St

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

ARETTES.

Ten Cents
rld that Re-
s per pack-
ever been on
is equal to
e Cigarettes

BRIGHTS!
RIGHTS!

e rage. It is manufactured by
ses in the world.

GINTER,

very part of the civilized world,
hey are known as the manufac-
HT CUT Cigarettes.

t the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS
est Tobacco, three years old.
n the VIRGINIA BRIGHTS
d this fact is readily discovered

ouvenir can be obtained by pre-
each package contains and pre-
L House. Mr. E. F. SMALL,
pon you with pleasure.

GET AND CONFOUND
WITH CIGARETTES
VIRGINIA BRIGHTS
THREE YEARS OLD.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

ITS INFLUENCE ARTISTICALLY AND PRACTICALLY.

How the Young Ladies of Atlanta Skin the Cat, Do the Back Somersault and Other Gymnastic Feats.

The day is past when jealous husbands can throttle wives with one hand and little boys beat their sisters in an unseemly manner.

Suppose the Sabine women had studied physical culture? Do you think they'd have been abducted by those Roman outlaws? They would have pounded those great strapping men in the eyes with their muscular little fists; they'd have beat them with their fencing cudgels; they'd have climbed up some ancient cedar tree and, on its highest limb, skinned the cat in a derisive manner above the longing eyes of their pursuers.

Maybe they would, at least, and maybe, having been born women, they'd have forgotten their muscles in fright at first, and afterwards have failed to use them harmfully on account of a faithful sort of tenderness peculiar to females.

One thing is sure, however, and that is that smothering, choking and such like amusements are not for the married man of today.

If Shakspeare lived today and wanted to be realistic he'd have to alter [illegible] of his Othello. The Desdemona of [illegible] world simply refuse to be choked; neither would she be dragged about the floors by means of her shining tresses. The scene would change entirely. Othello, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, would not have leisure for the development of her muscles. Desdemona having attended the gymnasium an hour or two every day would be in excellent trim for the fray and end by beating the breath out of her fractious lord and having his prostrate body removed on a shutter.

Robert Mantell recognized the fact that throttling a woman is bad taste now, for, in "Monbars," he starts to treat his leading lady with a dose of physical brutality, but draws back and abstains, declaring he won't, under any consideration, lay violent hands on a woman. No, he'd better not. The time for that is over and stage heroines must leave this wordly show by secret poisoning. It's all that's left them in the way of dying.

All those people so shocked by Barbara Pomfret can find a lucid explanation for her antics by accepting the fact that she was an agile gymnast, for I am told that the character, drawn from life, was a young woman who could skin cats and make bridges and hang by her toes in a manner truly wonderful. She didn't mean any harm. It was simply a spontaneous overflow of muscular spirit.

"We have changed the name of this gymnasium," said a lady to me, as I entered the Guards' armory Friday morning. "We now call it Emancipation hall."

It did look decidedly like it, and, as I gazed around, I wondered what other rights we women wanted. About half of the class wore what a Bostonian would call trousers; what a plain, unlettered man would term large, puffy, knee breeches, and what Miss Lindley's class modestly designate divided skirts, but, if divided skirts don't mean plain, simple pantaloons I am mistaken in my ideas of derivations; and if pants are called divided skirts, why not call legs divided bodies? They looked very pretty, these divided-skirt-pantaloons, and not one woman wore them who couldn't afford it. That's paying a great compliment, because women don't always consider whether they can afford the clothes they don.

These garments were made of different colored flannel and had pretty sailors waists to match. Those who didn't wear divided skirts outside, wore them beneath a short plain skirt reaching to the knees.

"Will you tell me your name?" I asked a pretty girl who promised to swing in the flying rings, skin cats, make bridges and do all sorts of things for me.

"If you put my name down I won't do any thing," she answered, so I had to comply with her wish and after I had promised she skipped blithely to two of the rings suspended by a rope from the ceiling and hanging about on a level with her head, in the center of the armory. She grasped these rings with her strong, white hands; lifted herself from the floor, and before I knew it, was standing on her head in mid air. She was wonderfully pretty—so pretty that she looked as enchanting upside down as in a natural position. He figure was lithe and exquisitely moulded, her hair a pure gold and her mouth and teeth the sweetest ever given a young girl.

She did many other curious, inexplicable things, as many as Micawber's twins who were forced to earn their living by physical contortion.

"I'll tell you something," said a pretty little brown-haired girl at my elbow, "at least I'll tell you if you won't put my name to it."

The promise was again given.

"The calf of my leg has developed an inch since I commenced these exercises. Now I can do anything with myself. At first I was tired to death, but now I can go through all the exercises and feel better for it. See here," she said, running to two gymnasium poles and grasping them with either hand. In a second she had lifted herself up and swung horizontally in mid air, supported by her legs and arms, which were twined about the poles in a manner most graceful; then she skinned the cat and swung head downwards by her knees and twisted and balanced on the horizontal bar till one became confused as to which part of her was which. A young lady who had her foot in a plaster cast from a sprain did some wonderful things with her arms. She grasped the first swinging ring at the end of the hall and swung from that to the next, many feet apart, and catching that, she went on from ring to ring, until she had swung on the last to the other end of the building.

What a glorious day this is for the little girls, who formerly had their lives blighted by an ungratified desire to join the circus and jump through hoops in spangled skirts and pink stockings.

The little girls can now give vent to their desires. Two of them, as I entered the armory, were poised on a high gymnasium pole like two little sparrows. One of them, little Alice Starke, was as graceful as a kitten, and she twisted her little body all sorts of ways with evident ease and enjoyment.

Most of the ladies in this class were matrons, and, Oh! ye husbands of Atlanta, if you could see your wives handle their cudgels, if you could witness their thrusts and blows with those solid sticks, you would take off your boots a block away when you wander home at 12 o'clock a. m., and attempt to unlock the door with your cigars. You would speak in soft tones concerning burnt biscuit; you would be gentle about losing your garments in a dress-filled closet; you would hearken patiently to complaints concerning the cook.

Yes, the day has come when we American women, who have at this moment more rights than we want, shall tie any male creatures belonging to us to the bed posts at home and go unmolested to the polls. Might is right and we will soon have the former beyond all questioning.

Yesterday morning the high school girls met, and went through their marches and exercises most beautifully. It is a large class that moves in perfect unison. Remarkably pretty, these merry young girls looked with their lovely faces flushed with the excitement of exercise and their lissome young bodies bending in graceful movements.

M. A. A.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves Mental and Physical Exhaustion.

Look out! Don't be fooled, you can buy the great Salvation Oil for twenty-five cents.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Blankets, full and complete line, all colors and prices. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Decisions Rendered Friday, November 9, 1888—Reported by Henry C. Peeples.

Western and Atlantic railroad company vs. Young. Case, from City Court of Atlanta. Damages. Interest. Diligence. Negligence. Municipal Corporations. Evidence. Railroads. Before Judge Van Epps.

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Interest at the legal rate cannot be added by the jury in their discretion, to discretionary damages awarded by them for a personal injury. Only special damages computable upon direct or indirect evidence of actual values can be thus increased.

2. Due care for its own safety in a child nine years of age is such care as its capacity, mental and physical, fits its for exercising in the actual circumstances of the occasion and situation. Neither the average child of its own age, nor the prudent man, is a standard by which to measure its diligence with legal exactness. Such care as the capacity of the particular child enables it to use naturally and reasonably, is what the law requires.

3. It is negligence as a matter of law for railway companies not to use the precautions for safety at public crossings definitely prescribed by statute or valid municipal ordinance. The existence of an ordinance, however, is a matter of fact to be referred to the jury; the court cannot notice it judicially. Such an ordinance regulating speed of trains and requiring flagmen or watchmen to be kept at crowded crossings, may be passed and enforced by a city under the general grant of police powers usually found in municipal charters. No unreasonable ordinance can be valid.

4. For a personal injury to a child nine years of age, including deprivation of a member, the law furnishes no measure of damages other than the enlightened conscience of impartial jurors, guided by all the facts and circumstances of the particular case. Amongst the results of the injury to be considered, are pain and suffering, disfigurement and mutilation of the person, and impaired capacity to pursue the ordinary avocations of life at and after attainment of majority.

Judgment reversed.

Julius L. Brown, for plaintiff in error.
Hoke and Burton Smith, contra.

Drucker & Bro. vs. Wellhouse & Sons. Injunction, from Fulton. Partnership. Persons. Debtor and creditor. Assignments. Insolvency. Schedules. Fraud. Attorney and client. Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Blandford, J., not presiding, because of sickness.

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Though a firm or partnership is not a person, it is a legal entity, and for some purposes is recognized as a quasi person having powers and functions exercisable by one of the partners severally or all of them jointly. It may be a debtor or a creditor within the meaning of the statutory enactment.

2. Statutes which relate to voluntary assignments by "insolvent debtors" for the benefit of creditors, and require sworn schedules of assets and creditors to be prepared and attached to the deed or instrument of assignment by "the person, firm or corporation" making such assignment, and provide that, "in case of assignmets by firms," the required oaths may be made by any member of the firm, assume the right of insolvent firms to assign the partnership property for the benefit of their creditors, though the partners themselves as individuals may be solvent. It follows that the individual property of the partners respectively need not be assigned in order to render the assignment valid.

3. Where the schedule required by statute are in fact attached to the deed of assignment, and there is no reason to conclude or even suspect that they were not attached at the time the assignment was executed, failure of the writings to declare expressly on their face that they were then attached, is of no consequence.

4. That one of the preferred debts was a due note payable to the attorney who drafted the assignment, and was given to him by the firm "for services rendered in drawing this deed of assignment and for advice and counsel in reference thereto, and services to be rendered hereafter for the purpose of protecting and upholding this assignment," does not render the assignment void per se. If there was actual fraud, the fraud is matter for proof aliunde; and if no fraud was intended, but the amount of the note is more than the services rendered and to be rendered are worth, or if the assignee should not accept the attorney as his counsel in behalf of the creditors, or should not need his services, a proper deduction from the amount can be made, and the note be left to stand good against the assets for the balance only.

Judgment reversed.

J. C. Jenkins and Malcolm Johnston, for plaintiffs in error.
Weil and Brandt, contra.

Born et al. vs. Williams & Bro. Complaint, from City Court of Atlanta. Garnishment. Municipal Corporations. Practice. Before Judge Van Epps.

Bleckley, C. J.—1. A municipal corporation invested by statute with power to establish and maintain public schools, is not subject to garnishment in respect to a debt which it owes for work done on a municipal schoolhouse.

2. Dissolving a garnishment under the act of October 15th, 1888, by giving bond and security will not hinder the debtor from setting up that the debt seized was not subject to the process of garnishment. He may insist on the exemption whether the garnishee does so or not, and if his claim be well founded, no judgment can be entered up on the bond given to effect the dissolution. 78 Ga. 116.

Judgment reversed.

Haygood & Douglas and John B. Goodwin, for plaintiffs in error.
Mayson & Hill, contra.

Pacetti vs. State. Keeping gaming house, from city court of Atlanta. New trial. Evidence. Verdict. Before Judge Van Epps.

Blandford, J., not presiding, because of sickness.

Bleckley, C. J.—A social, genial gentleman, fond of company and a glass, by occupation a cigarmaker, who keeps his sleeping apartment with the doors "blanketed" in a fit condition for privately gaming therein, and who invites his friends at night to refresh themselves with beer, but has in the room, besides barrel and bottles, a table suitable for gaming, together with eleven packs of cards and two boxes of "chips," one containing eighty chips and the other three hundred, and a memorandum book with names and numbers entered in it, and whose guests, or some of them, retire hurriedly under the bed on being surprised by a visit from the police at 1 o'clock in the morning, may or may not be guilty of the offense of keeping a gaming-house. A verdict of guilty based on these and other inculpatory facts, such as the rattle of chips and money, and some expressions about seven dollars and twelve dollars heard by the police on approaching the premises, is warranted by the evidence, and is not contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed.

H. P. Wright and R. J. Jordan, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
F. M. O'Bryan, solicitor, by brief, for the State.

Hammond vs. Hightower. Case, from DeKalb. New trial. Before Judge Richard H. Clark.

Blandford, J., not presiding, because of sickness.

Bleckley, C. J.—The court did not err in refusing to grant a new trial on any of the fourteen grounds set forth in the motion, or upon all of them taken together.

Judgment affirmed.

Mayson & Hill, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
Read & Candler, for defendant.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. A catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have found relief upon using it when all others had failed. A book containing statements of cures sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Lucy Hinton the Leader.

Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations. 3m

YELLOW FEVER.

A PRACTICAL PAPER BY DR. F. H. ORME, OF ATLANTA.

The Disease is Given a Thorough and Sensible Discussion—Popular Fallacies Concerning Yellow Fever.

In the Southern Journal of Homeopathy for October, Dr. F. H. Orme has an interesting article upon yellow fever.

Dr. Orme's discussion of the question of contagion and the other points that have been brought into dispute among medical men and experts, is thorough and fair.

Speaking of yellow fever contagion, Dr. Orme quotes Surgeon Hamilton, and considers him correct in his statement that "there is probably no danger from contact with persons from an infected place, while there is certainly danger of transporting the exciting cause of the disease in trunks, etc." Dr. Orme adds:

"The latter fact is probably undisputed by any one in the profession, while the general impression is that the disease is not contagious, strictly speaking. To be contagious, a disease must be inoculable, which yellow fever is not. Repeated efforts have been made at inoculation without avail. The skin of the hand has been scraped to abrasion and black vomit placed upon it and covered with court plaster without infecting the person. An intelligent quarantine system will, therefore, regard the danger from infection as residing not within the individual, but as connected with the appurtenances."

On the subject of the fallacies which were once believed, Dr. Orme says that many of them have given way in the public, or at least professional mind before the experiences of recent epidemics. Among these, the theory that a person once having yellow fever was exempt from a second attack, is referred to with the conclusion that: "While one attack does, to a considerable degree, afford immunity from subsequent attacks, it is nevertheless true that many cases, and apparently an increasing number of cases, have occurred of second attacks, while cases have even been known to die of a third attack."

Of the notion formerly entertained that negroes do not have yellow fever, Dr. Orme says: "It has been exploded over and over again;" but he adds that they do not have it as readily, or with such frequent fatality as white persons. In this line the old-time idea that black vomit was invariably followed by death is mentioned as an abandoned theory, except among the uninformed.

Continuing, Dr. Orme says: "One of the most delusive of all the fallacies that have been entertained, but which has been dissipated, although some fond citizens of healthy places still lay the flattering unction to their souls, is that yellow fever cannot flourish in pure air. The fact is, it can flourish upon any sort of air, if fairly introduced, and there be temperature of sufficient grade. The sanitarians of our large cities, where they consider their air pure, are aware of this, and are rigid in their quarantine, no matter how pure the air may be."

"Akin to this fallacy," says Dr. Orme, "is the one that high altitude gives exemption. Evidently some people love to hug a delusion. What proof is there that yellow fever cannot exist in high altitudes? True, cities have generally been built on water courses and the exotic yellow fever has been imported most frequently to these, but has it not spread to higher altitudes as there was occasion? Is not Holly Springs, Miss., which was so severely scourged in 1878, healthful and as high as 750 feet above sea level?

"Alexander Von Humboldt traced the disease to an altitude of 3,500 feet in Mexico, and it has been epidemic twice in New Castle, Jamaica, at an altitude of 4,000 feet. Why, then, should we delude ourselves with this fancy? But it has been said that it has excited sporadically, or has been imported to certain places by patients who either died or got well without a spread of the disease, and that this has happened repeatedly, and that thus it has been proved that it cannot spread, but will die out in our atmosphere."

"Let us see about this. It is well known that yellow fever has frequently occurred in various cities without spreading, but have the citizens of New Orleans and other places been so short-sighted and unwise as to fancy that it might not spread at some other time? Brunswick, Ga., was founded by General Oglethorpe soon after the founding of Savannah, which was in 1733. Savannah had her first yellow fever in 1817. It was there again epidemically in 1820, 1839, 1854, 1858 and 1876, with perhaps lighter epidemics, and certainly sporadic cases in other years. Charleston, Fernandina, Darien and other cities on the neighboring coast had the disease at various times. Brunswick escaped, although it had been above and below her, and although persons imbibing the disease at other places had gone there and recovered or died without a spread. This thing had gone on for a century and a half without her having had an epidemic. This appeared to be good ground for an argument that she could not have it—that her air was too pure or too peculiar, but alas, for all such calculations. In 1876 she was visited with one of the most disastrous epidemics that ever went to take the conceit out of a city. Let us admit that we do not know all about what this mysterious disease may do and neglect no wise or reasonable precaution."

On the subject of disinfection Dr. Orme refers to sulphurous acid gas as being probably the most efficient disinfectant so far known, but adds that it "has its disadvantages. There is reason to hope that the application of refrigerating process will prove to be the most practicable, thorough and unobjectionable method of disinfection, while it may also be found to be quite useful in the course of treatment of yellow fever and other fevers."

The refrigeration of vessels is considered feasible and a reference is made to the report of the Homeopathic yellow fever commission, crediting Dr. B. W. James, of Philadelphia with the statement that "all difficulties can be easily overcome, and the hold, cargoes and passengers of vessels can be subjected for two or three days to a low temperature, say ten or fifteen degrees below freezing point—a temperature quite destructive of the yellow fever germ, but entirely compatible with human comfort."

Dr. Orme adds: "Since this was written greater improvements still have been made, and I am informed that it is quite practicable, by the process in which ammonia is used, with modern appliances, to reduce the temperature of the air in box cars, for example, to a temperature below zero.

"Cremation of filth, also recommended by the homeopathic yellow fever commission, is in the line of prevention of fever outbreaks, and when civilization and sanitation advance far enough to overcome superstition and sentiment, we may look for further advantage in the cremation of human bodies."

"Of all general disinfectants, an abundance of sunlight and fresh air take the lead. Pestilential diseases delight in darkness and closeness. And this leads to a suggestion, the importance of which can scarcely be overlooked. Too often have refugees returned to their homes, after epidemics have been officially declared to be at an end, to be taken down with perhaps fatal yellow fever. This has been due to the fact that the epidemic influence was preserved, perhaps in an intensified state, in closed up rooms and closets and chests and other receptacles of infected air, ready to attack the first who invades their privacy.

"The apparel worn upon the bodies of yellow fever patients—as the infection does not come from the body—by reason of its agitation and thorough ventilation, is probably not a source of danger at some distance from points of infection: while packages containing clothing, with confined air from an infected atmosphere, must be regarded as dangerous. It is upon this idea that a disinfection of mail matter is insisted upon."

Speaking of the great need of a new text book upon the cause and treatment of yellow fever, Dr. Orme says: "There is a fine opportunity for some man of ability, research and industry to immortalize himself by the production of an exhaustive and monumental work upon this most interesting subject."

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus cures rheumatism.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a receipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge. sun

MR. SMITH

GLENN WATERS.

"Oh, yes, I remember Smith."

That's what any of the old folks would tell you. Smith never was mayor, nor trustee —he was only a wagon maker and he has been dead now for thirty years or more. The rickety little shop where he used to work was burned down long ago, and the grave where they buried him is forgotten and lost, but they all remember him.

To begin with, Smith was an abolitionist, and abolitionists were scarce in Georgia. If Smith had only been a yankee it wouldn't have been so bad. You couldn't expect anything better of a yankee. But he wasn't a yankee. He was born right there within two miles of the courthouse in Shiloh—a Fayette county man, teaching his children that the niggers ought to be free, and that, in nature's own time, the niggers would be free.

That was a great word with Smith—that word "nature." He had a sort of heathenism he called "nature's religion," and a lot of rules he called "nature's laws."

The deacon and Lawyer Brooks went down to convert Smith one day. They proved to him in black and white the sinfulness of abolitionism, but to save his life Smith couldn't see it—or just wouldn't see it, I don't know which. The deacon quoted scripture and the lawyer quoted law, but Smith was as strong an abolitionist as ever.

"The Bible isn't an argument," said Smith, "any more than the blue back speller. Now nature——"

"But the code of Georgia," said the lawyer, "the code of Georgia says that——"

"The code of Georgia's all wrong," said Smith.

"Mister Smith," said the deacon solemnly, "I would just like to know what you do believe. What do you s'pose is going to become of you, anyhow?"

"That's the very question that's troubling me," said Smith. "My idea is just this. Death is the end of a man's life just—"

"Good Lord!" exclaimed the deacon piously.

"That death is the end of a man's life just as birth is the beginning. A man can believe if he wants to that he lived before he was born——"

"Smith, you're crazy," remarked the lawyer, gravely.

"But to all practical intents and purposes a man's birth is the beginning of his existence. In the same way death is the end of his life. You didn't have any identity before you was born, no consciousness, no individuality. In the same way you can believe, if you want to, that you live on after you're dead—live in your children, and in your children's children. But it's practically the same thing. Your consciousness, your individuality is lost, and death is as completely the end of your life as birth was the beginning."

"Smith," said the lawyer thoughtfully, "you are as crazy as Grandma Robinson."

"He is so," said the deacon. "He is so."

"And slavery is wrong," said Smith.

"And some of these days, Smith," continued the lawyer, "I'm going to help hang you to one of them trees out there."

"That wouldn't convince me," argued Smith.

"No," said the lawyer, "but you talk to your children that way, and you talk where the niggers can hear you. The truth of the whole matter is you're a disgrace to Fayette county."

"He is so," assented the deacon vigorously, "a most damnable disgrace."

Evidently there was no hope of converting Smith.

The wagon maker looked after them as they walked off arm in arm, and for some time after they turned the corner, Smith sat there on his bench and thought and thought.

"Oh, well," mused Smith as he picked up his hammer and tied his apron, "it'll be all the same—one hundred years from now."

Then he went back to his work.

To sum it all up Smith was a crank, one of nature's cranks. The people of Shiloh never did understand him. Most of them believed simply that Smith was crazy. Most likely Mrs. Smith thought so. Others, believed that it was nothing in the world but pure cussedness, and it must be acknowledged that there was good argument advanced in support of that theory. Maybe they were right about it. Then again there were people that thought first one thing and then another—a very natural thing to do—and last of all there were some very good judges of human nature that just did not know what to think.

None of these theories were calculated to make friends far Smith, and as these were the only theories advanced Smith had very few friends in Shiloh—very few.

There was the postmaster, Mr. Hughes, and the Sunday-school superintendent, Mr. Sharpe, and some of the school children that were too young to know what abolition and heathenism meant, but there were not many of them. Smith's little girl that was nearly old enough to start to school and could count just ten—she could count all the friends Smith had. Smith could make good wagons and good wheelbarrows, and when the schoolhouse was built, Smith contributed as much as the deacon, and when the deacon doubled his contribution, Smith doubled his, too; but somehow or other the world couldn't get along with Smith. In a vague sort of fashion the people looked down on Smith, and some of them pitied him.

Why the postmaster should be civil and neighborly to such a man as Smith, was a question that nobody but Smith and the postmaster could answer. The Sunday school superintendent did so because he was superintendent, and it was his Christian duty to set an example of pious forbearance and forgiving. Mr. Sharpe never said so, but—that was why it was.

* * * * * * * *

It was Christmas eve, cold Christmas eve, 1857.

The crowd gathered around the stove at the postoffice had already waited beyond the usual time for the arrival of old Ballentine with the mail. There was plenty to talk about, though, and old Ballentine was forgotten. Even politics was laid aside, and that was something unusual at the postoffice.

"Who told you that?" asked the lawyer, addressing a farmer in brown jeans, who sat on the opposite side of the stove.

"Old Moses," said the farmer.

"Moses is a reliable nigger," said the lawyer, thoughtfully. "My niggers have been acting might queer here lately, too."

"Yes, the signs is plentiful," said the farmer, whose name was Roberts.

There was a deep silence for awhile.

"The militia ought to be ready," said the lawyer.

"It's comin'," said Peg Dukes, the shoemaker. "It's comin', certain."

"And what's more'n that," said Roberts, "I saw Smith git a box from Jonesboro t'other night just a'ter dark. He didn't have it carried to his house but it come thar to his shop. I seed it and he looked like he was sorter scared about it. I asked him what it was, and he just said, 'nothin' much, nothin' much,' and that was all I could get out of him."

"I tell you, gentlemen," said the superintendent seriously, "you all don't give that man justice. I think if you knowed him as well as I do, you would like him better, anyhow. This is Christmas time and the box might—"

"No," interrupted Roberts, "too big for that. It was two foot square, that box was, and marked on top 'handle careful.' Now, what does all that mean, and what makes Smith so anxious to hide it."

"Oh, I suppose he had a reason," laughed the superintendent.

"And I'll bet it was a good reason," added the postmaster.

"You fellows always did take up for Smitlh," said Roberts spitefully.

"No," said the superintendent, "not always but I tell you I know Smith better'n you do. He's crazy about niggers and religion, but his heart's all right."

"No, his heart ain't right," said Roberts.

"No," said the lawyer, "it ain't."

"He's a black abolitionist," said the deacon.

A horse's hoofs were heard clattering up the frozen street towards the postoffice and they stopped to listen. The horse stopped and an instant later the door was thrown open and Bill Pardy enrered.

"Boys," he said, "I've rode hard to tell you. They say at the mill that down below here the niggers are risin'."

"What'd I tell—"

"Come here a minute, boys. I don't want you, Sharpe."

The lawyer took Pardy's arm and stepped out upon the porch. The others, except the superintendent and the postmaster, followed, and the door was shut behind them.

"I wonder why he talked to me that way," said the superintendent.

"Can't imagine," acknowledged the postmaster.

* * * * * *

Twenty minutes later Smith's body was swinging to a limb in front of his shop, and the lawyer had helped hang him just as he had said he would do.

The crowd had watched the dying man's struggles grow feeble and feebler, and stop. They had heard the gurgling, sobbing breath grow faint and still. He was dead.

"Yonder comes Sharpe," said the lawyer, huskily.

"Yes, an' the postmaster," said Dukes.

"Let's look at that box," said the lawyer as he started towards the shop.

So Mr. Sharpe and the postmaster cut down the body. They straightened the stiffening form and unbound his hands and crossed them over his breast. They wiped the blood from his face, and tying a bandage over the eyes they left him and entered the shop.

The lawyer had forced off tho lid and was looking curiously at a little parcel wrapped in brown paper.

"Look here, Dukes," he said, "here's a package with your little gal's name on it."

"Let's see."

They unwrapped it. It was only a doll—a little doll with white hair and blue eyes.

"And here's a package for Ballantine's little gal," said the lawyer, as he fumbled at the box.

"And one fur my youngster," said Bill Pardy, with a tremble in his voice.

It was a horse, one of those with wheels, and just what little Gus Pardy had wanted for a year.

"Boys," said the superintendent, as the tears rolled down his face, "I promised not to tell as long as I lived, but he's dead now, and it can't make any difference. Them was for the—Christmas tree."

"God forgive me," said the lawyer, quickly, as the tears came to his own eyes; "you mean to say that poor fellow actually—"

"Yes, always did do it ever since I've been superintendent. Ever' little gal and boy in town has got somethin'—"

"And a Christmas card, too," said the postmaster. "Ever' Christmas he bought me a bundle of 'em to the postoffice to put in the mail, and if you look in that box I'll bet you find 'em. There's one for your little gal in there, lawyer, and one for your'n, Dukes, and one for Pardy's boy, and one for mine, and one for ever' little gal and boy in Shiloh."

And so there was—so there was.

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorders of Children,

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."

J. M. MAIN, M. D., New York.

This is the Top of the GENUINE
Pearl Top Lamp Chimney.
All others, similar are imitation.

This exact Label is on each Pearl Top Chimney.
A dealer may say and think he has others as good,
BUT HE HAS NOT.

Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fo rsale by DOBBS & WEY, Atlanta, Ga.
col nim or fol rm

KROLLINE

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER

A scientific liquid preparation that entirely removes the harshness from the hair, rendering the shaft or stem soft and flexible, the rigidity of which causes the curl, wave and kink in the hair, whiskers and mustache.

Krolline is perfectly harmless; its use makes the hair soft and glossy, enabling it to be combed or brushed perfectly smooth and straight, and the hair will remain so if Krolline is used regularly as a hair dresser.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, sixty cents, by

The Von Hagen Chemical Works,
CINCINNATI, O.

DALTON, GA.

85 CHOICE
RESIDENCE LOTS
AT AUCTION.

Thursday Nov., 15, 10 O'Clock.

Music by the Dalton Band. Free Dinner at the Sale. Beautiful Lots, desirable location, excellent neighborhood, choice homes, profitable investments. Attend the sale and secure bargains and nice homes. Dalton has a bright future and will build up rapidly in population, business, manufacturing and wealth, which will increase values of real estate generally and particularly such choice lots as those to be sold at this sale and all who buy at this sale will make money.

Dalton's Advantages and Future.

DALTON occupies a splendid position, possesses superior advantages, and offers great inducements to manufacturers, merchants, and home seekers, which must and will attract to her at least a fair portion of the enormous capital and population that is turning to and will continue to pour into the South.

Her excellent railroad and freight facilities with her vast and varied mineral wealth, abundant and cheap timber, unsurpassed climate, water, health, society, educational and church privileges, heavy cotton and mercantile business, fertile and cheap farming lands, the fine fruit, grain, grass, clover, dairy, truck and live stock country around her, the good start she has already made in manufacturing, as evidenced by her numerous, prosperous and profitable manufacturing establishments and many others in view, with many other advantages that might be mentioned, insure for her recognition as one of the attractive points in the South for investors, settlers and manufacturers, and hence her future growth and prosperity are assured and she therefore offers inducements to all who wish to settle in a good town, or to invest in real estate to make money on.

This sale is a small one, it is true, but the lots are very desirable and it will pay you to attend and secure some. It is only a beginning and will be followed by other and larger sales which will be properly advertised and worked up, and by which outside settlers, investors and manufacturers will be induced to come to Dalton.

Don't Fail to Attend this Sale.

A cordial invitation and earnest request are extended to the Ladies, all citizens of Dalton and all farmers and people from other places around to attend this first little sale and thus aid in making it a successful though small beginning to larger and more beneficial deals by which Dalton will be extensively and properly advertised and greatly benefited.

All who wish to secure real nice homes on easy terms in Dalton should not fail to be on hand.

Titles perfect. Terms ¼ Cash, Balance 6, 12 and 18 Months. Usual Interest.

T. A. FRIERSON,
Real Estate Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sun wed

MEDICAL.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, **the result is certain.** Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Celebrated "TOPAZ" REMEDIES.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Cinchona Cordial.
The GEM OF NERVE TONICS. Cures MALARIA, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DENGUE FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, prevents CHOLERA, cures SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE. Gives LIFE and VIGOR to the debilitated. *Endorsed by leading physicians.* . . . . . At all Druggists at $1.00

Ewbank's "Topaz" Liver Pills.
These Pills fill a want long sought after, but in vain, by the public. They may be used alone or with other of the "Topaz" Remedies. They are a mild and safe aperient laxative, regulate the functions of the LIVER, STOMACH and BOWELS, cure habitual costiveness and many ills originating from disordered digestion. In the treatment of MALARIAL FEVERS, DENGUE FEVER, etc., they will be found invaluable as an adjunct of the CORDIAL. . . . . At all Druggists at 25 cts. a vial.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Blood Pills.
A Positive cure for SCROFULA in all forms, BLOOD TAINT, CONTAMINATION of the BLOOD BY SYPHILITIC taint or abuse of Mercurial Medicines, SYPHILITIC CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, BLOOD POISON, OLD SORES, etc. A vial for 50 cents goes as far as the bottled form of BLOOD medicines selling for two or three times their cost. 50 cents per vial fifty pills. . . . . All druggists.

Ewbank's "Topaz" Ointment.
This OINTMENT is really MARVELOUS in its effect when used as per directions given with each bottle. The "TOPAZ" OINTMENT has cured cutaneous diseases which have resisted all other remedies and baffled the skill of leading Physicians. CURES ECZEMA, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, PSORIASIS, LICHEN, SYPHILITIC CUTANEOUS DISORDERS, TINE OR SORE HEAD, OLD SORES, RODENT ULCERS, GRANULATED EYE-LIDS, and DANDRUFF. Price 50 cts. per bottle. All Druggists. All genuine packages have this autograph.

H. B. Ewbank, Pres.

The Topaz Cinchona Cordial Co., Spartanburg, S.C., U.S.A.
I. L. LYONS & Co., N. O., Sole Agents La., & Miss.

For sale at wholesale and retail by A. J. Haltiwanger.
oct28—d4t sun

Never Known to Fail

Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copalba, the best remedy for gonorrhœa, gleet and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature of Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.
oct21—26t sun wky

Our beautiful Pony will be drawn for on November 27th. We will continue giving chances with each twenty-five cents' worth of soda tickets or cigars bought of us until time of drawing. Don't forget the date—November 27th.

BEERMAN & SILVERMAN.
sun

To Watch Club Members.

Well, boys, the auction fun is over now, and you will find me at my new store, No. 51 Whitehall street, opposite M. Rich & Bros., where I will continue to give you cut rates in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Much has been said lately about giving $60 watches in watch clubs for $50. Your cash will discount the above. I will duplicate any of those watches at $42.50 for cash.

I am also prepared to give you Swiss movements, with my name on them, but they will be sold to you as such, and not as goods manufactured by myself, as I will not tell LIES in order to make a sale.

Remember, Cut Rates in everything.

A. F. PICKERT, The Jeweler.
51 Whitehall Street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......6 [illegible] a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis 12 [illegible] pm
*No. 13—from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cincinnati [illegible] pm	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, and ville. ......6 40 a m
*No. 1—from Cincinnati, and Nashville..2 [illegible] m	*No. 11—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......[illegible] 35 a m
*No. 16—from Savannah Brunswick and Jacksonville ......[illegible] 0 pm	*No. 15, for Macon. 8 00 am
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points......7 30 am	*No. 16, for Knoxville, Asheville and Chattanooga......10 05 pm
*No. 12—from Macon.........12 05 n'n	*No. 1—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville......2 [illegible] pm

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

*No. 3—Fast express—From Waycross, Albany, Savannah and Macon, ...6 40 a m	*No. 2—For Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany..........6 50 a m
No. 15—Accommodation from Griffin......7 25 a m	*No 14—For Macon, ...9 10 a m
†No. 17—Special Sunday accommodation from Griffin...........7 35 a m	*No. 12—For Macon and Columbum, Albany and Eufaula, 2 15 p m
*No. 11—From Macon, ...9 58 a m	†No. 18—Special Sunday accommodation for Griffin.........3 00 p m
No. 19—Accommodation from Hapeville,1 40 p m	*No 4—Fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick..........7 15 p m
*No. 1—Through express from Savannah and Macon.........5 40 p m	No. 20—Accommodation for Hapeville,12 01 p m
*No. 13—From Eufaula, Alb'ny and Macon,9 00 p m	

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*....6 32 a m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 am
" Marietta....8 35 a m	To Marietta............11 45 am
" Rome.........11 05 a m	To Chattanooga*..1 35 p m
" Chat'ga*.....1 45 p m	To Rome...............3 45 p m
" Marietta......2 58 p m	To Marietta..........4 40 p m
" Chat'ga*.....6 3[illegible] p m	To Chattanooga*..5 55 p m
" Chat'ga*...11 13 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..6 50 a m	To Selma...........1 05 p m
" West Point10 30 a m	To West Point...4 00 p m
" Selma..........6 00 p m	To Montgom'ry*10 00 p m

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....6 30 a m	To Augusta*.........8 00 a m
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur...........8 55 a m
" Decatur....10 15 a m	To Clarkston.........12 10 p m
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*.........2 45 p m
" Clarkston...2 20 p m	To Covington........6 20 p m
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*..........11 15 p m
" Decatur.... 4 45 p m	To Decatur........ 3 45 p m

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Lula.......... 8 00 am	*To Washington .7 10 am
*From Wash'g'n..11 00 am	To Athens............4 30 pm
*From Wash'g'n...9 40 pm	*To Washington. .6 15 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville.6 40 a m	To Birming'm* ...1 05 pm
From Tallapoosa..9 30 a m	To Tallapoosa......5 00 pm
*From Birm'g'm..5 32 p m	*To Starkville......11 00 pm

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta........12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston ....1 25 p m
Lv. Decatur.......12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur............1 48 p m
Ar. Clarkston.....12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta.............2 20 p m

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley, 13 00 p m and 8 40 p m	To Fort Valley, 7 15 a m and 4 00 p m

*Daily—†Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

For Sale---Bonds and Stocks.

Six (6) ground leases of the Kimball House Co. running 99 years from 1883, each lease paying $50 per month free from all taxes.
$9,000.00 Kimball House Co. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually.
$3,600.00 Kimball House Co. preferred stock, guaranteed five per cent.
Sealed bids are invited for the whole or any part of the above until November 15th, 1888.
Terms cash. Privilege reserved to accept or reject any bids.
Direct to THOMAS M CLARKE and JOS. THOMPSON, Exec'rs.
tin col til 15

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., N. Y.
—MEMBERS OF THE—
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
Transactions made at any of the above Exchanges and carried on margin for customers when desired.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.

CAPITAL $100,000.00.
Jno. H. & A. L. James, Bankers
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Receive deposits, buy and sell exchange, lend money, pay at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on time deposits. This is more than other banks pay; we can afford it because our expenses are small. This is a family bank with $100,000 capital. Property No. 16, 18, 20 Whitehall and 2 to 10 Alabama streets, are assets of this bank and make it very strong. We want new customers. Open 8 to 4.

The Tolleson Commission Co.
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND BONDS

DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER
JONES AND FULLER
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,
16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.
$35,000 to loan, at once, in whole or part, on Atlanta Real Estate.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
Capital and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
Three per cent per annum if left four months.
Four per cent per annum if left six months.
4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,
OF ATLANTA, GA.,
COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS
Capital and Undivided Profits, $452,000.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—TRANSACTED—
Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

Humphreys Castleman
BONDS AND STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
State bonds all kinds for sale or exchange.

W. H. Patterson,
BOND AND STOCK BROKER.
24 South Pryor Street.
I AM PREPARED TO FURNISH NEW GEORGIA 4½ per cent bonds in exchange for 6's, due 1st of January next, on reasonable terms, or to sell the former and buy the latter for cash.
All other investment securities bought and sold. Money to loan on real estate mortgages. Low rates and no delay.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
PRICE $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 10, 1888.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked
New Ga., 4½ 30 year	107½	109	Ga 6s, 1910	110	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	100	102	Ga. 6s, 1922	112	—
Ga. 7s, gold	104	105	Cent. 7s, 1898	107	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	113	—	C., C. & A. 1st	104	—
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. 1st	117	119
Savannah 5s	103	105	A. & C. inc	101	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	123½	—	W. of A. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	106	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	—	Ga. Pac. 1st	106	108
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	115	Ga. Pac. 2d	40	45
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	111	113	Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	104	107
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atlanta 5s	100	—	Ga. Mid. & Glf 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
Atlanta 4½s	99	101	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Augusta 7s	110	112	Georgia	199	—
Macon 6s	110	114	At. & Char.	80	—
Columbus 5s	100	103	Southwest'n	122	124
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			S. Carolina	5	15
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—	Central	118	—
Merch'ts B'k	140	145	Central deb	99	101
B'k State Ga	140	—	Aug. & Sav	127	129
Gate City Nat.	142	—	A. & W. Pt	105	107
Capital City	97	100	do. deb	101	102
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. 6s. 1897	105	107	C., C. & A.	20	20

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The stock market today was very dull throughout, only Reading displaying any animation whatever, and transactions even in that stock failed to score any movement of importance. The temper of the room was conservatively bearish, while London was doing nothing and the commission people but little more. There were reports from the northwest of a depressing nature, but the news of the day was of slight influence upon the course of prices. Cotton oil was active, and became a special feature of the dealings; rising a point, notwithstanding the weakness of the regular list, and most of its gain was held to the close. After the first half hour, the list relapsed into a most intense dullness, and remained without a feature of any sort for the remainder of the session, and the market finally closed dull and steady, either unchanged or but slight fractions different from last night.

The sales aggregated 77,000 shares, and Reading contributed to that amount 24,000. The final changes are for small fractions only, and are about equally divided between gains and losses.

Exchange dull but steady at 485@488½. Money easy at 1@1½. Subtreasury balances: Coin $156,014,000; currency, $15,265,000. Governments dull but firm; 4s 127¼; 4½s 108¾. State bonds quiet but firm.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104½	N. O. Pac. 1st	94¾
do. Class B 5s	109	N. Y. Central	109¾
Ga. 7s mortgage	103	Norfolk & W'n pre	52½
N. C. 6s	121½	Northern Pacific	27
do. 4s	92	do. preferred	61⅝
S. C. con. Brown	105	Pacific Mail	37⅜
Tenn. settlement 3s	70	Reading	49¼
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	15⅜
Virginia consols	35	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	—	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	29
Chicago & N. W.	111½	Rock Island	108
do. preferred	142	St. Paul	66½
Del. & Lack	138	do. preferred	106¾
Erie	28¾	Texas Pacific	24⅝
East Tenn., new	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35⅝
Lake Shore	103⅝	Union Pacific	65⅝
L. & N.	59¾	N. J. Central	90¾
Memphis & Char	54	Missouri Pacific	77¼
Mobile & Ohio	9½	Western Union	85⅝
N. & C.	82	Cotton oil trust cert.	55⅝

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 10, 1888.

Consolidated net receipts today 36,667 bales; exports to Great Britain 29,239; to France —; to continent 5,755; stock 667,934.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
November	9.63@ 9.67	9.59@....
December	9.72@....	9.65@ 9.66
January	9.85@....	9.78@ 9.79
February	9.96@....	9.91@....
March	10.09@....	10.02@....
April	10.18@....	10.11@10.12
May	10.26@....	10.20@....
June	10.33@10.35	10.28@....
July	10.41@10.43	10.36@10.37
August	10.48@....	10.41@10.43

Closed irregular, barely steady; sales 67,600 bales.
Local—Market steady; middling 9 7-16c.
The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	80
Air-line Railroad	100
Georgia Railroad	158
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	1
West Point Railroad	53
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	23
Georgia Pacific Railroad	2
A. and F.	22
Total	440
Receipts previously	35,263
Total	35,703
Stock September 1	459
Grand total	36,162

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	43
Shipped previously	21,394
Taken by local spinners	2,921
Total	24,358
Stock on hand	11,804

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	440
Same time last year	1,304
Showing a decrease of	860
Receipts since September 1	35,703
Same time last year	63,380
Showing a decrease of	27,677

NEW YORK, November 10.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular says: The early trading in cotton was not marked by any special activity, operators being inclined to await the receipt of the agricultural bureau report. Prices at the opening were about 2 per cent below last night's close and remained sluggish till the report came in. This was of a negative character, but as we forecast in our letter of yesterday. There has been nothing in the condition south on which to base a belief that it would be unfavorable, and when it was read the trade was inclined to take it as favorable and raided the market at once, prices dropping about 12 points from the highest. A slight rally of 4 points was afterwards made, half of which was lost, and the market closed barely steady. The reports seems to indicate that the yield per acre will be about the same as last year, and while it does not specifically say so, it is inferred that the increased acreage will bring the crop above last season's production. However, it is to be taken into consideration that the weather last season was very favorable to cotton, and as it cannot be considered so good now, this may result in bringing the crop down to about last season's figures. The sentiment has been bullish for some time, and consequently the bulk of the outside business has been for long account. Today a good deal of cotton was brought out on stop orders, but commission house seems still to have their books filled with long contracts. After the rattling the market had today there will likely be some recovery, as the bulls will fight it hard, but we think that cotton is a sale on rallies.

JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, November 10—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: The opening call showed but small decline from last evening's closing prices. This steadiness was maintained until the agricultural bureau's report of cotton was received when the market dropped quickly 8 points, only to recover 4 and to lose 2 of these before the close, which was irregular and easy in tone. Actions were made at slight concessions.

NEW YORK, November 10—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,872,118 bales, of which 1,635,518 bales are American, against 2,556,522 bales and 2,070,022 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 169,680 bales. Receipts from plantations 203,328 bales. Crop in sight 2,309,969 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 10—12:15 p. m.—Cotton steady in fair demand; middling uplands 5⅜; middling Orleans 5¼; sales 10,000 speculation export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 4,500. uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 37-64, 5 36-64; November and December delivery 5 33-64, 5 32-64; December and January delivery 5 31-64; January and February delivery 5 31-64; February and March delivery 5 31-64; March and April delivery 5 32-64; April and May delivery 5 34-64; May and June delivery 5 36-64; futures opened barely steady.

LIVERPOOL, November 10—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,200 bales; uplands low middling clause. October and November delivery 5 36-64, sellers; November and December delivery 5 32-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 30-64, values; January and February delivery 5 30-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 31-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 32-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 35-64, value; May and June delivery 5 35-64, sellers; futures steady.

NEW YORK, November 10—Cotton quiet; sales 63 bales, middling uplands 10; middling Orleans 10½; net receipts 2,630; gross 11,259; stock —.

GALVESTON, November 10—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 3,856 bales; gross 3,856; sales 1,753; stock 86,450.

NORFOLK, November 10—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 3,993 bales; gross 3,993; stock 46,771; sales 1,786; exports coastwise 463.

BALTIMORE, November 10—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 9⅞; net receipts 10 bales; gross 21; sales 1,000; stock 8,675; exports to Great Britain 4,554; coastwise 50.

BOSTON, November 10—Cotton firm; middling 10¼@10½; net receipts 256 bales; gross 2,729; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, November 10—Cotton dull; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 662 bales; gross 662; sales none; stock 16,321; exports to Great Britain 5,330; coastwise 1,870.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10—Cotton quiet; middling 10¼; net receipts 111 bales; gross 252; sales none; stock 4,725.

SAVANNAH, November 10—Cotton steady; middling 9 1-16; net receipts 6,872 bales; gross 6,872; sales 2,650; stock 101,257.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 10,716 bales; gross 11,586; sales 2,750; stock 179,326; exports to Great Britain 8,074; to continent 5,725; coastwise 2,290.

MOBILE, November 10—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅜; net receipts 1,690 bales; gross 1,690; sales 500; stock 21,669; exports coastwise 982.

MEMPHIS, November 10—Cotton firm; middling 9½; net receipts 3,090 bales; shipments 5,473; sales 4,200; stock 71,003.

AUGUSTA, November 10—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 2,949 bales; shipments 2,803; sales none; stock 17,173.

CHARLESTON, November 10—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; net receipts 2,213 bales; gross 2,213; sales none; stock 62,030.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Wheat was heavy and tame during most of the session, recovering some and closing steady. The opening was ⅜@¾c below yesterday's closing price, ruled heavy, declined 1½c more, recovered and closed 1⅝c lower than yesterday.

Trading in corn was of small volume. The opening sales were at ⅛c advance over yesterday's close, after which the market sold off ⅝@¾c, reacted some and closed ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday.

Oats were weak at the opening, closing, however, at about yesterday's final figures.

Pork was easy and ruled 2½c lower, and closed quite at outside figures.

Lard was dull and closed about 2½c lower.

Ribs were easier, with prices favoring buyers.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
December	115	115¾	115⅝
May	117	117	115¾
CORN—			
November	42	42	41½
May	39⅝	—	39¼
OATS—			
November	25	—	25⅛
December	25¼	25¼	25⅛
PORK—			
May	15 00	15 05	15 05
LARD—			
November	8 15	8 20	8 20
January	8 10	8 10	8 10
SHORT RIBS—			
January	7 42½	7 50	7 47½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 10—The petroleum market opened strong at 85¾c, but after the first sales became dull and sagged off to 85⅛; a slight advance then occurred after which the market closed steady at 85½c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 10, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 10—Flour—Best patent $6.50; extra fancy $6.25; fancy $6.00; extra family $5.75; choice family $5.25; family $5.25; extra $4.75. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.15; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks $1.10; small $1.10. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.00. Corn—Choice white 65c; No. 2 white Tennessee 63c; No. 2 mixed 62c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 42c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales $1.10; No. 1 large bales $1.10; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, November 10—Flour, southern weak; common to fair extra $3.60@$4.20; good to choice $4.35@$7.15. Wheat, ¼c lower; options closed steady ⅜@1c lower; No. 2 red November closing $1.11; December $1.12@$1 16¼; May $1.18⅜@$1.19¼. Corn, spot firmer; options dull but steady; No. 2 December 51@51½; May 48@48¼. Oats, spot steady; options steady; November 30@30⅛; December 31⅝@31⅞; May 35; No. 2 spot 30¼@30¾; mixed western 28@31½. Hops slow and steady; state 23@28.

BALTIMORE, November 10—Flour dull and active Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.10@$4.50; Rio brands $5.75@$6.00. Wheat, southern quiet and steady; Fultz $1.08@$1.12; longberry $1.07@$1.12; western dull and easier; No. 2 winter red spot and November $1.04½@$1.04⅝. Corn southern nominal and firm; white 53@55; yellow 54@56.

ST. LOUIS, November 10—Flour dull; XX family; $3.90@$4.00; patents $5.75@$5.95. Wheat ⅞@1c lower; No. 2 red, cash, $1.08@$1.08½; May $1.14¾@$1.15⅜. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed cash 39@40; May 34½. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash 22@23; May 29¼.

CHICAGO, November 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; patents $6.75@$7.00; winter $5.50@$5.75. No. 2 spring wheat $1.13½; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red $1.13½. No. 2 corn 41¼. No. 2 oats 25.

CINCINNATI, November 10—Flour dull; family $4.50@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.50. Wheat easier; No. 2 red $1.95¾. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 45½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 27.

LOUISVILLE, November 10—Grain strong. Wheat, No. 2 red $1.05; new No. 2 longberry —. Corn, No. 2 mixed 45½; do. white 48. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 26½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 10—Coffee, choice 18¾; prime 18⅛c; good 18¼; fair 17¾; low grade 15½. Sugar—Cut loaf 9c; powdered 9c; standard granulated 8¼c; standard A 8⅛c; extra C 7⅝c; yellow extra C 6⅞c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 33@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c. Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.00; ₩ 3.50; ₩ 400 $4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rice—Choice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 12½c; factory 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10—Coffee easy; Rio cargoes common to prime 14@17½. Sugar lower; Louisiana open kettle choice 5½; prime 4¾; fully fair 4⅞; good common 4⅜; centrifugals, plantation granulated 7 11-16; choice white 6 11-16@6¾; off white 6 5-16; choice yellow clarified 6½; prime do. 6@6 11-16; off do. 5⅝@6. Molasses steady; open kettle fancy 42; choice 34@35; strictly prime 40@41; good prime 36@38; prime 32@34; common 25; good fair 29@30; fair 27@28; common to good common 25; centrifugals prime 25; prime to good prime 16; fair to good fair 15@15; inferior to good common 15@16. Louisiana syrup 24@33. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¼@5½.

NEW YORK, November 10—Coffee, options closed weak; November 13.95; spot Rio slow; fair cargoes 15¼. Sugar inactive and firm; centrifugal 96-test 6½; fair to good refining 5@5½; refined dull and lower; C 6¼; extra C 6⅜; white extra C 6½; yellow C 6¼@6¾; off A 6⅝@6¾; mould A 7¼; standard A 7; confectioners A 7¼; cut loaf 8; crushed 8; powdered 7½; granulated 7¼; cubes 7¼. Molasses nominal; 50-test 50@53. Rice strong; domestic 4¼@6½; foreign 4¾@4⅞.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 10—Provisions quiet. Pork $15.00. Lard, prime steam 8.00. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 8.00; long clear 7.62½; clear ribs 7.87½; short clear 8.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 8.00; long clear 8.62½; clear ribs 8.87½; short clear 8.87½; hams 11@11.35.

LOUISVILLE, November 10—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 8.62½; clear sides 9½; shoulders 7.50. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.87½; clear sides 8.37½; shoulders 6¾. Mess pork $15.00. Hams, sugar-cured 12@12½. Lard, choice leaf 11½.

NEW YORK, November 10—Pork quiet; mess $16.00@$16.50. Middles steady; short clear 8⅞. Lard easy; western steam spot 8.60; city steam 8.00; options dull; November 8.46; May 8.47.

CHICAGO, November 10—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $11.75. Lard 8.17½. Short ribs loose 7.50. Dry salted shoulders boxed 7.75@8.00; short clear sides boxed 8.2@8.37½.

CINCINNATI, November 10—Pork quiet at $15.00. Lard quiet at 8.05. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 7.75. Bacon firm; short ribs —; short clear 9.37½.

ATLANTA, November 10—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 13½. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 11¼; refined 8¼.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 10—Turpentine steady at 43; rosin firm; strained 75; good strained 80; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.30; yellow dip $2.10; virgin $2.10.

NEW YORK, November 10—Rosin neglected at $1.00@$1.05; turpentine steady at 45¼.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 10—Apples $2.50@$3.50 per bbl. Lemons—$5.00@$3.25. Oranges—$2.50@$2.75. Coconuts—5½c. Pineapples—$1.50 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7@8c ₩ pound. Figs — 13@18c. Raisins — New London $3.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8½c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@6c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 10—Market steady. Horses shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¾c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed; wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00; blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 10—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$200.

CINCINNATI, November 10—Hogs scarce and firm common and light $4.75@$5.60; packing and butchers $5.25@$6.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 10—Eggs—18@20. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 13@20c. Irish Potatoes — $2.25@2.50. Sweet Potatoes—50@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.50@$3.00. Cabbage—1¼@1c.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, November 10—Whisky active and firm at $1.14.

ST. LOUIS, November 10—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, November 10—Whisky $1.20.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 10—Ties—New arrow $1.30; bagging—2 lb jute 13½; 1¾ lb 13; 1½ lb 12½.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Conservative Ticket.

Mayor—J. T. GLENN.
Alderman—W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.
First ward—JOSEPH HIRSCH.
Second ward—J. J. MEADOR.
Third ward—A. S. ROBBINS.
Fourth ward—J. S. McLENDON.
Fifth ward—ANTON L. KONTZ.
Sixth ward—HUGH T. INMAN.

The People's Ticket.

For Mayor:
WALTER R. BROWN.
For Alderman:
H. M. BEUTELL.
For Councilmen:
First Ward—W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward—J. C. JENKINS.
Third Ward—T. E. COLLIER.
Fourth Ward—W. D. SMITH.
Fifth Ward—D. P. MORRIS.
Sixth Ward—J. A. LE SUEUR.

The above ticket will be voted for at the election be held December 5th, 1888.

For Mayor.

The friends of WALTER R. BROWN announce him as a candidate for Mayor. Election December 5th. td

For the City Council.

The friends of DR. W. M. CURTIS announce him a candidate for councilman from the first ward. Election December 5th.

The many friends of J. PERRY CHISOLM announce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. Election in December next. I most respectfully solicit the suffrage of my fellow citizens and promise, if elected, to look to the interest of the city faithfully and honestly. DAVID P. MORRIS.

A citizens' meeting of the fifth and sixth ward indorse Albert M. Shomo for Councilman from the fifth ward, ——— from the sixth ward, J. Perry Chisholm from the second ward and M. B. Torbett for alderman. Election December 5th. tf

W. S. WILLIAMS is announced as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, ensuing election. Conservative in all his views and independent of everything and dependent upon everybody.

MANY FRIENDS.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

MR. G. H. TANNER is announced for clerk of the superior court. Mr. Walter L. Venable, Captain George B. Forbes and Dr. John S. Holliday will be his deputies.

At the solicitation of numerous friends MR. J. R. ORMOND hereby announces himself as a candidate for clerk of superior court, deputies to be named hereafter.

For Coroner.

FRANK A. HILBURN hereby announces himself as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to democratic nomination, and will be thankful for your support.

The many friends of A. J. McALISTER announce him as a candidate for coroner at the coming election, subject to the democratic nomination.

OLD DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county. A. A. MANNING.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary, if one is held. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for coroner at the ensuing election, and will thank my friends for their support. J. M. REEVES, Of the Police Force.

Having been requested by friends to become a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, I hereby declare myself a candidate for the office, and if elected will serve the people to the best of my ability. DR. F. H. O'BRIEN.

The friends of DR. J. C. AVARY announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county,

The friends of Mr. J. M. KEMP, of Fulton county announce his name for coroner at the approaching election. Mr. Kemp lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness, Wofford's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Is in needy circumstances and is competent to discharge the duties of the office.
dtd CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

For Tax Collector.

A. P. STEWART is announced as a candidate for tax collector at the ensuing election. td

We are authorized to announce CLEM R. HARRIS as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county for the ensuing term. td

For Tax Receiver.

To the people of Fulton county—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens. CHAS. W. WELLS.

The friends of THOMAS M. ARMISTEAD announce him as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county. td

THOS. OSCAR HALL is announced as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election. JOHN H. LOYD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FULTON COUNTY—Fellow Citizens: I have lived among you thirty-eight years and have frequently held office by your grace. I have tried my best to serve you faithfully and am willing to stand or fall on my record. I am now a candidate for the office of STATE AND COUNTY TAX RECEIVER and take this opportunity of asking your support. I am confident that my experience as an official will go far toward recommending my claim, and I promise that if elected I will devote my whole energy to the service of the people, and will give them an administration as Tax Receiver which will merit their commendation. Mr. Jack N. Smith will be associated with me in the office.

Sept 30th eod td D. A. COOK.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect November 11, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 56 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	11 30 p m	4 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	2 42 p m	1 28 a m	5 33 p m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	3 02 a m	6 33 p m
" West Point	4 16 p m	3 50 a m	7 15 p m
" Opelika	4 55 p m	4 45 a m	
Arrive Columbus	6 50 p m	11 10 a m	
Arrive Montgomery	7 00 p m	7 25 a m	
Arrive Pensacola	3 30 a m	2 00 p m	
Arrive Mobile	3 20 a m	1 55 p m	
Arrive New Orleans	7 55 a m	7 20 p m	
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 07 a m	8 45 a m	

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

Leave Montgomery	7 20 p m	8 15 a m
Arrive Selma	9 02 p m	11 45 a m
" Akron	12 05 a m	5 50 p m
" Meridian	4 05 a m	
" Vicksburg	10 50 a m	
" Shreveport	8 15 p m	

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 30 p m	
" Mobile	12 10 p m	8 00 p m	
" Pensacola	6 50 a m	10 20 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	7 40 p m	1 12 a m	
Leave Akron	7 40 a m	9 30 a m	
" Selma	10 40 a m	3 05 p m	
" Montgomery	12 35 p m	1 00 a m	
" Columbus	8 00 a m	1 00 p m	
" Opelika	2 38 p m	3 08 a m	
" West Point	3 20 p m	4 00 a m	7 30 a m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	4 28 a m	7 59 a m
" Newnan	4 43 p m	5 20 a m	9 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 00 p m	6 50 a m	10 30 a m

Train 50 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars New York to Montgomery and New Orleans.
Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.
CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agen.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

PROFESSIONAL CARD

ALBERT HOWELL, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Rooms 7 and 8 Fitten Building,
Marietta and Broad Streets,
Atlanta, Ga. tf

W. C. Adamson. R. D. Jackson.
ADAMSON & JACKSON,
Lawyers, Carrollton, Ga. Engaged in general practice and have extra arrangements for collections in Carroll, Haralson, Heard and adjoining counties.
july6-tf

E. G. JOHNSON. I. H. JOHNSON.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (N. J. Hammond's Old Office.) 21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
No. 55½ Whitehall Street
Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, - MACON, GA.
Practices in the courts at Macon and vicinity. Gives prompt attention to all business. Oct.1-3mo

SAMUEL W. GOODE. CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.
GOODE & ANDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree. Will do a general practice in all the courts, State and Federal. Real Estate and Corporation Law specialties. tope

ROBERT HARBISON,
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Gate City Bank Building.
Rooms 54 and 55.
Attorney and Special Agent in Georgia for the
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
(Paid up cash capital $1,000,000.)
Guarantee and Surety Bonds.

FRANK CARTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
12½ E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., Gate City National Bank. 'Phone 33[illegible].

WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD. HAMILTON DOUGLAS.
HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtree St.
Telephone 117. Atlanta, Ga.

A. R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Ga. Collections a specialty.

L. LAMAR. J. G. ZACHERY.
LAMAR & ZACHRY.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Washington, D. C. Refer by permission to Hons. A. H. Colquitt, J. E. Brown, John D. Stewart, J. H. Blount, C. F. Crisp, A. D. Candler, George F. Barnes, T. M. Norwood, H. H. Carlton, Thomas Grimes and H. G. Turner.

JNO. L. HOPKINS & SONS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 1½ Marietta and 20½ Peachtree streets,
Atlanta, Ga.
Faithful attention given to business in all the courts. tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PRESTON K. YATES,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Plans and estimates prepared for Railroads, Street Railways, Water Works and Bridges. Work superintended. Room 43, Gate City Bank building.

LEWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19, Gate City Bank building. My health having very much improved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to attend to business.

JOHN T. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.

Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read.
PALMER & READ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Traders' Bank Building, Decatur Street. 6m

HENRY JACKSON. TOM COBB JACKSON.
JACKSON & JACKSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Railroad, Insurance, Banking and Commercial Law.
Attorneys for Gate City National Bank, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, West Point Terminal Company, Gate City Gaslight Company, and the Atlanta [illegible] and other insurance companies.
Offices removed to Gate City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65. Elevator to rooms. Telephone No. 250.
Professsional business solicited, to which prompt and careful attention will be given.

HUGH ANGIER,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Railroad and Sanitary work a specialty.
14½ Whitehall St. Room No. 22.

PRYOR L. MYNATT & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 33 and 34 Traders' Bank Building, Decatur street, opposite Kimball house. Will practice in all courts in Atlanta. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them. 1m

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

Walter Gregory. J. A. Hunt.
GREGORY & HUNT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
21½ East Alabama.
Collections a specialty.

ARCHITECTS.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building, cr. Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

LAGER BEER.

CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN, Prest. JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Prest.
JNO. GOETZ, Jr., Sec'y. JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Supt.

The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Capacity 350,000 Barrels Yearly.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF
LAGER BEER.
For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade of imported and domestic hops and malt, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absolutely free from all adulterations is invariably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalescent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
ta14—d3m

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 4th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50am	7 15 pm	2 15pm	9 10am	†6 15pm	*3 00pm	†12 01pm
Arrive Hapeville	7 13am	7 38 pm	2 40pm	9 35am	†6 52pm	*3 31pm	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 20 am	8 43 pm	4 01pm	10 43am	†8 20pm	*5 00pm	
Arrive Macon	10 25 am	10 50 pm	6 15pm	1 00pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	2 05 pm		7 05pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 47 pm		4 58am				
Arrive Albany	2 40 pm	4 00 am	10 20pm				
Arrive Savannah	5 00 pm	6 15am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45pm	6 45 pm					
Arrive Waycross via Albany		9 15 am					
Arrive Brunswick via Albany		12 50 pm					
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	8 00 am	12 00 n'n					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany		12 00 n'n					
Arrive Gainesville via Albany		4 10 pm					

For Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton, Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm					
Leave Eufaula	11 00am	1 23pm		11 00 am			
Leave Albany		10 50pm	5 00 am	11 45 am			
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05 pm						
Leave Macon	2 00 pm	3 10am	9 15am	5 25 pm			
Leave Griffin	4 01 pm	5 11am	11 30am	7 20 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	
Leave Hapeville	5 15 pm	6 15am	12 43 pm	8 33 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41 am	† 1 10pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	6 40am	1 10 pm	9 00pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25 am	† 1 40pm

Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Augusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Waycross via Albany on 7.15 p. m. train.
Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
For further information apply to
SAM B. WEBB, Trav. Passenger Agent, D. W. APPLER, General Agent,
ALBERT HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent. E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. Pas. Agent. Savannah, Ga.

Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the

Best and Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points

The best and cheapest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and elegant steamers thence. Passengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire first of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail ride. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, $24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st.

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent iron steamships of this line are appointed to sail for November as follows:

NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

City of Augusta	Thursday,	November 1
Tallahassee	Saturday,	November 3
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	November 6
Nacoochee	Thursday,	November 8
City of Augusta	Saturday,	November 10
Tallahassee	Tuesday,	November 13
Chattahoochee	Thursday,	November 15
Nacoochee	Saturday,	November 17
City of Augusta	Tuesday,	November 20
Tallahassee	Thursday,	November 22
Chattahoochee	Saturday,	November 24
Nacoochee	Tuesday,	November 27
City of Augusta	Thursday,	November 29

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Chattahoochee	Friday,	Nov. 2,	4 00 pm
Nacoochee	Sunday,	Nov. 4,	6 30 am
City of Augusta	Tuesday,	Nov. 9,	7 00 pm
Tallahassee	Friday,	Nov. 9,	10 00 am
Chattahoochee	Sunday,	Nov. 11,	12 00 m
Nacoochee	Tuesday,	Nov. 13,	2 00 pm
City of Augusta	Friday,	Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
Tallahassee	Sunday,	Nov. 18,	6 00 am
Chattahoochee	Tuesday,	Nov. 20,	6 00 am
Nacoochee	Friday,	Nov. 23,	8 30 am
City of Augusta	Sunday,	Nov. 25,	10 00 am
Tallahassee	Tuesday,	Nov. 27,	12 00 pm
Chattahoochee	Friday,	Nov. 30,	3 00 pm

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

City of Savannah	Friday,	November 2
City of Macon	Tuesday,	November 6
Gate City	Saturday,	November 10
City of Savannah	Wednesday,	November 14
City of Macon	Monday,	November 19
Gate City	Thursday,	November 22
City of Savannah	Tuesday,	November 27
City of Macon	Friday,	November 30

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

Gate City	Sunday,	Nov. 4,	6 00 am
City of Savannah	Thursday,	Nov. 8,	9 00 am
City of Macon	Monday	Nov. 12,	1 00 pm
Gate City	Friday,	Nov. 16,	4 30 pm
City of Savannah	Tuesday,	Nov. 20,	7 00 am
City of Macon	Saturday,	Nov. 24,	9 30 am
Gate City	Wednesday,	Nov. 28,	1 00 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Juniata	Saturday,	November 3
Dessoug	Saturday,	November 10
Juniata	Saturday,	November 17
Dessoug	Saturday,	November 24

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug	Saturday,	Nov. 3,	5 00 am
Juniata	Saturday,	Nov. 10,	11 00 am
Dessoug	Saturday,	Nov. 17,	5 00 am
Juniata	Saturday,	Nov. 24,	9 30 am

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight line from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information, rates, etc., apply to
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agent, 317 Broadway, New York.
R. L. WALKER, Agent, Pier 35, N. R., New York.
C. G. ANDERSON, Agent O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agt., } Savannah,
E. T. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., } Ga.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah Pier, Boston.
W. L. JAMES, Agent, 13 South Third St., Philadelphia.
G. M. SORREL, General Manager O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent, } Atlanta, Ga.
S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, }
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.

IT IS NOT HERE.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ONCE PROJECTED IN ATLANTA.

The Votes For and Against It—Inside View of a Chapter of Forgotten History—The Reign of Dictator Pope.

For the Constitution.

Atlanta's Lincoln monument!

Who knows anything about it?

Doubtless 40,000 of our citizens never heard of it, and if they were told that Atlanta once took steps to provide for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln they would not hesitate to give the statement an emphatic denial.

***

Suppose we turn back to a forgotten chapter of history.

In the year 'sixty-seven the gate city was under the rule of the military despot, General John Pope.

Negro soldiers swarmed everywhere. Brutal and insolent, with a musket in one hand and a dirty spelling book in the other, they leaned against the sunny side of the corners where they were doing guard duty, apparently absorbed in the mysteries of our tangled orthography, but in reality on the alert to shoot some incautious citizen whose walk or disloyal utterances aroused their wrath.

***

During this reign of terror our city council had a hard time. How to protect the interests of the people, and yet not offend Dictator Pope, was a difficult problem.

About this time the Hon. James L. Dunning began to bestir himself in behalf of the "Lincoln National Monument Association," of which he was president. He was a member of the council, and Dictator Pope took it into his head that Atlanta was the very place for the monument.

The general had already taken an active part in organizing and controlling the council. He had suggested and aided the election of Mr. Richard Peters to that body, with a view to protecting the rights of the colored people, and yet at the same time avoid the necessity of appointing negroes to office. As vacancies occurred in the council the general appointed such persons to fill the vacancies as were indicated to him by Mr. Peters as belonging to the reconstruction party.

***

Mr. Peters was made chairman of the finance committee, and the council managed things so well that Atlanta was the only city in the south so fortunate as to escape negro domination.

On the 20th of September, 1867, Mr. Dunning presented a memorial, and made a short statement of the object it was intended to accomplish, namely, the erection of a Lincoln monument in this city.

Mr. Peters moved that the memorial be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the mayor. The motion prevailed, and Mayor Williams appointed on the committee Richard Peters, E. E. Rawson and A. W. Mitchell.

***

At the next meeting of the council, which was held on the 27th of the month, the special committee submitted the following report:

"To the Honorable Mayor and Council:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Lincoln National Monument association respectfully recommend that the city appropriate ten acres of land for the use of the association, and for a city park, so soon as the mayor and council shall be satisfied of the ability of the association to carry out in good faith the erection of a monument and the improvement of the grounds in accordance with the scale of expenditure suggested, viz: $750,000 to $1,000,000, proposed in the verbal statement made to the council by J. L. Dunning, president of the association.

"Respectfully, R. Peters, E. E. Rawson, A. W. Mitchell."

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee, upon which Mr. Gullatt demanded the ayes and nays. The result of the vote was as follows: Ayes—Peters, Mitchell, Rawson, Cox, Hayden, Holland. Nays—Gullatt, Anderson, Terry and Castleberry.

***

So far as can be ascertained, the councilmen were not really in favor of the monument. They felt certain that the practical difficulties in the way were insurmountable, but it would not do to make Dictator Pope angry, and thus draw upon the unfortunate city untold evils. The passage of the resolution was a small matter—it would take something more than that to build a million dollar monument. So the resolution was adopted, and Pope and the radicals of the north were temporarily pacified.

***

But the motives of the council were misunderstood by many.

The democratic papers denounced the whole business in bitter language. Mr. William G. Newman, at that time a prominent contractor, who had a gift for writing fiery, ringing verse, came out in the Intelligencer with a stormy poem, in which the monument, its projectors and advocates were damned about as emphatically as they could be in a composition hampered by the rules of rhyme and metre.

***

It was useless to make explanations. The projectors of the enterprise said that their object was to cause money to be spent here, to give employment to idle labor, to secure a beautiful park for the city, and to draw northern people with their capital here.

All this went for nothing. The people raged and would not be comforted. The talk on the streets was denunciatory, and the newspaper articles and squibs were red hot.

And yet it was not because the people failed to appreciate the grand character of Lincoln; it was because the project looked like an attempt to force a conquered people under the rule of the bayonet to do honor to the very head and front of the conquerors.

***

Where is the monument?

It is not at Grant park, and it does not adorn any of our public squares.

The shrewd and patriotic councilmen who voted for it knew what they were about. The money was never raised, the ten acres were never donated, and not even the corner stone of the monument was ever laid.

But Atlanta's faithful guardians had accomplished their object. The glittering dictator, with his swaggering officers, and their dusky minions, looked with more kindly eyes upon the war-worn wreck of a city, and distant foes who were plotting and planning to partition the lands of the south among the soldiers of fortune, the carpet-baggers, and the African contingent, received a check that made them pause.

***

These dark days belong to the dead past. The indomitable spirit of a free people asserted itself, and the dictator with his bayonets sullenly departed, leaving the historic city to rise again in more than her former beauty and power, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

THE OLD COLONEL.

A Clear, Beautiful Complexion.

If the Kidneys or Urinary Organs are the least deranged, the skin looks dark, muddy, sallow and thick. Stuart's Gin and Buchu acts directly upon those organs, carrying off all impurities from the kidneys, liver and stomach, leaving a clear, smoothe and beautiful complexion. It relieves nervousness, sleeplessness, cures dyspepsia, headache, heartburn, expels malaria, tones up the system. It is a splendid tonic for the weak and debilitated, and a certain cure for gleet, whites, female troubles, diabetis, stone in the bladder, brick dust, Bright's Disease, inflammation of the kidneys. It relieves at once nausea, sour stomach; cures all kidney and bladder troubles, dropsy, incontinence of urine, loss of appetite, general debility, and relieves rheumatic pains. One bottle will convince you of its worth. Mr. W. A. Culver, of West End, says it is the best kidney and stomach medicine in the world.

STUART MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga.
For sale by druggists dun tf

IT IS NOT HERE.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ONCE PROJECTED IN ATLANTA.

The Votes For and Against It—Inside View of a Chapter of Forgotten History—The Reign of Dictator Pope.

For the Constitution.

Atlanta's Lincoln monument!

Who knows anything about it?

Doubtless 40,000 of our citizens never heard of it, and if they were told that Atlanta once took steps to provide for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln they would not hesitate to give the statement an emphatic denial.

***

Suppose we turn back to a forgotten chapter of history.

In the year 'sixty-seven the gate city was under the rule of the military despot, General John Pope.

Negro soldiers swarmed everywhere. Brutal and insolent, with a musket in one hand and a dirty spelling book in the other, they leaned against the sunny side of the corners where they were doing guard duty, apparently absorbed in the mysteries of our tangled orthography, but in reality on the alert to shoot some incautious citizen whose walk or disloyal utterances aroused their wrath.

***

During this reign of terror our city council had a hard time. How to protect the interests of the people, and yet not offend Dictator Pope, was a difficult problem.

About this time the Hon. James L. Dunning began to bestir himself in behalf of the "Lincoln National Monument Association," of which he was president. He was a member of the council, and Dictator Pope took it into his head that Atlanta was the very place for the monument.

The general had already taken an active part in organizing and controlling the council. He had suggested and aided the election of Mr. Richard Peters to that body, with a view to protecting the rights of the colored people, and yet at the same time avoid the necessity of appointing negroes to office. As vacancies occurred in the council the general appointed such persons to fill the vacancies as were indicated to him by Mr. Peters as belonging to the reconstruction party.

***

Mr. Peters was made chairman of the finance committee, and the council managed things so well that Atlanta was the only city in the south so fortunate as to escape negro domination.

On the 20th of September, 1867, Mr. Dunning presented a memorial, and made a short statement of the object it was intended to accomplish, namely, the erection of a Lincoln monument in this city.

Mr. Peters moved that the memorial be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the mayor. The motion prevailed, and Mayor Williams appointed on the committee Richard Peters, E. E. Rawson and A. W. Mitchell.

***

At the next meeting of the council, which was held on the 27th of the month, the special committee submitted the following report:

"To the Honorable Mayor and Council:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Lincoln National Monument association respectfully recommend that the city appropriate ten acres of land for the use of the association, and for a city park, so soon as the mayor and council shall be satisfied of the ability of the association to carry out in good faith the erection of a monument and the improvement of the grounds in accordance with the scale of expenditure suggested, viz: $750,000 to $1,000,000, proposed in the verbal statement made to the council by J. L. Dunning, president of the association.

"Respectfully, R. Peters, E. E. Rawson, A. W. Mitchell."

A motion was made to adopt the report of the committee, upon which Mr. Gullatt demanded the ayes and nays. The result of the vote was as follows: Ayes—Peters, Mitchell, Rawson, Cox, Hayden, Holland. Nays—Gullatt, Anderson, Terry and Castleberry.

***

So far as can be ascertained, the councilmen were not really in favor of the monument. They felt certain that the practical difficulties in the way were insurmountable, but it would not do to make Dictator Pope angry, and thus draw upon the unfortunate city untold evils. The passage of the resolution was a small matter—it would take something more than that to build a million dollar monument. So the resolution was adopted, and Pope and the radicals of the north were temporarily pacified.

***

But the motives of the council were misunderstood by many.

The democratic papers denounced the whole business in bitter language. Mr. William G. Newman, at that time a prominent contractor, who had a gift for writing fiery, ringing verse, came out in the Intelligencer with a stormy poem, in which the monument, its projectors and advocates were damned about as emphatically as they could be in a composition hampered by the rules of rhyme and metre.

***

It was useless to make explanations. The projectors of the enterprise said that their object was to cause money to be spent here, to give employment to idle labor, to secure a beautiful park for the city, and to draw northern people with their capital here.

All this went for nothing. The people raged and would not be comforted. The talk on the streets was denunciatory, and the newspaper articles and squibs were red hot.

And yet it was not because the people failed to appreciate the grand character of Lincoln; it was because the project looked like an attempt to force a conquered people under the rule of the bayonet to do honor to the very head and front of the conquerors.

***

Where is the monument?

It is not at Grant park, and it does not adorn any of our public squares.

The shrewd and patriotic councilmen who voted for it knew what they were about. The money was never raised, the ten acres were never donated, and not even the corner stone of the monument was ever laid.

But Atlanta's faithful guardians had accomplished their object. The glittering dictator, with his swaggering officers, and their dusky minions, looked with more kindly eyes upon the war-worn wreck of a city, and distant foes who were plotting and planning to partition the lands of the south among the soldiers of fortune, the carpet-baggers, and the African contingent, received a check that made them pause.

***

These dark days belong to the dead past. The indomitable spirit of a free people asserted itself, and the dictator with his bayonets sullenly departed, leaving the historic city to rise again in more than her former beauty and power, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

THE OLD COLONEL.

A Clear, Beautiful Complexion.

If the Kidneys or Urinary Organs are the least deranged, the skin looks dark, muddy, sallow and thick. Stuart's Gin and Buchu acts directly upon those organs, carrying off all impurities from the kidneys, liver and stomach, leaving a clear, smoothe and beautiful complexion. It relieves nervousness, sleeplessness, cures dyspepsia, headache, heartburn, expels malaria, tones up the system. It is a splendid tonic for the weak and debilitated, and a certain cure for gleet, whites, female troubles, diabetis, stone in the bladder, brick dust, Bright's Disease, inflammation of the kidneys. It relieves at once nausea, sour stomach; cures all kidney and bladder troubles, dropsy, incontinence of urine, loss of appetite, general debility, and relieves rheumatic pains. One bottle will convince you of its worth. Mr. W. A. Culver, of West End, says it is the best kidney and stomach medicine in the world.

STUART MANUFACTURING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by druggists sun tf

"CAP. JONES, N. P."

By M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.

Further up the Yadkin, after leaving Morgan's, I came to a hamlet of eight or ten houses, and here I decided to rest for three or four days. I was to get letters here, and I must have my shoes repaired and some washing done. A widow named Kinney soon fixed a room for me, and by and by I went over to the postoffice to see about mail. It came into the town every day other on horseback from a point twenty miles away. The postoffice was a family room, and the corridor was the open air, with a pane of glass out of a window through which one stuck his nose to inquire. The postmaster was a tall, sharp-nosed, hawk-eyed native of 50, and as I made inquiry he came to window and asked:

"Be you'un he'un?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you'un hain't nobody else!"

"No."

"Hold up your right hand. Do you solemnly sw'ar that you won't lie about this matter?"

"I do."

"Then you kin cum inside. We heard you was cumin' this way. You hain't relashuned to the postmaster-gineral, I reckon?"

"No."

"Wish you was. Captain Jones is playin' onery on me and tryin' to git to be postmaster. Mebbe you'll recommend me afore you go?"

All the mail was in a soap box. "All" comprised a paper and two letters outside of my own mail, and my letters looked as if they had been handled over a hundred times.

"Anybody dead?" queried the wife of the postmaster.

"No."

"Anybody mar'd?" queried her daughter.

"No."

"Some postmasters might hev opened them letters," said the official after a time, "but I didn't bust nary one. I was never called onery, and I hope I never shall be."

I was about through when "Cap. Jones" put in an appearance outside and boldly said:

"Look yere, Sam, don't you go fur to play pizen on me 'cause I'm going to be the next postmaster. I'm a-expectin' sum very important letters, and I reckon they ar' yere."

"Nuthin fur you, Cap.," was the reply.

"Hain't thar no letter from Washington?"

"No."

"Don't you go fur to hold that yere letter back, Sam! It's a state prison defense to hold letters back!"

"Look-a-yere, Cap Jones!" exclaimed the postmaster, as he arose. "I don't want to be talked to in that manner! I am a representin' the United States, I am, and I shan't take no charcoal talk from nobody!"

"Never mind, Sam, I'll hev yer scalp inside of a month!" growled the captain.

"You will, eh? We'll settle that right now and yere! Cum inside and be examined!"

"Who's the stranger," whispered the captain.

"A person as has shook hands with Cleveland and lived in the same town with the postmaster-gineral fur twenty years. He's gwine to decide which of us shall hev it."

The captain came around through the back door and shook hands and sat down. His looks were against him, and when I handed him an envelope with an address on it he gazed at it for two or three minutes in a vacant way and replied:

"My eyes hain't what they used to be, but I'll keep a clerk to do the readin' fur me."

"What are your claims to the office?" I asked.

"I've allus voted the democrat ticket."

"So have I and thousands of others, but we can't claim office on that account."

"I—I fit in the war."

"Yes, you fit," exclaimed the postmaster. "Stranger, he was a gorilla, and that's whar he was made capting. He was a rebel gorilla at that."

"But I'm fur the union now," explained the captain.

"Do you think yourself fitted for the office?" I asked.

"Perfectly fitten, sah."

"Let me see a specimen of your handwriting."

"I'll—I'll go home and git one."

"Take this pen here."

"I hain't writ none fur three years, owin' to cramps in my fingers, but yere yoes."

He was seven minutes laboring away, during which he run out his tongue and rolled his eyes, and he finally handed me the sentence:

"Writ by Cap Jones, N. P."

It was horrible chirography, and when I asked what "N. P." meant he explained:

"Next postmaster of this yere postoffice."

"Captain, how many states are there in the union?"

"How many? Big and leetle?"

"Yes."

"All over?"

"Yes."

"Wall, I'm a-gein' fur to say thar's fifty, more nor less."

"Name the two great oceans."

"The two whoppers?"

"Yes."

"Not sayin' anythin' about Lake Erie?"

"No."

"Wall, I'm goin' fur to say the No'th Pole and the Bay of Biscay."

"How is the state of North Carolina bounded?"

"By land and water."

"Yes; but by what states?"

"What states? I knowed all about it yesterday, but it's clean done gone now. Let's see; I'll go fur to say she's bounded by Ohio."

"Name ten states."

"Ten states! Wall, I'm a goin' fur to name the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Little Rock, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Detroit and Dakota."

He made as many blunders on all other subjects, and when I was done questioning he asked:

"Stranger, am I fitten?"

"Far from it. You can never be postmaster."

"Don't I know 'nuff?"

"To be honest, you don't."

"Not fitten to run a postoffice? And that's honest?"

"It is."

"Cap. it'i jist as I told ye all along," said the postmaster. "Sum is fitten and sum can't never be fitten. You is fitten to boss a plantashun or to be a captain in the army, but you isn't fit to run a postoffice."

"And it's no use of me tryin' to git the place?" asked the captain of me.

"Not a bit."

"And, mind you," put in the postmaster, "This 'ere gent has shook hands with President Cleveland and he's lived in the same town with the postmaster-general for twenty years. What he says is authority—way up to the top of the tree."

"Yes, I recond, but I've had my heart sot on it, Sam.

"I know you hev, capting, but if you hain't fitten what's the use?"

"And my wife has calkerlated on it, too."

"Sartin, she has, but what's she goin' to do? Here's a gent as has shook Mr. Cleveland's hand. We can't get over that."

"N-o-o."

"Here's two plugs of navy, capting, and my wife will send over a jar of them 'ere peaches to your wife. That'll help you to swaller yer disappointments."

"So it will, Sam. I'm dun. If I was fitten I'd be fitten. If I ain't fitten, what's the use? I'll take that terbacker as I go, and I wish you all the luck in the world. We don't say nuthin' to nobody, but I jist draw off. I don't want it to git out that I hain't fitten, 'cause I want to run fur the legislachur. Jist say that under the sarcumstances Cap. Jones kinder steps aside fur the sake of harmony. Good day, stranger—call at my office as you cum down."

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy should be found in every household. It never fails to cure croup in all sits forms, and coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

REV. GOODMAN HUGHES, Dahlonega, Ga.

no 1

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 11th.

ELECTION RETURNS IN '40.

PLUNKETT GOES TO ATLANTA ON ELECTION DAY.

The Old Man Watches the Crowd from a Five-story Window and Comments Upon its Action.

"When old Harrison was elected in 1840 it was all of a month before we knowed which way it had gone," said Plunkett, as he finished filling his pipe and settled back in his chair.

"We waited then for the stage coaches to bring the news, and it was always a week or two before the crowds would begin to gather at the cross roads to hear the report, and then it was kept up on every stage day till the news was certain and, in the meantime, there was always more or less chawing off of ears and biting fingers and gouging out eyes and sich like, between the champions of the two candidates.

"They told me the other day that if I would go up to Atlanta and stay in THE CONSTITUTION building at night I should see how it was done these days and that I should know who was elected before sun-up the next morning.

"I went, and when I got into the building they took me erround in er little trap-looking place that they said was an elavator. I didn't know nothing erbout what elevators was, but they told me it wouldn't hurt me and that it was just to keep folks from walking up stair steps. Seven or eight fellows got into the thing with me and then the fellow what was running the concern shut er door and pulled on er rope and up we scooted into the top of the house. I held my breath till the fellow pulled the rope ergin and then the concern stopped and it didn't take no telling for me to get out, and if I've got forgiveness for getting on to the thing that time I'll never have to be forgive ergin, for I'm too old now to 'speriment.

"They had me in the fifth story of THE CONSTITUTION building then, and I've climbed some mighty big trees in my day, but I never was no ways nigh so high off of the ground as that before and when I looked out the window down on the crowds that had gathered erround the building and were swaying and whooping I thought to myself that old Sherman couldn't do nothing with Atlanta now—and when I contemplated that most all this surging mass were young fellows brought up since the war, I decided that it was all foolishness to talk erbout marriage being a failure.

"I seed a big white sheet tacked on to the building in front of us on the other side of the street and a fellow told me to put on my specks and watch that sheet and I'd see the news as it was flashed over the wires from all parts of the country. He then explained, when he seed me drop my head, that in the story below us was the telegraph operators and that THE CONSTITUTION folks had fixed a magic lantern that would throw the news over on that sheet. I didn't say erthing but I didn't believe it, but in er minit I seed er light flash ercross the sheet and then er picture of old Cleveland stood out upon it as plain as any of these pictures that I'd seed going erround. He stood there for a minit and the crowds that filled the street looked like they would have er fit as they hollered and slapped their hands and throwed up their hats. Then Cleveland went off the sheet in a twinkling and another flash of the lantern put upon the sheet as plain as print:

"'New York is safe—Cleveland is elected.'

"The crowds swayed and yelled ergin and I noticed the niggers that hung on the outskirts of the crowd dropped their heads and looked like they were at a funeral. That soon passed off the sheet and the words that took its place were:

"'Indiana and Connecticut conceded to Harrison.'

"Then it come the niggers time to holler, the whites dropped their heads and let 'em go it. It warn't more'n er minit till there flashed ercross the sheet:

"'This instant advices received from Indiana gives the state to C-L-E-V-E-L-A-N-D.'

"As the last word was spelled out the fellows in the street hugged each other and hit each other and hollered and swayed to and fro till it made my head swim to look down upon them, and as I raised my eyes for relief I seed the niggers drooping ergin, but it warn't mor'n er minit ill there flashed on the sheet:

"'New York—D-O-U-B-T-F-U-L.'

"You ought to seed them niggers then. They jumped and yelled and tore erround and pressed to get nearer the sheet, but the whites held firm awaiting the next telegram.

"So the night was passed—first one side and then the other were jubilant, till the clock struck three, and then come the final telegram that said:

"'Harrison seems to have it—Good night.'

"The crowd swayed and yelled, but it was not long till the bigest part had left and the streets seemed to have a shadow of gloom settled down upon them.

"This electricity and magic lantern business is a big thing and a quick thing and it seems wonderful to an old man like me, but with it all there is no more satisfaction than there was with the old stage line manner of making such things known. The tick of the telegraph battery does not sound as sweet to my ear as did the horn of the stage driver of 1840 as he come blowing erround the bend of the road at old Holland's, pulling the lines over six fine blacks with a sheet on each side of the coach that read: 'Harrison is elected.'"

SARGE.

THE GENUINE

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

The Best Nutritive Tonic

—FOR—

Impaired Digestion, Malnutrition in Convalescence, Pulmonary, and Throat Diseases.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

For the Weak and Debilitated

Indorsed by all Physicians throughout the Civilized World.

PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS,

the world renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHAN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as follows:

"I can highly recommended this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the Practitioner to bring to his aid a pleasant remedy like the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutritive as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant.

JOHANN HOFF,

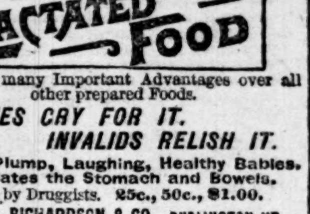
BERLIN, PARIS, VIENNA.

New York, No. 6 Barclay St.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations. The GENUINE has the signature of "Johann Hoff" and "Moritz Eisner," (Sole Agent,) on the neck, and comes in flat squatty bottles with a German label thereon.

TAKE NO OTHER.

MISCELLANEOUS.



LACTATED FOOD

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT.
INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels. Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye WITH DIAMOND DYES

Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the Diamond, and take no other. 36 colors; 10 cents each.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents

INSURANCE.

HONEST INSURANCE.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS OF $750,000.00.

Charges no more for its accident insurance than experience shows is necessary. It gives as favorable a policy as any offered to the public, and one which is free from all specious pretenses. It adjusts losses honestly and promptly. It refers the public with confidence to its older policy-holders for a favorable estimate of its methods in all directions.

To those who choose to pay more insurance than it charges it makes no reproach. To those who choose to buy cheaper insurance it equally makes no reproach. Its rule is

Honest Insurance at Honest Rates

52 Weeks Indemnity.

For death by Accident,	Full face of Policy.
For loss of both eyes,	Full face of Policy.
For loss of both hands,	Full face of Policy.
For loss of both feet,	Full face of Policy.
For loss of one hand and one foot,	Full face of Policy.
For loss of one hand or foot,	1/3 face of Policy.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. RICHARDS, President. GEO. F. SEWARD, Vice-President

ROB'T J. HILLAS, Secretary.

W. T. CRENSHAW, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

su tu fri

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO. CHARTER OAK STOVE 612-18 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE CHARTER OAK STOVES AND RANGES.

There is not a Cooking Apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door but that the loss in weight of meat is from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds h roasted medium to well-done will lose three pounds. The same roasted in the CHARTER OAK RANGE using the WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR, loses about one pound.

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalatable.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LISTS.

FOR SALE by CHAS. A. CONKLIN

Successor to A. P. Stewart & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

I CAN STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT.

NANTUCKET, MASS., March 16, 1888.

Gentlemen: The Gurney Hot-Water Heater put into my house in October last has given entire satisfaction in every respect, and I can strongly recommend it. There is no more trouble in managing it than an ordinary parlor stove.

GEORGE O. ALLEN.

Get Illustrated Catalogue and Testimonial Sheet.

Gurney Hot-Water Heater Co.

237 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

VALK & MURDOCH — CHARLESTON, S. C

Selling Agents for Southern States.

sun Mention this paper

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

HEATING AND COOK STOVES!

Of all sizes and prices to suit Everyone.

ONLY $3 FOR A PERFECT HARD AND SOFT COAL HEATER.

Coke Boxes,
Coal Hods,
Coal Vases,
Fire Sets,
Fenders,

Granite Iron Ware,
Galvanized Iron Ware,
Tin Ware,

Housefurnishing Goods,
Mantels,
Grates,
And Tile.

Furnaces, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fiting a Specialty.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LUMBER!

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

MANTELS, MOULDINGS, SCROLL WORK, NEWEL BALUSTERS, RAILS, WINDOW GLASS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC.

REMEMBER, I MANUFACTURE MY OWN GOODS, AND AM HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

W. L. TRAYNHAM 74 Decatur St., ATLANTA, GA.

we m

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED!

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 13, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF $300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of $500 are	50,000
100 do. 300 are	30,000
100 do. 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 do. 100 are	99,900
999 do. 100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to	$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street, and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

"REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes."

sun mon wky

"THREE KINGS" —AND— "RABBIT-FOOT!"

Here is a point for you! It is not our desire to recite a long tale, telling you something you see every day in an advertisement. We want to speak plainly and give you "the points."

Everybody who knows the merit of the "RABBIT-FOOT" and "THREE KINGS" Cigars smokes them. Connoisseurs pronounce them the best. They have been sold in this market for the past seven years, and are considered, by judges, to bethe best

Five-Cent Cigars

—IN THE WORLD!—

These cigars are of FULL SIZE, and elegantly put up. Their flavor commends them to the public everywhere. Now, the question is, do you smoke, and do you want, A REAL FIRST-CLASS CIGAR? If so, ask for the "RABBIT-FOOT" and "THREE KINGS!" Their effect is most delightful; and when you once try them you will always use them. They are for sale everywhere!

Harralson, Bros. & Co.

—OF ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM,—

Are Sole Wholesale Agents.

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily, quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took .... and ..... Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know write me, or any one who reads this may write to me and I will answer it. DENNIS DOWNING.

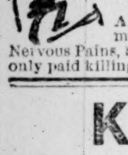
WATERBURY, VT., January 20t, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp and Blood, with Lost of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 ages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



FREE! FREE FROM PAIN

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only paid killing Plaster. 25 cts.

KUHNS'

Holiday Photographs

An invitation is extended to you to call and see the bargains I am offering for thirty days in

Porcelain, Bromides and Chrystal Photos

I employ the finest workmen and use only the best material, consequently my pictures are finely finished and uniformly permanent.

DON'T

send your pictures north to be copied and enlarged. I will duplicate any agent's price and make them just as fine, besides you do not risk losing your small picture. I have in my employ one of the finest crayon and ink artists in this country, and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Respectfully,

W. T. KUHNS

331-2 WHITEHALL.

1st col 8p tu fri su 2w

South Pryor Street Residence FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES SATURday, December 8, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., all of the following described tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta county of Fulton, state of Georgia:

Commencing at a point ninety feet north of the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Pryor streets, running thence north fifty feet, thence east 150 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence south along said alley 50 feet, thence west 150 feet to the beginning point, said land being known on the plat of the Capital City Land and Improvement company as lot No. 16. The improvement on said land consists of a two-story frame dwelling, with all modern attachments. Sold under and by virtue of a contract made and entered into between the Capital City Land and Improvement company and Mrs. Mary F. Meyers, dated the 4th day of April, 1887.

Terms—Cash. W. A. HEMPHILL.
no6-1m President C. C. L. & Imp. Co.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, streetching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to ease the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from secondary hemorrhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

"Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages"

so long employed by regular physicians, but insures a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

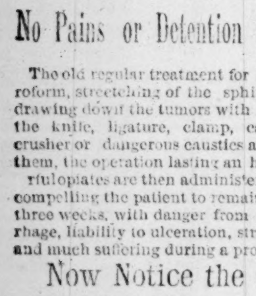
Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 9, Centennial Building.

Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff stem.

P. S. Correspondence solicited. 8p



Ask for & Use Only—5c per Package—Southern Queen Gloss Starch.

IT BEATS THE WORLD. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

A Superior Pulverized Starch, ready for use for family laundry Work. Manufactured only by THE ATLANTA STARCH CO., ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.

Sold by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Sold in Atlanta at wholesale by H. A. Boynton Frank E. Block, Branham Bros., Joseph Smith, Wyly & Greene, Tidwell & Pope, Kinney & McDonald, McD. Wilson. 8p

REGISTER FOR THE CITY ELECTION

BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTER for mayor, one alderman and six councilmen will be opened on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at the following places, to-wit: One set at the city clerk's office, corner Hunter and Pryor streets; one set at number 12 West Alabama street, and one set at number 33 Marietta street. Said books will be kept open, at above mentioned places, every day (Sundays excepted) from eight o'clock a. m. until five o'clock p. m. from Wednesday the 7th day of November, until Saturday the 1st day of December, and will be closed at 9 o'clock p. m. Saturday December 1st, 1888.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
Saturday October 27, '88. City Clerk.

ARP AND THE RETURNS.

HOW THE LITTLE CROWD RECEIVED THEM.

What the Georgia Philosopher Thinks About the Result—Some Pointed Remarks as to the Situation.

And the city of Shushan was perplexed. In Adam's fall we sinned all. Boast not thyself of tomorrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth. All is vanity and vexation of spirit. Today man puts forth the tender leaves of hope, tomorrow blossoms and the third day comes a frost—a killing frost. Is there no balm in Gilead? I said in mine haste all men are liars. We hanged our harps on the willows. How long, oh, Cataline, wilt thou abuse our patience? The combat thickens. On ye brave. Resist the devil and he will flee from you. The wicked spreadeth himself like a green bay tree. Some rise by sin and some by virtue fall. And last of all came Satan.

All these pointed remarks, and more too, came to me from time to time the other night as I watched and waited and eagerly listened to the election bulletins as they came every minute from the wires and were read to the crowd assembled in the anteroom of our depot. Everybody loves to hear good news, and it is still better when it comes along mixed up with some doubt, but getting a little better and better all the time, and finally caps the long delayed climax with victory. Then comes the grand hurrah, the wild glad shout of triumph and everybody feels good and loving and ever and anon those who are spiritually inclined uncork the bottle of their hilarity and embrace one another in a delirious joy.

But there was none of that—none of that ths other night. The news was bad from the start and oscillated pretty much that way all the long and tedious night. Sometimes a little Cleveland spurt would cheer us up, but there was more bad than good, and our boys began to weaken about eleven o'clock. Those who chewed the weed chewed hard and fast and those who smoked, puffed the very gizzard out of their cigars and took new courage in lighting fresh ones. The whole business began in smoke and seemed likely to end in smoke. Bulletin 137 was read "Returns from 384 districts outside of Kings and Queens give Cleveland 84,726, Harrison 112,292." Our waggish fellow citizen, Moses, exclaimed, "Vell, vot hav de king and de queen got to do mit all dis pisness?—every time de pulleteen come he say somedings about de king and de queen. I tot dis vas a free republican democrat government." A voice from the Cartersville furnace was lifted up with hope and said "Just wait till you hear from Oneida and Saratoga counties. They will make Harrison sick," and he jerked off his coat and hung it high on the wall. Another bulletin was read that gave hope for Cleveland and Editor Christian showed me his figures and said it was going along about right. Then Ed. Strickland peeled his coat off and squarred himself and said, "Gentlemen—my opinion is that if Cleveland don't carry New York Harrison stands a chance to run in—I don't see any chance for Fisk." "Just wait till you hear from Oneida," said the furnace, and about that time the bulletin came over the wires. "Oneida gives Harrison 2,000 majority." Willingham sat down heavy on a box and squshed the lid in and groaned, "All is lost save honor." Captain Murphy undertook to tell a joke on Vandever and broke down in tears. "Jay Gould is monkeying with the wires," said Wikle, "Boston gives ten thousand majority for Cleveland," said the wires, and Jay Gould was forgiven. Father Graham sat in a corner figuring all the time like a sphinx but making no sign. "You will know by waiting," said he, "You will know by waiting but if figures don't lie somebody is going to be hurt." A tall slender youth talked to himself and nervously fingered his cane and said, "I do hope that Harrison will be elected for it will bring millions of money down here to be invested, and we we will all get some of it."

Just then bulletin 196 came, saying the Herald concedes the state to Harrison. Then came the funeral—a mournful silence filled the smoky room. For a long minute "not a drum was heard; not a funeral note." My devotional friend John Akin, who came there all radiant with hope and strong in his faith in Providence, whispered, "Major, do you believe that a kind and merciful Providence will permit the like of this? Is it possible that Harrison is elected?" "Ah, my young friend," said I, "that is just the way the preachers talked during the late unhappy war. But Providence knows more and better than the preachers. Cromwell said, 'Have faith in God and keep your powder dry.' And Pope said, 'Whatever is is right. Cheer up. We are still a nation, and the government will roll on.' It is bad and sad to our feeble vision, but not so bad as war." Slowly and sadly he went home and took comfort with his loving, waiting wife and his sleeping baby, and next morning seemed all calm and serene.

"Moses, I'll bet you a dollar against a biled shirt that—" "Oh, go way and leave me alone," said Moses. "I bets no more against de king and de queen. I don lose all my leetle bets on Cleveland and I charge it up to him. I bets no more, never more. Joe Brown tinks he knows, but he don't all de same. Ven I knows a ting I bets on him. I bets you two shirts dat tomorrow is Vensday." "All right," said his friend, "I take that bet," and he pointed to the clock on the wall, and Moses saw it was half-past 12, and tomorrow would be Thursday. He retired to a corner and curled himself up on a bench with his face to the wall. Captain Murphy gave me a sad shake of the hand as he retired, and said in the pathetic language of Shylock, "I am not well. Send the deed after me and I will sign it." Editor Christian departed, humming a low, sad tune to the words—

How blest the Christian when he dies,
When sinks the weary soul to rest.

Father Graham stayed to hold the fort, and when I left he was still sitting on the box, with pencil and paper on his knee, and recording the bulletins as fast as they came.

Old Father Milner, our worthy and venerable postmaster, had slipped out unobserved. He was heard to say to Henry, his son: "Well, I wouldent worry. The Lord reigneth. The office ain't such a big thing nohow. We will hold it for six months yet, and maybe the world will come to an end by that time—the good Lord knows. Things are getting mightily mixed and awfully uncertain. Let's go home, Henry." And Henry said: "'Tain't bothering me a bit. I'm going to marry a rich girl afore long anyhow and the dog-goned old office may slide."

In the next room there were a few republicans holding a love feast, and as the bulletins were read, they caught their significance, and their glad hearts beat like a muffled drum as they nudged each other with their elbows, and said: "Did you hear that; Harrison is gaining all the time. Them fellows in there are sick, awful sick; they have all shucked their coats."

Just think how many souls are made happy. Ten millions at least. It is almost enough to make us reconciled to our defeat. I do love to see folks happy. There are lots of good, clever republicans in this country. There are some whom we all respect, but they do not go about in droves. The trouble is that their political leaders mix up with the negroes, and are willing to weigh their votes with the white folks even for even, when we know and they know that they are not fitten to vote, and are not fitten to get fitten. There are lots of white folks not fitten, but we can't draw the line, and their votes are not for sale down south like they are up north. Some of our white folks may vote fool, but they vote honest.

Anyhow, we will let the procession proceed. The great ship of state will sail on. It is not the ship that Sam Jones and Simon Peter Richardson tell us about that was stranded on the beach. General Harrison is a good man and comes from old Virginia stock, and if Blaine and Sherman will let him alone he will do up things about right. In the meantime, let us all keep at work, for, as Cobe says, this election don't interfere with craps.

BILL ARP.

To the Deaf.

A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON 177 MacDougal st., New York.

sun 12t

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. TREMBLY'S PET TURTLE.

Fun That Cost Fifteen Dollars and Was dirt Cheap at that.

One of the most interesting lawsuits ever tried before a justice of the peace in Jefferson county has just been concluded before James Dawley, surveyor of jurisprudence in the village of Carthage.

A few days ago David Trembly a well-known citizen, in one of his morning strolls along the banks of Black river, ran across a mammoth mud turtle, which he captured after a hard struggle. The turtle was taken to the village where it attracted much attention. No one in Carthage and probably no one in this part of the state, had ever seen a native turtle half so large. The result was that David's fame as a turtler spread abroad in the land, and he began to think he had made a bigger conquest than David of old, who slew Goliath.

He became much attached to the reptile that brought him fame. But he could not have the mascot with him all the time, so he left him in charge of one Dan Lalonde. Dan, it seems, was not faithful to his trust for he allowed John Neville, a well known practical joker, to take the turtle from the empty flour barrel in which he was kept and subsequently the turtle was beheaded and served up in steaks and soup to several of that gentleman's boon companions who had assembled at the village restaurant.

Trembly was one of the invited guests on this occasion, and he was helped to some of the choicest portions. He ate heartily and between mouthfuls praised the quality and flavor of the flesh. The other members of the party winked at each other but he suspected nothing.

Next morning Trembly missed his turtle. He questioned Lalonde, but that gentleman, knew nothing about its escape. Trembly made a terrible fuss about it. He said $100 would not buy the turtle and he would give a liberal reward for its recapture. The news of the turtle's departure and Trembly's excitement and worry over it soon spread to every corner of the village. Close after came the story about turtle soup at the village restaurant.

When this story came to Trembly's ears he was one of the maddest men in the state. He allowed that the joke had been carried too far. He could not see any fun in killing a man's pet turtle in a serriptitious manner and then getting him to dine off it.

In his opinion it was a proceeding of which the law should take cognizance. Accordingly he swore out a warrant for Neville, who was said to be the man who put up the job. Before the case came to trial the people came greatly stirred up over it, and it was hard work to get a constable who would serve subpœnas on either withesses or jury.

A jury of six men was finally secured, however and the trial went on with two of the ablest lawyers in the village as counsel-

Some remarkable turtle stories were told in court. Lawyer Fulton, who had the defendant's case in hand related that he once found an immense turtle shell chained to a tree, from which the turtle crawled out and escaped. He thought this might be the case with Trembly's turtle; any way, trembly could have the shell if he wanted it.

The plaintiff swore that his turtle was a moss back mud turtle, fourteen inches wide and sixteen inches long. He had a hole through his shell to identify him by and judging from the rings on his tail, was between ninety and a hundred years old.

Harry Klinger a good-natured Dutchman, was called as a turtle expert by the plaintiff and the defendant's counsel asked him if he knew the difference between a turtle and a lobster. With a pitying glance at the attorney Harry exclaimed:

"Oh mein Gott A lobster got dwenty-five feet and one tail and der turtle haf got four feet and one paddle. Vy! dere vas shoost so mooch difference as dere vas between der shoostice and me.

Harry knew that turtle oil was worth about $10 a pint, but he could not estimate the amount of oil Trembly's turtle would yield.

A great mass of evidence was given to prove the value of turtles, and Trembly's in particular, which it was proved Nelville had caused to be killed.

Then the jnry went out to deliberate. In about six hours they found a verdict of seventy-five cents for the plaintiff. The turtle cost Nelvill $15 counting costs and council fees, but he considers that dirt cheap for all the fun he has had, besides being the defendant in the only turtle lawsuit known to the courts in northern New York.

UNDER HER SKIRTS.

Where a Maine Woman Carries the Forbidden Jug.

Biddeford Journal.

Those who persist in violating the law against rum-selling experience a most unpleasant uncertainty from the time their liquor is shipped into the state, until the last drop has been drawn from the cask, demijohn or jug. Even after the liquor has run the gaunlet of sheriffs and special constables, and is safely stowed in the freight-houses or express offices, there comes the dangerous task of removing it to their dives, and many gallons of contraband liquors have been seized by the officers while being transported through the cities.

There is a woman who lives in the second ward, however, who does a little rum selling on the quiet, who does not propose to have her liquor forfeited after it has arrived safely in town. She doesn't have the ardent come in very big quantities, but manages to keep a small jug upon the road between Maine and Massachusetts most of the time.

Two or three mornings a week this woman may be seen to go over to Saco, where her jug is always left, and in course of half an hour she may be seen returning, but there is never anything in her appearance that would indicate that her errand had been of more than an ordinary nature unless it should be observed that one of her hands is always hidden in the folds of her dress skirt. The woman is considerably past middle age, and as she makes no pretensions of stylish dress, the fact that her skirts are more than ordinarily flowing is hardly likely to be noticed. Yet their is an object in their peculiar cut. Upon reaching the place where her little jug awaits her, the woman drops her skirts over it, reaches one hand through a slit cut in her dress for that purpose and then stoops until she grasps the handle of the jug. Then she straightens up, and, with a perfectly natural gait, returns to the street and to her home.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.—"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Poor 'Possum.

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

"If possum hunters continue to meet with the good luck which has attended them the last few days, it will pay somebody to open a wig and a patent eyebrow factory in Washington."

So said a gentleman to a reporter yesterday.

"Why? What has the meek-eyed possum to do with false eyebrows and false hair?"

"A great deal, my friend. See here. A possum is an omnivorous animal, isn't he? He'll eat anything from a 'simmon blossom down to a piece of of carrion. So will a duck; so will a hog. Oysters and lobsters are also omnivorous. Did you ever see, in any of the large cities, one of the rollicking 'men about town,' as lame as Mephibosheth (ask your Sunday school teacher who he was), who surfeits on pork chops for breakfast, dines on roast duck, and sups on oysters or lobster salad. You must have seen one of these "boys." But you never saw one who wasn't bald, or had any eyebrows of any consequence. The pork chops, ducks, oysters and lobsters are responsible for all this. You can't eat many of these, except at the expense of your hair and eyebrows. Such diet will make one as bald as a buzzard."

"You're joking."

"Nonsense; I'll illustrate my theory further. Man is omnivorous, isn't he? Carlyle described him as an 'omnivorous biped that wears breeches.' Very well. Nobody yet ever saw a man-eating shark that wasn't as leperous looking as Naaman. Take a man-eating tiger. None of them ever have any hair, and their hide, like the species of shark in question, is as blouchy as that of a swell man about town. No, any body, Washington people mustn't eat so many of these omnivorous possums if they want to keep their hair and eyebrows on, and to preserve their skins clear and of wholesome appearance. May you put this in the Chronicle? Why yes. Only don't give me away, or some of the possum-hunters and possum-eaters will be getting after me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh. It is the only medicine of which can be truly said, "100 Doses One Dollar," which is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

MEDICAL.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE
Scott's Emulsion
of Cod Liver Oil with
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is used and endorsed by Physicians because it is the best.

It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

oct16—sun fri wky top col or fol n r m

H. L. WILSON, - - - - Auctioneer.

Dr. JOSEPH THOMPSON'S ESTATE.

I Will Sell 17 Elegant and Valuable Lots at Auction on Pryor, Jones, Rawson, Washington and Pulliam Sts.

Wednesday, November 21st, 1888,

At 2½ O'Clock P. M., On the Premises.

THIS is central property fronting the street cars with paved streets, brick walks, gas and water surrounding it. No better locality in Atlanta; near the state capitol and convenient to stores, schools and churches. Upon the first lot on Pryor street is an elegant two story residence with all of the modern improvements. Lot 73x150 to an alley, I will, sell for just what you are willing to pay. It must and will be sold for division. Examine for yourself and be on the ground when the sale begins. Call at my office for flats; titles indisputible wealthy people live all around these lots which guarantees first-class improvements; buy while 'tis cheap. Terms one-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months, eight per cent.

THOS. M. CLARKE, JOSEPH THOMPSON, } Administraors.

H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent, No. 28 Peachtree St.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.)
6 and 8 East 53d street, New York.
July 17-Tues Thurs Sat.

STANDARD MUSIC

Four Superb Music Books, printed on fine paper from full-sized music plates, for $2.00, or $2.50 prepaid. STANDARD PIANO ALBUM—220 pages of choice gems from celebrated composers, such as *Moszkowski, Scharwenka, Liszt, Wagner, Lange, Willson,* and *Spindler.* STANDARD DANCE ALBUM—212 pages of the most popular dance music and marches. STANDARD GEMS—116 pages of songs and ballads, piano accompaniments, and 110 pp. of variations, transcriptions, opera arrangements, etc. for piano. STANDARD SONG ALBUM—220 pp. of songs and ballads, with piano accompaniments, selected from the works of such composers as *Gounod, Abt, Pinsuti, Roeckel,* and *Kjerulf.* TITLE PAGES BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED in Colors. Price of each book 50c., or 65 cts prepaid. LYON & HEALY, Publishers, State & Monroe Sts. Chicago.

TRINITY HALL.
Boarding School For Boys,
Near Louisville, Ky., Next session begins Sept 19th. Address E. L. McCLELLAND, Head Master, or Rt. Rev. T. U. DUDLEY, D. D., Box 87, Louisville, Ky.
sat 20t

WE CAN SERVE YOU WELL AND SAVE YOU MONEY IN ADVERTISING. ESTIMATES FREE.

ADVERTISERS GUIDE-BOOK.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND ORIGINAL EVER ISSUED. SENT ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS TO PAY FOR PACKING AND FORWARDING.

Advertising Writing a Specialty.

The L. Jeff. Milbourne Advertising Agency, 118 and 120 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

thurs, sun.

TANSY PILLS

are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

PRICE 50c
COMPLEXION
DR HEBRA'S VIOLA-CREAM
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
Without injury positively removes Freckles, Livermoles, Pimples and blemishes of the skin. Is not a wash or powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. At druggists or securely mailed, for 50c. G. C. BITTNER & Co., Toledo, O.

DENTAL COLLEGE INFIRMARY,

Corner Walton and Forsyth streets, over Troy Steam Laundry. Teeth extracted free of charge. Gold fillings from 50 cents to $1. All other fillings from 25 to 50 cents. Nitrous oxide gas and other anaesthetics administered in the extraction of teeth. Open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sets of teeth from $2.50 to $5. This is a rare opportunity to get good dental work at surprisingly low prices. Hours rom 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. sun wed fri

Store Room Wanted

Small size and first-class location, or part of room occupied by book or music business. Address tu fri su tf RETAIL, Constitution Office.

THIS PAPER IS PRINTED WITH HODGE AND EVANS MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF PRINTING INK ATLANTA, GA.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OUR FALL AND WINTERSTOCK NOW READY

EVERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS.

Clothing for Men. Clothing for Boys
Clothing for Children.

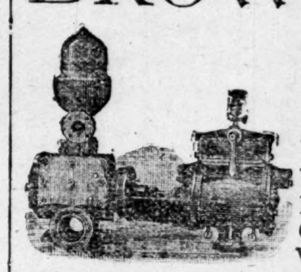
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

HIRSCH BROS.,
Clothiers and Tailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN



Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST.

COAL!

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it. And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on the way. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN PIPE, CHINNEY TOPS, Plasterer's Hair,
LIME!
PLASTER PARIS, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, CEMENTS,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES!

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,

Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM ERSKINE.

6m

MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE: 15 S. HOWARD STREET. | WASHINGTON, D. C.: COR. SEVENTH AND E STREETS.

EISEMAN BROS

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarily pay the MANUFACTURER.

EISEMAN BROS

The Only Mannfacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

Atlanta Merchants FIND CUSTOMERS Through the Columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. 20 PAGES.

After all, the Public Desires

Values for Its Money

Mere advertising is good as far as it goes, but to reach the pocket book it is essential that you sell bargains.

To give you Bargains every day in the week; to furnish Special Values always; to make a pleased customer of every caller, is the motto of

KEELY CO.

INSPIRE…

DRESS GOO…

The Great Sale OF CLOAKS AND WRAPS. Continues Unabated!

SUCH A PATRONAGE IN CLOAKS IS The Result of Real Merit!

This stock was bought well!
It has been carefully attended!
It consists of just the things wanted!
It is new and fresh, no old garments.
It is marked at Figures which will sell it!

KEELY COMPANY!
Feel justified in claiming to be
Headquarters for Cloaks
Their great sale of
Cloaks and Wraps!
is unparelleled!

Many new styles never before shown in this market will be placed on

EXHIBITION MONDAY MORNING!

Some exclusively pretty things,
REAL WORKS OF ART!
will be offered this week at incomparably low prices!

PLUSH JACKETS!
PLUSH SACQUES!
PLUSH MODJESKAS!
BEAVER NEWMARKETS!
CLOTH JACKETS!
STRIPED RAGLANS!
VENETIAN WRAPS!
PELERINES!
BEADED CAPES!
KILLARNEY WRAPS!
HERZEGOVINIAN ULSTERS.
In endless profusion.

KEELY COMPANY
—FOR—
ALASKA SEAL!
VAPOR SPONGED!
PLUSH JACKETS!

Here is a real bargain, real Seal Plush Jacket, full cut, full length

$10.50.

This garment we could not have sold you ten days ago for less than $15.00 but we closed out a lot of 369 Jackets at a price. No matter really how we got them but here they are. A $15.00 garment for

$10.50.

BETTER PLUSH JACKET
$14.25.

This is perfection in Plush Jackets!
It is a perfect fitter!
It is real seal trimmed!
It is quilted satin lined!
It is sold everywhere for $20!
Were you willing to pay $20 you could not get a better one.

KEELY COMPANY.

Show on Monday regular 12½c quality Canton Flannel 8½c yard. Good bleached Cantons 10c yard. All other Canton Flannels in like proportions.

Now is your time to secure goods which will keep you warm. The best 10c Gray Twilled Flannel in the market at

KEELY CO.'S.

Don't Fail to See Keely Co.'s Plush Jackets!

KEELY CO.'

NG, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

ND WINTERSTOCK NOW READY

NT BOOMING WITH NEW GOODS,

r Men. Clothing for Boys

ing for Children.

MPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

SCH BROS.,

d Tailors, 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

RAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

YN & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies

MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 73 and 75 BROAD ST.

OAL!

...est and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we ...2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you ...have a large cargo of the very best Anthracite Egg and Nut Coal on ...our prices.

PLASTER PARIS,
FIRE BRICK
FIRE CLAY,
CEMENTS,

LIME!

...OTTA STOVE FLUES!

LE SONS,

ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

LINEN STORE,

...a and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of

...ehold Linens

...holesale and Retail.

...ILLIAM ERSKINE.

...REET. | WASHINGTON, D. C.: COR. SEVENTH AND E. STREETS.

...MAN BROS

THE ONLY

...CTURING CLOTHIERS.

...tly One Price.

WHITEHALL STREET.

...ave instituted the ONE ...system. We mark prices ...ods in PLAIN FIGURES! ...rices can be relied upon as ...e LOWEST, consistent ...RST-CLASS WORKMAN- ...d MATERIAL.

...dition to the facilities which ...nd experience secure, WE ...ANUFACTURERS AND ...YOU THE PROFIT ...all retailers necessarily ...MANUFACTURER.

...MAN BROS

...y Manufacturing Clothiers,

...d 19 Whitehall Street.

Atlanta Merchants FIND CUSTOMERS Through the Columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

This Paper Contains TWENTY PAGES. Second Part—9 to 20.

VOL. XXI. 20 PAGES. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1888. 20 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, ETC.

After all, the Public Desires

Values for Its Money

Mere advertising is good as far as it goes, but to reach the pocket book it is essential that you sell bargains.

To give you Bargains every day in the week; to furnish Special Values always; to make a pleased customer of every caller, is the motto of

KEELY CO.

KEELY COMPANY,

THE LEADERS OF LOW PRICES!

EQUIPPED WITH A REPLENISHED STOCK

—AND—

INSPIRED BY A GENEROUS PATRONAGE

Will Continue Their Great Sales

—OF—

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PLUSHES, CLOAKS AND WRAPS!

Cold weather has come upon us at last and you had best prepare yourself at once.

Keely Company

Are ready to show you Bargains every day this week in

FLANNELS!

BLANKETS,

Gents', Ladies' and Child's Underwear

All of their Woolens advantageously bought will be put on sale at

TELLING FIGURES.

The Great Sale

—OF—

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

Continues Unabated!

SUCH A PATRONAGE IN CLOAKS

—IS—

The Result of Real Merit!

This stock was bought well!

It has been carefully attended!

It consists of just the things wanted!

It is new and fresh, no old garments.

It is marked at Figures which will sell it!

KEELY COMPANY!

Feel justified in claiming to be

Headquarters for Cloaks

Their great sale of

Cloaks and Wraps!

is unparelleled!

Many new styles never before shown in this market will be placed on

EXHIBITION MONDAY MORNING!

Some exclusively pretty things,

REAL WORKS OF ART!

will be offered this week at incomparably low prices!

PLUSH JACKETS!
PLUSH SACQUES!
PLUSH MODJESKAS!
BEAVER NEWMARKETS!
CLOTH JACKETS!
STRIPED RAGLANS!
VENETIAN WRAPS!
PELERINES!
BEADED CAPES!
KILLARNEY WRAPS!
HERZEGOVINIAN ULSTERS.

In endless profusion.

KEELY COMPANY

—FOR—

ALASKA SEAL!
VAPOR SPONGED!
PLUSH JACKETS!

Here is a real bargain, real Seal Plush Jacket, full cut, full length

$10.50.

This garment we could not have sold you ten days ago for less than $15.00 but we closed out a lot of 369 Jackets at a price. No matter really how we got them but here they are. A $15.00 garment for

$10.50.

BETTER PLUSH JACKET

$14.25.

This is perfection in Plush Jackets!
It is a perfect fitter!
It is real seal trimmed!
It is quilted satin lined!
It is sold everywhere for $20!
Were you willing to pay $20 you could not get a better one.

KEELY COMPANY.

Show on Monday regular 12½c quality Canton Flannel 8½c yard. Good bleached Cantons 10c yard. All other Canton Flannels in like proportions.

Now is your time to secure goods which will keep you warm. The best 10c Gray Twilled Flannel in the market at

KEELY CO.'S.

Don't Fail to See Keely Co.'s Plush Jackets!

CLOTH JACKETS

—IN—

ALL THE NEW COLORS!

Both in plain sleeves and bell sleeves.

A Beautiful Checked Jacket at $1.45.
A Better Cloth Jacket at $2.50.
A Lovely Jacket at $3.75.
Perfection in Braided Jackets, $4.25.
A $9 Quality Tailor Made Jacket, $5.

No such value ever offered before. But our strong point is

NEWMARKETS!

Here is the field for value. Here are desirable styles. Here is the proper thing and here is the value for your money.

Foreseeing the tendency of the trade

KEELY COMPANY

Prepared themselves by personal attention, by correspondence and by the judicious use of cash for the

Rush for Newmarkets!

Every point of the ground has been the subject of care and study.
The result is

A World of Newmarkets!

The tables fairly groan under the load of Newmarkets.
Every size,
Every length,
Every cut of sleeve,
Every conceit in cape,
Every fashionable coloring
is represented in this

Magnificent Feast of Cloaks!

WE START ON MONDAY.

A beautiful striped Newmarket, $4.75, worth $8.

A $12.50 quality put on sale at $7.25.

Beautiful Newmarkets in imported patterns, $8, worth $13.50.

Oxblood, Wine, Terra Cotta, Mahogony!

NEWMARKETS

in plain shapes, in caped garments, in bell sleeves, angel sleeves, Budha sleeves; nothing known to the best designers will be found wanting here!

A Special Bargain

320 cloth tailor-made, over-seamed Jackets will be closed to make room. The prices were $9.50, $10, $11, $12, $12.50.
All go uniformly at

$5 to Close!

Child's Cloaks,
Misses' Cloaks and Jackets,
Infants' Cloaks

a great specialty at

KEELY COMPANY'S.

Keely Co.'s New Kid Glove Dep't. is a Success.

Dress Goods Opportunities!

To miss our Dress Goods offerings of this week will be ruinously unjust to yourself.

Every piece of Dress Goods is a temptation. Combinanion Suits will go at at a

BARGAIN!

Somebody will loose money by this sale. It will be the loss of the man who assigned them to us. You will be the gainer if you call early.

A nice combination suit will go for $3.50, worth $6.75.

As a Leader—
Better Suits $4.50.
Lovely Suits $6.79.

Extremely lovely goods, choice for $10.00, worth $21.00.

In regular Dress Goods Stocks,

KEELY CO.'S

BARGAINS

—WILL—

ELECTRIFY AND ASTOUND YOU

40 CTS.

For all Silk and Wool Suitings, worth 75cts.

27 1-2c a Yard

For just two cases more of the DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

26-Inch Silk and Wool Striped Suitings,

26 1-2 Cents.

New French Serges.

Regular 85c quality to go for 50c this week.
This is the real stuff and is a bargain, which will talk.
The best $1.25 Henrietta cloth in this market, goes this week at 82½c, at

KEELY CO'S.

SILKS SOLD LAST WEEK.

THE PRICES SOLD THEM.

The average person knows a good thing when she sees it.
To such we simply say,

LOOK!

The best 75c Black Gros Grain in Georgia.
Better Gros Grain at 85c.
Lovely goods at $1.00.
Superb Silk at $1.10.
Perfection at $1.20.

The best $1.00 Black Faille in any market.
Fully replentished in Black Rhadams.
A choice line of Rhadzimers, and a complete assortment of Black Mascot.

Novelties in black and white, striped and checked Silk, suitable for half mourning, 90c, worth $1.35.

Black Goods Department

Is always ready for business. A full assortment and a complete stock at popular prices, make our Black Goods counted a

RESORT!

Black Flannels, Black Broadcloths, Black Crepe Cloth, Black Venetians, Black Surahs, Black Armours and Prestly's Black Henriettas in bewildering varieties, at

KEELY COMPANY'S.

Infants' Cloaks a Specialty!

It has been a struggle to keep enough plush. Our trade for plush is so enormous that we have to duplicate daily.

Saturday's express brought us two more full cases of

SILK DRESS PLUSH!

Every quality which is desirable and every color sought for by the fastidious is to be found in piles at

KEELY CO.'S

60c will buy a beautiful Plush.
75c will get a better Plush.
$1 for a lovely Plush.
$1.50 for the best $2.50 Plush

—AT—

Keely Company's

TOWELS

Always in Demand!

A 25c Towel is always a leader.

KEELY CO.'S PRIDE

is a 45x24-inch all linen, pure white or colored bordered, as preferred; good heavy linen; no cotton in it.

As to

KID GLOVES,

Keely Co.

has perfected arrangements whereby you can get the proper thing always at a bargain.

Kid Gloves a Specialty.

This week's special offering 50c.
For fashionable fall color: 4-Button Embroidered Back Kids.
These goods are cheap at 75c, but to inaugurate a real lively business, they will be started at 50c at

KEELY CO.'S

$1.25 quality of Kid Gloves, 4 and 5 button, embroidered row stitching, 75c.

"Celebrated Keely Glove." Every pair warranted.

Centemeri colors $1.75, black $2.

At KEELY COMPANY'S.

For $1 you can get from KEELY COMPANY bed comfortables which are bringing $1.75 at rival houses.

KEELY COMPANY

bought yesterday (delivered) the samples of one of the largest hosiery importers in this country.

263 dozen wool hose in Infants', Child's, Misses', Ladies' and Gents'. Will be thrown out Monday at

Half-Price!

Of course they can't last long. But you can get your choice if you come promptly.

Misses' full regular ribbed Hose, 15c.
Misses' solid Hose, 20c, worth 35c.
Misses' Ethiopian black Hose, 20c.
Job lot of Misses' fancy ribbed, 35c, worth 75c.
Misses' solid ribbed Hose, double knee, 35c.
Misses' black ribbed hose, white feet, 35c.
Double knee Hosiery, 35c, 45c, 55c up.

At Keely Company's.

NEW BOAS AND MUFFS.

Ladies' black and solid hose 10c, 15c and 20c
Ladies' fancy stripe 10c, 15c, 20c.
Ladies' black ribbed hose 25c, 35c, 40c.
New shadings in fancy stripe 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

Ladies' fast black silk hose

85C WORTH $1.50.

ANOTHER SPECIAL.

Ladies' spun silk in colors

65C WORTH $1.75.

Ladies' woolen hose in fast and black colors.
Ribbed wool hose, black and colored.
Ladies' natural wool undyed.
Ladies' fleeced hose, fast black, at

KEELY CO.'S.

KEELY COMPANY

will inaugurate a

Blanket Sale on Monday.

They propose to make it interesting.
A full 10-4 white blanket

75 CENTS.

This is not a thin affair, but a good heavy blanket worth $1.25 of anybody's money.

Speaking of cheap blankets, how's this,

$3.75

For an 11-4 white wool blanket selling everywhere for $5.
12-4 and 13-4 white California blankets at 25 per cent less than obtainable elsewhere at

KEELY CO.'S.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Just received a lot of drummers samples in ladies' and children's underwear. All fine goods at one third of regular price.

A SPECIAL DRIVE.

Ladies' scarlet wool pants 50c each, cheap at 75c.
Ladies' all wool sanitary vests and pants 75c each.
Ladies' white merino vest and pants 35c each.
The best 50c ladies' merino vest on the market at KEELY CO.'S.

Childrens Underwear.

A superb line of children's ribbed vest 50c to $1. Child's sanitary vest and pants at 40c, 50c to 85c, goods that smallest sizes are sold in this city at double the price we ask.
A small lot of those Misses' medicated pants left, at 50c.
Boys' vests in all sizes, at 25c each.
Children's white Merino vests from 10c up, at

KEELY CO.'S.

Great success has attended KEELY COMPANY'S sale of mantel lambrequins, and table scarfs.
Just think of it! An embroidered lambrequin at $1.00. Upholsterers charge you $2.25 for this identical item.
Plush table scarfs in high art goods at figures which bring them within reach of all, at

Keely Co.'s

Bargains Are Being Turned Over Rapidly!

KEELY CO.'S

New Shoe Department!

Is now overflowing with all the late novelties in fine and medium Shoes. All fresh, new stock. No trouble or expense has been spared in efforts to present the best stock of good Shoes ever offered in Georgia.

It Embraces as Follows:

Ladies' French kid, button, plain and opera toes.
Ladies' Dongola kid, button, patent leather tip.
Ladies' imperial kid, button, common sense broad soles.
Ladies' Paris kid, button, extension soles, elegant winter Shoe.
Ladies' pebble goat, button, in box and plain toe.
Ladies' handturn button Boot, a light, stylish Shoe.
Old Ladies' soft, common sense, in all the different shapes.
You will be sure to get fitted at

KEELY CO'S.

Our $2.00 KEELY CO. kid pebble goat, button Shoes are without doubt the best Shoe in existence for the money. A Shoe sure to please the most fastidious. Try them once, and you will never be without them. All sizes and widths kept in stock at

KEELY CO'S.

Ziegler Bros'. Celebrated Shoes kept here in every style that they make, all widths, A to EE.
Misses' and Children's Dress and School Shoes.
Misses' and Children's spring heel, in kid and goat, in endless variety.
Misses' and Children's tipped button Shoes.
Felt Slippers for Ladies and Men, a warm house shoe.

Ladies' Buskins.
Ladies' House Slippers.
Ladies' Dress Slippers.

Boys' and Youths' Shoes

In Button and Lace.

Men's Fine Hand-Sewed Shoes,

In Button, Lace and Congress.

Men's Plain and Opera Toe.
Men's Common Sense Shoes, in Congress and Bals.
Men's Boots for dress and everyday wear.

RUBBERS FOR
Men,
Women,
Misses and
Children.

In short, the most complete stock of Shoes ever shown in this city. The styles are right, the prices correct, at

KEELY COMPANY'S

Keely Company Sell More Cloaks Than Any House in Atlanta.

KEELY CO.'S SPECIALS THIS WEEK WILL INTEREST YOU!

AN IMPROMPTU ELOPEMENT.

BY MARY R. HEARD.

A big white house on a hill high above the village, a large yard filled with fruit and shade trees and a few flowers. An air of comfort pervaded the whole place, and yet Jack Winston was leaving it gladly. He was a tall, handsome young fellow, still wearing his faded gray uniform, though the left sleeve was empty. No more war for him! A few steps down the hill he began to limp. In his anger he had forgotten his lame ankle. Well, he must bear the pain. Better that than tamely to eat at that woman's table, to sleep under the same roof that sheltered her. If Mr. West had been at home his wife, though a woman of almost ungovernable temper, would never have dared to attack poor Jack's mother. Unluckily, Mr. West was in H. not dreaming of his half-brother's son. Jack had written that he was coming, but the letter had been lost, and thus it happened that Jack was a surprise to his aunt when the stage dropped him that day at her gate. Mrs. West had not seen Jack since the time (some years back) she and when her husband had visited at Judge Winston's, but his resemblance to his mother was too plain to be ignored. Mrs. West was a vindictive woman. She remembered some of Jack's childish impertinences, his openly avowed dislike for her. These might have been thrown in his teeth and laughed off, but for two things. She cherished a grudge against his mother, who had been pretty, refined, attractive and poor. Mr. West had always been rich, and there was nothing she viewed with such utter scorn as a poor person. If they would always stay poor and look up to her as a superior being, she was quite capable of rewarding them. If Mary Davenport had married a poor man, or remained single, her old schoolmate would have forgiven her her beauty and grace; perhaps, have spoken of her with kindness, tempered with scorn, as, "Poor Mary Davenport! a nice girl, but poor, miserably poor!" Mary Davenport married well, and dared to set up her opinion against her sister-in-law in regard to the management of her own house.

The other circumstance that militated against poor Mary's son was his helpless condition and his apparent poverty. Poverty with a high spirit, was an unpardonable sin. Jack had listened to her spiteful hints at first in silence, but she, feeling her way to more open speech, made the great mistake of rousing him. He said very little to her, but he spoke to the point and his flashing eyes added force to his parting words. His carpetbag was light, his purse, alas! very much lighter, but he walked with head erect out of her presence. This handsome head drooped forward though when the lame ankle began to rebel against the heavy sand, the heat and the unusual walking. For the time being he felt desperate. What was to become of him so far away from home without a friend to help him on? He wondered why he had not been killed outright in battle.

Desperate, gloomy thoughts were unusual to this young man, and even now they lasted only to the edge of town, for he suddenly bethought himself of Will Norris's mother, who lived in this very town, and for whom he had brought a letter from Will. He and the latter had been in the hospital together, and there traced up their relationship. Will's wound was slight, but Jack had lost his arm.

"When I get out of this place," Jack had said one day, "I am going to Texas. There ought to be work in your big state, Norris, for a one-armed man." Then it was that Will had written that letter to his mother.

"My mother is the best woman in the world," Will had said in parting, "my stepfather the best man, the girls the sweetest, my home the dearest." Will had choked up then, and Jack did not hear the stepfather's name.

"I'll ask for Mrs. Norris," he said aloud; but the town seemed asleep. An idle boy strolling aimlessly along stared at him, then ran across the street to a dingy little shop used as a drug store. Jack saw some old men sitting there, one reading a paper aloud, but he preferred going into a store near at hand. This proved to be a miscellaneous assortment of almost everything, from fine dress goods to saddles. It was presided over by a fat, middle-aged Mexican. When Jack repeated his question in Spanish the yellow-skinned gentleman brightened wonderfully.

"Dr. King," Jack repeated, as he limped away. The old men from the drug store watched him, and the fat, middle-aged Mexican walked to his door to look after the young soldier who spoke Spanish so well.

But Jack kept steadily on past some shut-up brick stores to the cottage next door. There was a porch shaded by a vine and benches on the sides, but Jack knocked at the open door. At the other end of a long, cool room that seemed to be dining and sitting-room combined, a lady slept in a big rocking chair. A door leading into the backyard was open and a pleasant breeze from it stirred the newspaper in her lap. An old lounge between the door and window tempted Jack. He was in such pain that he stole in as quietly as he could and tried to reach it without waking the sleeper. He was half way across the room when she opened her eyes with a great start.

"Nancy! Venus! Monkey!" she shrieked, springing up. "I wish I may die if I ever saw such impudence!"

"Mrs. King," said Jack, "I did not mean to startle you. Will said any one would be welcome to you who brought a letter from him." Jack had learned to be wily. But this kind hearted woman would have received him without her son's introduction, for with the sleep out of her eyes she saw what he was. She made him comfortable on the lounge before she read Will's letter, and then he told her about her son. She forgot her interest in the war while listening to this account of her soldier boy. As they talked, a young girl came in. She was the prettiest girl Jack had ever seen. She was fairly into the room before she saw the stranger, and then she stopped short. It was not brother Will come home like that? No! no!

"Come here, Mollie, and speak to your cousin Jack," said Mrs. King. "Don't get up, Jack. It is only Mollie." Only Mollie! She looked like an angel from heaven to the poor, young fellow, as she came nearer. Her face had paled, her eyes were luminous, as she thought of his sacrifice for his country. A timid girl—she forgot her timidity—and bending her head, she kissed the young hero on his brow.

One by one the family gathered into the big room—a quiet, pretty, little girl, three boys younger than Mollie, and older than Alma. Last of all came Dr. King, very tired from a long drive into the country. He brightened up wonderfully, though, on finding a guest fresh from the scene of action. He was grateful to Mrs. West.

Very little had been said about that lady. She was too well known to need much comment. Dr. King attended to the injured foot, and then settled himself down in the big rocker to hear all the news. He was not permitted, though, to monopolize Jack. The village was thoroughly awake now and buzzing with curiosity. The doctor's house was stormed and invaded. Even old Major Brown left his drug store to Jimmie when he went in to hear the news. Jimmie did not care to see the stranger. He had been in the army, too, and best of all, he had been the only young man in the village for some time now. Was he tamely to submit to be thrust into the background by this stranger? Of course he had come to stay, and those Kings would make much of him. They would not ask him when he was going back.

Jack enjoyed being an object of consideration. It was something decidedly new and pleasant to have gray-bearded men hanging upon his words. Better than all, though, was the smell of supper. Aunt Kate was hustling about with Monkey and two of the boys in her wake, putting up a bed in the parlor for him.

"Out here in this quiet village you must find it hard to realize what war is," he began to say, and then stopped, for one lady in the room wore black. She put her hands up to her face, then dropped them in her lap.

"I have given two sons," she said, looking at the young man.

When the company dispersed Jack tried to coax Alma to his lounge, but the child was afraid of him. The boys were not though. Jimmie and Bob brought out a little table for his supper, and Tom proffered his services as waiter. Mollie set him cooly aside and waited upon Jack herself. Such a supper Winston had not eaten in many a weary month. But for Mollie's presence he might have eaten too much. Supper over three girls came in for Mollie. They owned the best piano in the place, and the young people generally met in Mrs. Moore's parlor.

"I wish you were all well enough to go," said Julia Moore to Jack. "The Mexicans are coming tonight," she added, glancing at Mollie.

"How can you girls tolerate those greasers?" asked Dr. King.

"Why, pa;" cried his wife. "Don Jose and Galvan are gentlemen, and rich, too."

Dr. King closed his lips rather significantly.

"Are you coming, Mollie?" Miss Moore asked carelessly.

"Do come," begged the youngest girl. "Don Jose will will not sing if you are not there to listen and Galvan—"

"Don't beg any one to visit us, Minnie!" said Julia, sharply.

As she and her sisters went out of the door, Mrs. King exclaimed, "Now Julia Moore is mad! Why didn't you go with her Mollie? And pa to call those Mexicans greasers before her too, when Julia is trying her best to catch Galvan."

"Don't worry, ma," said Mollie. "They did not really want me, and they only came over to see cousin Jack." Winston's eyes opened wide and then he laughed, but Mollie only smiled languidly.

The next morning Jack slept late and Mollie gove him his breakfast. She was pale and her eyes showed traces of tears, and he could not beguile her into a smile. Mrs. King's voice could be heard in the kitchen, and Dr. King and the children had vanquished.

"Is this Monday morning?" Jack asked feeling uncomfortable. Mollie's lip curled a little.

"It is Saturday the day for house-cleaning, mending and everything disagreeable," she answered, and he hurried through his breakfast. His aunt came in as he finished. She did not look well. (He found out later that she was a great sufferer). There was nothing querulous in her tone to him, though she seemed displeased with her daughter.

"Since you won't eat any more, Monkey can help you out into the garden," she said, "and Mollie can go with you, for she is no use to me. I suppose you can mend your brother's socks, Miss!" The idiot boy who belonged to the family helped to settle Jack in the garden in the shade of the brick stores. Mollie set down on a bench near him. Jack looked at his companion. Yes, she had been crying. After all this was not paradise. She worked on with drooping eye lids, and he tried hard to think she was ugly, for Jack too, had waked up in a bad humor. "That serenade was for you last night," he said. Her face flushed. That blush thrilled, and yet angered him, too.

"It was just like them," she cried while her lip twitched.

"Them. I heard only one song. It was in Spanish—did you understand it?" Mollie's face was crimson as she jumped up, over-turning her basket.

"Oh, don't go!" cried Jack, feeling very ugly. "If I have said anything wrong, touched upon any forbidden subject, my ignorance must be my excuse."

Mollie restored her basket to the bench and then sat down herself.

"I have heard serenade till I am sick of the word," she said coldly. "Julia Moore did it out of spite. The Mexicans did not go there last night after all."

Jack raised his eyebrows slightly.

"I see," was his comment, for poor Jack was feeling as spiteful as Miss Moore. "Which one was it, my fat old acquaintance?"

"Galvan? oh no! He can't sing, but he is rich." She was too intent upon her work to see him change color. "He wanted to give Georgie a silk dress and a fine saddle."

Jack took this in slowly.

"Money makes the mare go," he muttered. Then aloud: "Since it was not Galvan, was it Don Jose?"

Mollie glanced at him coldly.

"It was Jimmie Brown," she said. "He did it to tease me and make me mad. I believe he is a monkey. He will do anything. He went off with the Dixie Blues, but got sick and came home. Old Major Brown can't do anything with him. He talks of going back to the army, but he is at home for good and all." Her scorn for Jimmie pleased Jack. His heart grew lighter.

"I am glad it was not one of those Mexicans. Last night I felt like wringing a yellow neck. Even with my lame foot I might have tried to do it, but I was afraid of you."

"Of me!" said Mollie blushing anew. "Why we don't know one of them to speak to!" Jack thought of Georgie and the silk dress, but said nothing.

"Do you know," Miss King began mysteriously, "Don Jose has a brother only one shade lighter than aunt Venuis?" Winston burst out laughing.

"Aunt Venuis! Shades of the goddess defend us! Is she the crooked old darkey who hobbles around on a stick?"

"Yes." Mollie was undecided whether to be displeased at his tone or not. "She is very old," she said, gravely, "and her toe-nails are so long and hard that she can't wear shoes."

"And Monkey? What of her?" His face was as grave as her own.

"She isn't quite right. She straightens up as tall as ma's bed-post, and then falls in a fit."

Jack's suppressed laughter broke out.

"If she has a fit over me, I'm done for," he said, with returning gravity. Mollie was displeased with him, he said. "Forgive me," he added, sighing—"I'm a pretty object to laugh at any one!"

Mollie relented at once.

"Who is Georgie?" he asked, a little later on. Mollie stared at him.

"Will's sister," she then answered, promptly. ('Not her sister, mind you!') "She went down to H—— for a ball, and won't be back till next week. Georgie's always going somewhere. She carried my new hat off with her, though she has a finer one, and I haven't had one before in two years. Just because she fancied mine. Ma made me give it up to her. If she ever took care of anything I wouldn't mind it, but she is as careless as she can be." Mollie's eyes filled with tears, and Jack thought her lovlier than ever. He took a dislike to Georgie then that he never overcame.

Mollie was called into the house, and a few minutes later Dr. King joined Jack.

"How is the ankle?" he asked. "Don't you know that even a little walk is bad for it? Kate ought to have known better."

But the ankle was better as even the good doctor could not but own. He bathed and bandaged the foot then sat down in Mollie's place for a little talk.

"Fond of greasers, Jack?" he asked abruptly. "Go out on the front porch this evening if you are and you'll see a grand sight. The Mexican teamsters with their families will camp opposite this house tonight. They carry off the cotton Jose and Galvan have bought up to send into Mexico." The old doctor paused in a meaning smile, and Jack's eyes brightened. "Our own people are not behind hand either," added Dr. King. "The foundations of many a noble fortune are being laid in this smuggling business." He stopped, then remembering Harry West's share in the business.

"Well, doctor," said Jack lightly, "let them make money if they can. I wish I could make some."

Dr. King's expression changed. He was disappointed in Jack. With a faint sigh he got up. A long, tiresome ride awaited him, with as usual small prospect of gain at the end of it But Henry West met him, coming out of the back door. He looked annoyed under all his jolly manner.

"Where is Jack?" he asked, shaking the doctor's unwilling hand heartily. "A nice thing for you to kidnap my nephew. Bring the young man out from his hiding place!" His loud voice reached Winston.

"You are in better plight to go to him," Dr. King said dryly.

"King," whispered the big man, "I wouldn't have had it happen for anything. You see their mothers didn't gee, and Minnie says more than she means."

"Hadn't you better say this to him?" Dr. King suggested, leading the way back to the garden, and pointing Jack out to his embarrassed uncle. "One thing, though," added the host, "you must not move him."

Just what Mr. West said said to Jen ko one ever heard.

"Her bark was worse than her bite," "she had not dreamt of offending him,'" and many more apologetic expressions. The sight of Jack's pale face and empty sleeve moved Henry West. It brought the war home to him, so that he realized what it meant. His ruddy color faded, his eyes filled with tears.

"You are my son," he declared, forgetting his wife. "Remember my house is your home."

Jack evaded a direct reply. He did his uncle wrong. Mr. West had loved his half-brother, he had loved "poor Mary Davenport," and now his heart opened to her son. He went away promising to come the next day. Not a day passed after that without a visit to Jack.

That evening after supper, Jack and Mollie were alone on the front porch. They were watching the camp-fires across the way, and the dusky figures moving about in their light. Mollie suddenly roused up with a slight sigh to meet Jack's eyes. "Are you going up there when you get stronger?" she asked. He needed no explanation.

"No. I am going to work as soon as I can. Your father and my uncle have both been talking the matter over with me. They want me to study law, but I can't do it. Before the war began they might have made a lawyer of me, but study is beyond me now. I want to make money, and I'll do it too!"

"Haven' you any negroes, cousin Jack?"

"Father freed them before the war. I have other property, but I can't wait till the war is over to find out whether I am rich or a beggar. Mollie," he added, with a change of tone; "don't call me cousin, say Jack."

Silence with meaning in it; their gay voices and the tinkle! tinkle! of a guitar. A bevy of girls, with one young man strumming on a guitar, emerged from the Mexican camp, and came straight across to Dr. King's little porch, where they established themselves on the steps and the benches.

"We have been over to see the women and children," said Minnie Moore nestling down close to Mollie. "Do you know they some times ride under the wagons?"

"They really do," said Julia, cutting her youngest sister short.

"You saw how those wagons were piled up with the bales of cotton, Mr. Winston? Well, those women often ride in sacks suspended beneath those heavy wagons."

"I took a cup of coffee with them," whispered Minnie. But Jimmie resented this attention to Winston, and to put a stop to all talk he began to tune the guitar. "Oh, stop it!" cried Julia potulantly. "Be quiet, or sing, Jimmie." As Jimmie had a lovely voice, he sang. He had noticed, too, that Mollie's face grew kinder when he was singing. The spoiled boy fancied himself in love with the only girl in the village who was cold to him.

"The bonny blue flag ought to wave after that," was Jack's comment when the company dispersed, singing that song at the tops of their voices. The children were in bed,

Dr. and Mrs. King had gone in, not liking the night air, and Jack was still seated, though Mollie was standing. "Help me up, Mollie," Jack said, and Mollie took his hand. With an effort he stood up close beside her, and just then Jimmie's voice floated back to them:

> "Oh! the lone, starry hours give me, love,
> When still is the beautiful night;
> When the round, laughing moon I see, love,
> Peep through the clouds silver white."

A shambling step upon the porch startled them. It was Luke just coming in. He glared at Jack, of whom he stood in some awe on account of his missing arm. "Don't you come here after Mollie," he said threateningly. "Take Genevieve, but you let Mollie 'lone, or I'll tell Kate!"

During the next week Winston improved rapidly. He walked about the village with a cane, but was never quite equal to the ride up the hill to his uncle's. Mr. West at last became offended and said one day:

"It was all a mistake. I have told you so a dozen times; have pressed you to make my house your home, but you are a stubborn, unforgiving fellow, Jack."

"Oh, no, Uncle Henry," said Jack, looking up with sparkling eyes. "And to prove it, I'll borrow $500 from you."

Henry West winced. That was not the proof he wanted. Jack was with the Mexican merchants one-half of his time, and it was soon known that he spoke Spanish.

"What do you see to please you so much in those Mexicans?" Mollie asked one day with a pretty air of disdain. She was peeling peaches in the garden and he was helping to eat them.

"They are excellent company, I assure you," he replied.

"And yet I heard you say once that you wanted to wring a yellow neck." Jack threw back his head and laughed.

"That was when I thought—" He paused with a meaning smile at her that caused Mollie to blush with vexation.

"They are both married men with wives at home," he added, looking fixedly at a rose bush beyond Mollie. "They wanted some fun."

"They didn't get any fun out of Georgie and me," Mollie flashed out.

"No, no. They speak with the greatest respect of all the young ladies. Galvan's offer of the dress and saddle was thoroughly Spanish. Admire anything in a Spadiard's house and he will make you a low bow and say, 'It is yours!'"

Mollie was still flushed.

"Then they are a nation of hypocrites," she rejoined, "and the Mexicans—"

"Stop?" he cried laughingly, "do you know I have made up my mind to go to Mexico with these men? Let me tell you a secret. I have been buying in a little cotton and Galvan—"

"Don't trust him!" Mollie said impressively. "He'll watch his chance and when its suits him, will shoot you in the back." Jack ate a whole peach before he spoke, but a smile lurked in his eyes. "How old are you, Mollie?" he asked, calmly selecting another peach. "Really, Jack, if you eat many more there won't be enough for dinner," Mollie said with a pout. "You know I am just sixteen years old today, for pa told it at breakfast."

"Then you may look for me back here this day two years hence. What shall I bring you as a present?"

"You won't come," Mollie answered, getting up hurriedly. "I hear Georgie's voice in the house." Yes, Georgie had come over in the stage from N——. She was a very handsome, dashing girl, but Jack did not admire her. How she did laugh and talk! She had a merry laugh, and a keen eye for the ridiculous, and her adventures took a long time in the telling. So Jack strolled down the street to get away from that ringing laugh. A train of cotton was just leaving the town, and he stood counting the bales on each wagon and the mules that it took to draw them, when a rickety old buggy, drawn by an old scarecrow of a horse, with a small negro driving, appeared on the street. There was quite a laugh when the old horse scared at the cotton wagons. Unheeding the laugh, the little black jumped out and led him down the street.

"Mrs. Nathan White's buggy," said Jimmie Brown languidly. "Reckon she's sent in for Mollie King." Jack gave a slight start.

He turned about and made his way slowly to Dr. King's.

"Isn't it too bad!" cried Mollie, her eyes full of tears. "Cousin Sallie White has sent Billy in for Georgie, and she won't go, so it falls to my lot to go out to that horrid, dull place tonight."

"How far is it?" Jack asked, with a thoughtful stare at her.

"Six miles, cousin; Nathan has gone to B., and she is sick, so I must go, or I wouldn't. She's our own cousin, you know, but we didn't like her. He's poor and shiftless and she reads low books and is strong-minded. Her house is a pig-pen, her children little savages."

Jack was smiling now and his countenance was brighter.

"Stop slandering Cousin Sallie," he cried, gayly. "If she is your Cousin Sallie she must be mine. I'll ask her about it tonight. Yes," he added, as she gave a joyful cry, "I am going with you and Billy if I may."

Old Shanks needed rest and refreshment. Luke, who loved horses, did not scorn this sorry animal. Shanks was hard to fill up but at last they started with Billy on a box in front of them. He had the reins and he guided the horse into an unused side road, where all was not smooth sailing. "I takes dis road case we might come upon dem wagons," Billy explained solemnly; "an' ef we did dar wouldn't be no holdin' old Snipins." Mollie and Jack exchanged a laughing glance that would have hurt Billy if he had seen it, for he was proud of "old Snip," and a little touchy, too, about him. They jogged on slowly, the evening passing away. It did not matter to any of them how slowly they traveled. But all pleasant things end, and Billy picked his reins up as they reached a belt of timber. They were approaching the creek and the main road.

It was surely fate, that something wrong with the train had caused it to halt there at the cross-roads. When old Snip spied the wagons he stopped short, snorted, turned and fled. The rains that Jack caught from the terrified little darkey, snapped in two, one wheel caught on a tree. Snip kicked himself free of the buggy and vanished in the woods.

"Run, Billy and catch him!" screamed Mollie, but Billy was ashy, and when he did get out, his legs bent under him.

"No use," said Jack. "He'll find his way home."

"But we?" wailed Mollie. "What will we do."

"Get out," Jack answered laconically. This was not so hard to do. Once clear of the wreck, they were looking at it silently, when who should ride up but Jimmie Brown, his handsome face flushed with the laughter he was suppressing. The Mexican teamsters were gathering around, too, with broad grins, and broader comments, no doubt, on the old buggy and the old horse.

"On your way to Mattie's?" young Brown asked Mollie. "You are just half way. Better ride behind me to town."

"Thank you," said Mollie, sharply. Jack's eyes flashed, but he held his temper in check. He might make the puppy useful yet. But Mollie had turned on the small darkey.

"Billy," she said, savagely, "go home and tell Miss Sallie to send the wagon for us."

Billy's eyes rolled wildly.

"Who pull it?" he demanded. "Marse Nathe gone off on Cricket and Snip done shuck heself loose."

"Brown," said Jack, "ride on in town and send some one out for us. You know I can't walk three miles."

"Stay!" cried Jimmie, his black eyes lighting up. "These wagons go very near the White place."

Jack's face fell. "I could walk as easily as climb up on that cotton," he said, irritably. "Billy," he called out, "go back in town as fast as your legs will carry you, and hurry back here with a buggy, wagon, anything."

But that did not suit Jimmie. He had said a few words to one of the men, who made a laughing answer, and now he turned eagerly to Winston.

"You know," Brown said to Jack, "the women sometimes ride under the wagons in a sort of hammock, made of bagging. Juan here," indicating the man, "says he has two under his wagon. If you can get in, he will take you within a short walk of Nathan's. Billy can tell him where to stop. It is your only chance."

"My debt to you is accumulating, Mr. Brown," said Jack, with a savage smile. "Some day I may pay you."

"Don't mention it!" cried Jimmie, jauntily. He choked with laughter, as he watched them crawl into the bags. Mollie's little shrieks especially delighted him. He laughed all the way into the town, but once there his face grew grave. The joke would not mature till the next morning. To spring it on the village now would be to spoil it.

"Can you breathe for dust?" Mollie asked Jack. "It is better than walking, though. That wretched Sallie White! What would we do if this wagon broke down? We would be mashed as flat as pancakes." She raised her pretty head. His eyes were closed.

"Jack!" she panted, "I'm afraid of those men, don't go to sleep." He opened his eyes and smiled at her. "I was thinking," he said, "Cousin Sallie won't see us tonight, Mollie. That fellow has gone back with a story to make the country ring with laughter, but I'll take the wind out of his sails! Listen, Mollie. You've known from the first that I love you, though I haven't said it. You see you are so young and your father trusted me. Then, too, I wanted to make my fortune first before I asked you to be my wife. But circumstances alter cases, and I think now we'll go to Mexico together. Don't scream, dear; it might frighten the mules,—I was saying, or meant to say, we'll go on with the wagons to D. tonight and be married there. I'll bribe Juan, and if Billy rebels he shall be tied and gagged."

Mollie's remonstrances may be passed over since they did not convince Jack.

Jimmie waited the next morning till he saw Mr. West go into Dr. King's house. Then dropping mysterious hints he sauntered down that way. His father left his drug store to follow him, and before the Browns had reached the porch they had a considerable following. Henry West was joking Georgie. Dr. King was ready to go out. He and his wife were smiling at Georgie's replies. All this jollity was upset by Jimmie's story.

"Runaway!" exclaimed West, turning purple, while Dr. King paled and steadied himself against the table.

"Yes, the most romantic of runaways," repeated Jimmie.

"They met the wagons out at the creek, left the buggy and crawled into the bags as nicely as if they were used to traveling that way."

"I wish I may die!" burst in Mrs. King. "The ungrateful scamp! The deceitful little hussey! And you knew it all night."

Georgie caught her mother's arm as it went up to strike, and Jimmie retreated. He found himself too near his father though and stepped backward laughing outright now.

"Would you have had me turn tell-tale?" he asked airly, still stepping backward towards the front door. He did not dream that a carriage had drawn up outside, and that a lady, a gentleman and a truculent little darkey had alighted from it.

"Oh, I'll die from this!" laughed Jimmie. "I never said they were married, did I?" The horse ran away and left the buggy hoisted upon a tree trunk, and they got out of it and crawled under the wagon to ride to Nathan White's!" His irate father made a start towards him and Jimmie turned to flee, but in the doorway stood the missing couple looking radiant.

"Not so fast, Jimmie!" Jack called out. "We want your congratulations. Oh, yes," he added with a shy laugh at Jimmine's blank face, "we were married in D. last night." He turned around suddenly and grabbed Billy. The latter howled.

"Here is one of my witnesses," Jack said grinning.

"Done yer let dese white folds whip me, Marse Jack!" begged Billy, "'member yer promise! God knows 'twant my fault old Snip got scared and de lines broke! I done tole Miss Sallie fo' I started dat Snip were powerful fresh and de lines—"

But the peals of laughter that went up in that room drowned his piping voice.

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Brown—I want to tell you about my little boy. He—

Jones.—Excuse me, my dear fellow, but I've got to catch that 4.10 train and—

Brown.—He is the most ordinary child in existence. Never said a bright thing in his life, and is remarkably backward for his age.

(They drink together.)—Time.

"Cable cars are quite a recent thing in transportation," remarked the casual caller.

"Not at all," remarked the snake editor. "We read about them in the Bible."

"What?"

"Yes, you will remember that Paul stood before a gripper."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"You would be sorry to lose your sister, wouldn't you, Johnny?" asked the visitor, suggestively, to the little boy who was entertaining him in the drawing-room.

"No," replied Johnny. "I guess I could stand it, Mr. Hankinson. Maw says I've got to wear short pants till after Irene's married."

The City of Magnificent Description.

From the Duluth Paragrapher.

Duluth, the starlit city of amphibious commerce, in winter a smile on ice, and all the year round an agate among the rocks, possessed even now of the bones and sinews and arteries of a mighty city—the pride of the west and the apple of every eye—shall assume all the charms of rarest beauty with the power and luxury that wealth can give. She sits today at the feet of her own possibilities, while the passing stars sing together of her coming glory.

Leads All Southern Papers.

From the Perry, Ga., Home Journal.

When it comes to gathering the news THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION leads all southern papers. On next Tuesday its repretorial service will cover the entire states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in the east, and Indiana and Ohio in the west, and the election news will be as full as that of any paper published in this country. Get next Wednesday's issue.

Greatest Sham Battle, Militarn Parade and Encampment ever seey atAugusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

HARPER'S FERRY RIOT,

AND THE SUBSEQUENT TRIAL OF THE LEADERS.

Reminiscences of the Virginia Attorney Who Prosecuted Brown and His Followers—The Trial and Execution.

Correspondence Springfield Republican.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., October, 1888.—Charlestown first gained historical prominence as the scene of the trial and execution of John Brown and his companions, and nearly all the old residents have their interesting accounts of personal experience in connection with John Brown and his times. I found in Andrew Hunter, who conducted the prosecution of Brown and his followers, a fine old gentleman whose memory of ante-bellum and bellum days is excellent, and whose conversation was interesting and instructive. Mr. Hunter is a brother of Rev. Moses Hunter, of New York, and was a warm friend of Horace Greeley, a circumstance that seems strange in the light of events.

From the time when John Brown (under the name of John Smith) made his appearance with his party at Harper's Ferry in the early summer of 1859, and announced their business as prospecting for ores, down to the night of October 16, 1859, when they marched up to the Maryland end of the bridge that spans the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, little is known of their movements. They rented a small farm on the Potomac in an angle between the mountains and the river, about three miles from Harper's Ferry, and from time to time received heavy boxes said to contain tools for use in their business of "prospecting." Mr. Hunter is strong in the belief that Brown was a man of too good judgment and discretion to have ventured on such a dangerous errand as liberating the slaves, and making the engine house in the midst of his enemies, his fortress, had he not felt certain of large reinforcements.

After gaining possession of the enginehouse, Brown sent out parties to capture prominent citizens that he might hold them as hostages. Mr. Hunter says: "Mr. Dangerfield, who was one of the prisoners on the morning of October 17, states distinctly that Brown told him that before 12 o'clock that day he expected 1,500 men. Lewis Washington, another prisoner, also states that Brown told him that he expected large reinforcements, well armed, and the number of rifles and pikes that he had concealed on the Maryland side of the river near the road, would indicate that he expected help." Mr. Hunter stated it as his belief that there was a large number of men between the road and the mountains, and looking down from the cliffs upon the Virginia troops gathering below them, decided not to risk their lives in assisting Brown, and so dispersed. He regards the Brown raid as the opening gun of the rebellion, and that the wisdom and sagacity of Govenor Wise "connected this little affair with the mightiest revolution of the age" soon to follow. The fact of Govenor Wise assuring Brown and his men that they should have a fair trial, was dwelt upon by Mr. Hunter with much pride and satisfaction. After being present when the interview between the governor and Brown was held when this assurance was given, Mr. Hunter stated to the governor that he had promised more than he could carry out, as the feeling against Brown and his party was very bitter, so many of their citizens had been killed and wounded, but now that the promise had been given he would unite his efforts with others in endeavoring to make good the promise of Virginia's governor. But, says Mr. Hunter, had not Colonel (afterward General) Lee escorted with 60 United States marines the prisoners to the jail in Charlestown, there would never have been any necessity for a trial. For when Governor Wise suggested that the Jefferson Guards of Charlestown escort the prisoners safely to the jail, Mr. Hunter replied: "Governor, those same Jefferson Guards are the very men who will hang them; better take Colonel Lee and his marines." Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, who sentenced the liberators, said it would have been better if Brown and his associates had been killed at Harper's Ferry—that it was foolish to send the marines—and that if there had been no troops present but state troops, no prisoners would have been taken.

The prisoners were arraigned at the regular October term of the court, and pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried separately, and John Brown was first put upon trial. His defense was at first conducted by Thomas C. Green and Lawson Botts, Afterward, upon the arrival of Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, Mr. Griswold, of Cleveland, O., and S. Chilton, of Washington, D. C., Mr. Green and Mr. Botts withdrew from the case. The trial began October 26, 1859, and on the 31st a verdict of guilty was returned against him on each count of the indictment. In reply to a question regarding the impaneling of a jury, and an expression of doubt as to their being able to obtain a jury in that section at that time who had not already settled on the conviction of the prisoner, Mr. Hunter replied, "Why, sir, we obtained talesmen, from whom to a great extent the jury was composed, from the mountainous section hereabout, who, until they were summoned to appear at Charlestown, never heard of John Brown or his raid."

Brown was executed December 2, 1859, and a short time before the officers came to take him out of his cell, he sent for Mr. Hunter and requested him to draw up his will. Said Mr. Hunter to Brown, "Captain, you wield a ready pen; take it, and I will dictate to you such a testament as to your personal property as will hold good. It will be what is called a holograph will, and being written and signed by yourself, will need no witnesses." Brown replied: "Yes, but I am so busy now, answering my correspondence of yesterday, and this being the day of my execution, that I have no time, and will be much obliged if you will draw it." Mr. Hunter then drew the will, which was duly witnessed, and it was probated in Jefferson county. Brown was cool and collected to the last moment. He was told by Mr. Hunter that he would not be permitted to make any remarks from the scaffold, and he promised not to do so, but was informed by Mr. Hunter that a drummer of one of the military companies would be stationed near, and should he attempt to make any speech the drum would sound a long roll and drown his voice. When on the scaffold Brown made only one request. After the black cap had been drawn, over his face, and while the troops were marching and countermarching to get their assigned positions before the officer in command should give the signal for the drop to fall, Brown exclaimed in a plaintive tone, "I hope they will not keep me standing here any longer than necessary." Says Mr. Hunter, "I called to the man in charge of the rope that held the drop, 'Cut the rope!' and before the troops had reached their positions, Brown was a dead man.

Brown's companions, Coppic, Green, Cook, Copeland, Stephens and Hazlett, were tried shortly afterward and executed. Cook was defended by Daniel W. Voorhees, who came to Charlestown at the request of Governor Willard, of Indiana, whose wife was Cook's sister. Mr. Voorhees made an eloquent and touching appeal to the jury in behalf of his client, which Judge Parker states brought tears into the eyes of many of the jury. He paid a high tribute to the impartial manner in which the trial was conducted, and in closing said: "An important and memorable page in history is being written. Let it not be omitted that Virginia has thrown around a band of deluded men, who invaded her soil with treason and murder, all the safeguards of her constitution and laws and placed them in her courts upon an equality with her own citizens. I know of what I speak, and my love of truth and sense of right forbid me to be silent on this point."

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA R'Y.

Schedule in effect May 16, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50 a m	3 45 p m
	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Marietta	8 50 a m	4 50 p m
Arrive Canton	10 14 a m	6 16 p m
Arrive Jasper	11 29 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive White Path	1 14 p m	
Arrive Murphy	3 08 p m	

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Murphy	9 55 a m	
Leave White Path	11 50 a m	
Leave Jasper	1 42 p m	4 45 a m
Leave Canton	3 00 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Marietta	4 21 p m	7 21 a m
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	6 37 p m	8 35 a m

All trains daily except Sunday.
july14-d1m F. B. CHANDLER, G. P. A.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 28th 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 30th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 20 a m
Leave Gainesville	8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 p m
Arrive Athens	5 55 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Athens	8 50 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur	4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	11 00 p m

ATHENS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Union Point	5 45 a m
Arrive Athens	9 00 a m
Leave Athens	6 10 p m
Arrive Union Point	8 45 p m

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.
Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.
Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK — AND — MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect August 19, 1888.	Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 54
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 10 am	6 15 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 10 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 pm	4 50 am
" Salisbury	7 00 pm	6 25 am
" Greensboro	8 40 pm	8 02 am
" Danville	10 25 pm	9 47 am
" Lynchburg	1 00 am	12 40 pm
" Charlottesville	3 05 am	2 55 pm
" Washington	7 00 am	7 35 pm
" Baltimore	8 25 am	8 50 pm
" Philadelphia	10 47 am	3 20 am
" New York	1 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	9 00 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 30 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	7 40 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 36 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 15 pm	7 10 am
Arrive Spartanburg	7 13 am	2 53 pm
" Hendersonville	11 10 am	6 10 pm
" Asheville	12 50 pm	7 00 pm
" Hot Springs	6 10 pm	8 49 pm

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 pm
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	6 35 am
Leave Gainesville	6 58 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 00 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 am	9 25 pm
	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 40 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	11 00 am	9 40 pm

Double daily trains between and Tallulah Falls.
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.
JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.

Taking Effect September 23d, 1888.

SOUTH. Pass'ng'r No. 1.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Pass'ng' No 2.
8 30 a m	Lv. Chattanooga Ar	3 10 p m
8 50 a m	East End	2 50 p m
	Rossville	
9 00 a m	Mission Ridge	2 40 p m
9 12 a m	Crawfish Spring	2 28 p m
9 27 a m	Rock Spring	2 13 p m
9 52 a m	LaFayette	1 48 p m
10 06 a m	Chattooga Creek	1 34 p m
10 14 a m	Martindale	1 26 p m
10 34 a m	Trion	1 06 p m
10 51 a m	Summerville	12 49 a m
11 02 a m	Raccoon Mills	12 38 p m
11 29 a m	Clarke	12 11 p m
11 50 a m	Camp	11 50 a m
11 57 a m	Lavender	11 43 a m
12 17 p m	R. & D. Junction	11 23 a m
12 35 p m	Ar. Rome Lv	
12 50 p m	Lv. Rome Ar	11 05 a m
12 55 p m	East Rome	10 55 a m
1 10 p m	Silver Creek	10 40 a m
1 28 p m	Summit	10 22 a m
1 55 p m	Cedartown	9 58 a m
2 20 p m	Dug Down	9 30 a m
2 48 p m	Buchanan	9 02 a m
3 10 p m	Kramer	8 38 a m
3 22 p m	Mandeville	8 20 a m
3 38 p m	Carrollton	8 00 a m

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
J. R. SHALER, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.

Time table taking effect Sunday, November 11th 1888.

Leave Atlanta	*4 40 p m	†7 00 a m
" Williamson	6 53 p m	10 03 a m
" Culloden	8 14 p m	11 46 a m
Arrive Fort Valley	9 20 p m	1 00 p m
Leave Fort Valley	8 00 a m	3 45 p m
" Culloden	9 08 a m	5 05 p m
" Williamson	10 36 a m	6 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta	12 40 p m	9 45 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
T. O. TROY, General Sup't.

BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 6.
To take effect Sunday, Sept. 23, 1888. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	50 Daily	52*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7 35	6 30
" Turnerville	7 50	6 45
" Anandale	8 05	7 00
" Clarkesville	8 20	7 12
Arrive Cornelia	8 45	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	53 Daily	51*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Cornelia	10 55	10 15
" Clarkesville	11 15	10 35
" Anandale	11 25	10 45
" Turnerville	11 40	11 00
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11 55	11 15
	A. M.	P. M.

*Wednesday and Saturday.
W. B. THOMAS, President and General Manager.

THE POTENT ISSUES

WHICH ENTERED INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

A TRIAL OF THE REACTIONISTS.

The Danger of Their Continued Domination—Charges Against the South—Something of the Future.

ON THE TRAIN, November 10.—[Staff Correspondence Constitution.]—Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the causes which conspired to bring about Cleveland's defeat and Harrison's election may be considered.

The tariff agitation did irreparable injury to the democratic party. In the first place, it caused [illegible] The republican forces [illegible] their party standards with zeal and skill; they witnessed the war made upon protection [illegible] with pleasure; and [illegible] views laid their [illegible] upon the altar [illegible] the democratic party as the north regarded [illegible] democratic employed in New Albany, Indiana, [illegible] that if Cleveland was elected, [illegible] was the cry everywhere that a lower tariff meant lower wages.

A SOUTHERN MEASURE.

The fact that the democratic tariff bill was the handiwork of a southern representative was not without its fatal effect. In one of the largest democratic demonstrations held in Indiana, I heard the orator say:

"The south tried to break up the union by war. The rebellion was crushed after four years of blood and treasure, and the rebels were hounded down to their holes. Now, they rise again, and knowing that defeat would meet them in the battlefield, they seek to destroy [illegible] the south seeks to destroy the industries of the north, to bring our workmen down to the level to which they brought their former slaves."

The idea that the democratic party, as the agent of the south, [illegible] ted, and handicapped the effort of democratic workers. They were met at every point by the charge that they were but the tail to the southern democratic dog.

It thus came to be believed that patriotism was centered in the republican party; that the south sought to accomplish treasonable designs through the democratic party; that the republicans were the friends of labor, while the democrats favored a system which would barely sustain life. The sectional appeal [illegible]

VOTES CAST IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It was openly charged, and but seldom replied to by the democratic speakers, that there were no free elections in the south; that the negroes [illegible] Indiana, Joe Murray, [illegible] freedom of speech in Georgia; that workingmen who attempted to organize were shot down [illegible] of law. [illegible] scored a point upon the south.

The buying of the business men to Harrison [illegible] floaters could be bought; the fear that wages would be lowered disheartened democratic workers, and [illegible] gave inspiration to the republican hosts.

THE DEMOCRATS HANDICAPPED.

And what did the democrats gain? They went [illegible] with many of their most competent leaders [illegible] to the rear. They were short of funds, and [illegible] badly handled. The concessions made to the mugwumps [illegible] all at the expense of democratic enthusiasm.

WHERE HARRISON STANDS.

The political status of General Harrison is not [illegible] views for political gain. He is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, possessing the fullest confidence of his neighbors. [illegible]

"Now is the time for your people to accept the situation and join the procession."

"How can we do it?"

"By joining the republican party."

This is the alternative, and the only one which the narrow clique seems disposed to offer. [illegible] Conkling in the effort to break the machine which made Garfield president. But Garfield was a politician and sought [illegible] Harrison is not a politician, and cares nothing for popular applause. [illegible]

For instance, he believes that the colored vote in the south has been suppressed, [illegible] This attempt to take federal control of federal elections, [illegible] If General Harrison continues to lend himself to it, [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC DUTY.

In the face of all these facts, a grave responsibility rests upon the southern leaders [illegible]

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 25th 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 30th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	[illegible] a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 p m
Arrive Athens	7 (0 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Athens	8 50 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 20 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 2) p m
Ar. Decatur	4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 2) a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	11 00 p m

ATHENS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Union Point	5 45 a m
Arrive Athens	9 0 a m
Leave Athens	6 15 p m
Arrive Union Point	8 45 p m

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.
Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.
Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.
Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.
Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)
The Favorite Route East.
Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.
ATLANTA to NEW YORK —AND— MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.
Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect August 19, 1888.	Mail, No. 53.	Express No. 54
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 10 am	6 15 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 10 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 pm	4 50 am
" Salisbury	7 00 pm	6 25 am
" Greensboro	8 40 pm	8 02 am
" Danville	10 25 pm	9 47 am
" Lynchburg	1 00 am	12 40 pm
" Charlottesville	3 05 am	2 55 pm
" Washington	7 00 am	7 35 pm
" Baltimore	8 25 am	8 50 pm
" Philadelphia	10 47 am	3 20 am
" New York	1 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	9 00 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 30 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	7 40 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 36 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 15 p m	7 10 am
Arrive Spartanburg	7 13 a m	2 58 pm
" Hendersonville	11 10 a m	6 10 pm
" Asheville	12 50 p m	7 00 pm
" Hot Springs	6 10 p m	8 49 pm

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time)	4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time)	6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time)	7 12 pm
RETURNING.	
Leave Lula (city time)	6 35 am
Leave Gainesville	6 58 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	8 00 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 am	9 25 pm
	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 40 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	11 00 am	9 40 pm

Double daily trains between and Tallulah Falls.
Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.
JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE NO. 6.
Taking Effect September 23d, 1888.

SOUTH. Pass'ng'r No. 1.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Pass'ng' No 2.
8 30 a m	Lv. Chattanooga Ar	3 10 p m
8 50 a m	East End	2 50 p m
	Rossville	
9 00 a m	Mission Ridge	2 40 p m
9 12 a m	Crawfish Spring	2 28 p m
9 27 a m	Rock Spring	2 13 p m
9 52 a m	LaFayette	1 48 p m
10 06 a m	Chattooga Creek	1 34 p m
10 14 a m	Martindale	1 26 p m
10 31 a m	Trion	1 06 p m
10 51 a m	Summerville	12 49 a m
11 02 a m	Raccoon Mills	12 38 p m
11 29 a m	Clarke	12 11 p m
11 50 a m	Camp	11 50 a m
11 57 a m	Lavender	11 43 a m
12 17 p m	R. & D. Junction	11 23 a m
12 35 p m	Ar. Rome Lv	11 05 a m
12 50 p m	Lv. Rome Ar	
12 55 p m	East Rome	10 55 a m
1 10 p m	Silver Creek	10 40 a m
1 28 p m	Summit	10 22 a m
1 55 p m	Cedartown	9 58 a m
2 20 p m	Dug Down	9 30 a m
2 48 p m	Buchanan	9 02 a m
3 10 p m	Kramer	8 38 a m
3 22 p m	Mandeville	8 20 a m
3 38 p m	Carrollton	8 00 a m

GEO. D. LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
J. R. SHALER, Traffic Manager.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.
Time table taking effect Sunday, November 11th 1888.

Leave Atlanta	* 4 40 p m	† 7 00 am
" Williamson	6 53 p m	10 03 a m
" Culloden	8 14 p m	11 46 a m
Arrive Fort Valley	9 20 p m	1 (0 p m
Leave Fort Valley	8 00 a m	3 45 p m
" Culloden	9 08 a m	5 05 p m
" Williamson	10 36 a m	6 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta	12 40 p m	9 45 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
T. O. TROY, General Sup't.

BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.
TIME TABLE NO. 6.
To take effect Sunday, Sept. 23, 1888. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	50 Daily	52*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7 35	6 30
" Turnerville	7 50	6 45
" Anandale	8 05	7 00
" Clarkesville	8 20	7 12
Arrive Cornelia	8 45	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	53 Daily	51*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Cornelia	10 55	10 15
" Clarkesville	11 15	10 35
" Anandale	11 25	10 45
" Turnerville	11 40	11 00
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11 55	11 15
	A. M.	P. M.

*Wednesday and Saturday.
W. B. THOMAS, President and General Manager.

THE POTENT ISSUES

WHICH ENTERED INTO THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

A TRIAL OF THE REACTIONISTS.

The Danger of Their Continued Domination—Charges Against the South—Something of the Future.

ON THE TRAIN, November 10.—[Staff Correspondence Constitution.]—Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, the causes which conspired to bring about Cleveland's defeat and Harrison's election may be considered.

The tariff agitation did irreparable injury to the democratic party. In the first place, it caused no desertions from the republican to the democratic party. The republican forces were rallied to their party standards with zeal and skill; they witnessed the war made upon protection democrats by their low tariff associates with pleasure; and those of them who had low tariff views laid their consciences upon the altar of their party. The business men throughout the north regarded the democratic party as being inimical to their interest. One prominent democratic employer in New Albany, Indiana, notified his men that if Cleveland was elected, he would close up and go out of business. It was the cry everywhere that a lower tariff meant lower wages.

A SOUTHERN MEASURE.

The fact that the democratic tariff bill was the handiwork of a southern representative was also used with fatal effect. In one of the largest demonstrations held in Indiana, I heard the orator say:

"The south tried to break up the union by war. The rebellion was crushed after four year's of blood and treasure, and the rebels were hounded down to their holes. Now, they rise again, and, knowing that defeat would meet them in the battlefield, they seek to destroy us by a more insidious method. The south seeks to destroy the industries of the north, to bring our workmen down to the level to which they have brought their former slaves."

The idea that the democratic party, as the agent of the south, desired the ruin of northern industries, was sedulously circulated, and handicapped the effort of democratic workers. They were met at every hand by the charge that they were but the tail to the southern democratic dog.

It thus came to be believed that patriotism was centered in the republican party; that the south sought to accomplish treasonable designs through the democratic party; that the republicans were the friends of labor, while the democrats favored a system which would barely sustain life. The sectional aspect given to the discussion was further emphasized by references to the

VOTES CAST IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It was openly charged, and but seldom replied to by the democratic speakers, that there were no free elections in the south; that the negroes never voted save under direction of democratic bosses; that the ballots were never counted. One of the leading rural speakers of Indiana, Joe Murray, talked it from one end of the state to the other, that there was no freedom of speech in Georgia; that workingmen who attempted to organize were shot down in their tracks, and that there was general disregard of law. These paid orators exhausted their ingenuity in slandering the south, and never failed to secure applause when they scored a good point against it.

The rallying of the business men to Harrison brought him the funds with which the floaters could be bought; the fear that wages would be lowered disheartened democratic workingmen; the crusade against the south gave inspiration to the republican hosts.

THE DEMOCRATS HANDICAPPED.

And what did the democrats gain? They went into the campaign handicapped, with many of their most competent leaders sent to the rear. They were short of funds, and often badly handled. The concessions made to the mugwumps, which failed to catch them, were all at the expense of democratic enthusiasm.

WHERE HARRISON STANDS.

The political status of General Harrison is not hard to place. He is not a politician and does not know how to bend his convictions or views for political gain. He is a gentleman of the strictest integrity, possessing the fullest confidence of his neighbors. He is a republican from association and conviction. The parties who coached him for the nomination, who held up his hands throughout the campaign, and who rejoiced most loudly in his election, have no sympathy with the traditions of the south, nor with the feelings of the people who live therein. They look upon the southern people as the murderers of negroes, the manipulators of elections, taskmasters who seldom pay their laborers, and people who have to be legislated for by the superior genius of the people of the north.

"Now is the time for your people to accept the situation and join the procession."

"How can we do that?"

"By joining the republican party."

That is the alternative, and the only one which this narrow clique seems disposed to offer. Will General Harrison hold himself bound to this clique? When Garfield was elected he sacrificed Conkling in the effort to break the machine which had made him president. But Garfield was a politician and sought the applause of the people. General Harrison is not a politician, and cares nothing for popular applause, but will do what he conceives to be right, no matter whom it hurts.

For instance, he believes that the colored vote in the south has been suppressed, and that legislation should be had which would insure a full vote. Ninety-nine per cent of the voting population is what Indiana statesmen look for. This, his partisans think, would make one-third of the congressmen from the south colored men. In order to accomplish this, federal marshals will have to be placed at every precinct in the south, and special invitations, on perfumed paper will have to be sent to every colored man, inviting him to be on hand. This attempt to take federal control of federal elections, instead of letting the election follow the polity of each state, will be one of the first subjects before congress. If General Harrison continues to lend himself to it, there will be irritation equal to the worst of past years. If he can break through the influence of his Indianapolis advisers, and leave the correction of evils in each state to the patriotism and enlightenment of its people, harmony will prevail.

DEMOCRATIC DUTY.

In the face of all these facts, a grave responsibility rests upon the democratic leaders of the south. Issues calculated to divide the strength of the people, and to make them forget the danger which ever threatens them, should be held in abeyance. The social order of the people is the question which transcends all others, and the preservation of the rights of the states, as the strongest bulwark against the impertinent interference of the people of unfriendly states should never be lost sight of. The very means by which these truly good people would seek to control elections in the south, have been denounced in strong terms in Indianapolis this week. The presence of the deputy marshals at the polls has been universally denounced.

The argument that there are too few votes in the south can be met by the counter charge that there are too many in the south. For every vote kept out of southern ballot boxes through intimidation, there are two deposited in northern ballot boxes as the result of bribery and double voting. Instead of legislating to have more votes cast in Georgia, care should be taken that the thugs, double voters and paid hirelings who made up the excess of Ohio's percentage should be reduced.

A POSSIBLE COMBINATION

for 1892 was mooted in Indianapolis just before I left. It was pointed out that the success of Hill in New York and Bynum in Indiana would make them the democratic winners. They won through the support of the anti-sumptuary element. They would attract to the democratic ticket the entire liquor influence. Harrison and Morton will seek re-election. They will have inserted a prohibition plank, such as will command the support of the third party people. This, then, will make the issue of 1892—that of prohibition or anti-prohibition. It is believed that several southern states could be won on this issue.

Whatever may happen, prudence and cohesion are the present duties of the people of the south.

P. J. MORAN.

THE JUMP TO DEATH.

Scenes at the Large Conflagration in Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, November 10.—Last evening's fire was the worst that ever occurred in this city. At least twelve lives were lost and twenty persons injured. The pecuniary loss will amount to $250,000. The alarm was sounded at 7:30, and the fire department was soon on the scene. At that time but little fire could be seen from the outside. The building was approachable on only one side, and the firemen had only a narrow alley to work in. The building stood on the edge of the upper falls of the Genesee river. These falls are ninety-six feet high. When the firemen arrived the windows on the street side of the building were filled with men calling for help. There were sixty-five men inside.

The firemen answered them, telling them not to jump, that they would soon be rescued. The men paid no attention to the encouraging cries, and soon the air was filled with falling human bodies. At least twenty men jumped from the third story. All of them were more or less injured. They were at once taken to hospitals. Four of them died of injuries before they could be removed. There are twenty-one missing men. It is supposed that all the missing men are dead and in the ruins. It is reported at 10 a. m. that ten more bodies have been found in the ruins.

The flames in the steam gauge and lantern works, which were destroyed by fire Friday, were extinguished this morning. Soon as daylight came the work of searching for the bodies commenced. During the day four bodies were recovered, two of which were identified. The others could not be recognized. The total number of dead bodies is now nine.

EDUCATORS IN NASHVILLE.

The National Educational Association Asked to Meet There.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—Active efforts are on foot to bring to this city the National Educational association. Mr. Albert P. Marble, the president of the national association, will arrive this morning to meet and to confer with citizens as to the projected meeting. The local committee of the city desiring to signalize Mr. Marble's visit have invited to meet him here representative educators from the southern states and from the west, all of whom will be here tomorrow. They are Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Richmond, Va., late minister to Spain, and now general agent of the Peabody fund; Colonel George Soule, of New Orleans, La.; Professor John W. Johnson, university of Mississippi, Oxford Miss.; Rev. J. A. B. Lovett, superintendent schools, Huntsville, Ala.; Professor Alexander Hogg, superintendent schools, Fort Worth, Texas.; Professor W. R. Thigpen, principal High school Savannah, Ga.; Professor J. W. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo.; Professor Wharton S. Jones, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Thos. H. Paine, superintendent of schools, Jackson, Tenn.; Professor H. Porcher, Charleston, S. C. Hon. S. W. Tidger, state superintendent of education, of North Carolina, and Professor W. H. Bartholomew, Louisville, Ky. A public meeting will be held on Tuesday night in the Watkins hall, at which addresses will be made by President Marble and other distinguished strangers, explanatory of the objects of the association. Chancellor Garland, of Vanderbilt university, will preside over the meeting. The committee of arrangements, comprising Dr. J. P. Duke, chairman; Dr. Geo. W. F. Price, Hon. Frank W. Smith, Professor W. R. Garrett and Professor Baskerville have arranged an interesting programme.

POSING AS MARTYRS.

The Foolish Anti-License Merchants of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 10.—[Special.]—The efforts of the city to make peace with the anti-license merchants seem to have failed. As was telegraphed yesterday, the city offered to remit fines, costs and penalties, and withdraw all further suits, if the imprisoned merchants would pay their license tax and reimburse the city for the cost of prosecuting the suits.

This would involve an assessment upon each prisoner of fifty per cent. of his license tax. The prisoners absolutely refuse the terms. One of them is reported as saying for the rest, in effect, that they will pay their licenses and come out of jail, if the city council will get down upon its knees to them and beg them to accept its terms. The council, however, does not seem to be in a praying mood, and at present the prospects of peace seem as far off as ever. Besides this, a new complication has arisen. The imprisoned merchants have been passing heretofore as common convicts, although they were not lodged in jail, but in a comfortable house near the jail and without guards.

One them sent in an order today for a box of cigars, telling the person who took the order, that the cigars were wanted for a jail bird and convict. The martyr theory was, however, intentionally exploded last night by an innocent reporter, who met one of the alleged convicts on King street. This led to an investigation and it was found that the prisoners generally went out at their pleasure. After the refusal of the alleged prisoners to accept the terms offered, the city sheriff notified the jailer that the prisoners sent to him were city prisoners and were not expected to be allowed the privileges of the whole town. There was no objection to the prisoners being allowed all the comforts the jailer desired to allow them, but they must not be allowed to travel around the city. All the prisoners are serving out a thirty day's sentence. At the expiration of that time they will be recommitted unless they accede to the city's terms. Over 3,000 tax payers have taken their license and the city will not, in justice to them, allow these twenty so-called martyrs to escape.

Carpet Works Close Out.

NEW YORK, November 10.—About seven hundred employes of the Higgins carpet works in this city were thrown out of employment today. They have been working on half time some weeks since October, after having been shut down for some time previously. A dull market with a large stock on hand is the cause that led to the laying off of so many hands.

Run Over by the Cars.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Richard Hyles, a car repairer, was killed, and Geo. Mitchell, a fellow workman fatally crushed this afternoon. The men were at work repairing a car on the track, when an engine backed down, striking a string of cars, and causing them to run down on the two workmen.

Death in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 10.—[Special.]—William Ravenel, one of the oldest citizens of Charleston and head of the Hugenot family in this city, died today, aged 83 years.

Colonel Lockwood McContz, a prominent citizen of Berkely county, died at Mount Pleasant, aged 53 years.

Hon. William H. Barnum Dying.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., November 10.—A telegram from Limerock, Conn., 9:40 a. m., and posted at the Western Union telegraph office, says Hon. William H. Barnum is dying.

SEVERAL CONTESTS.

SAULSBURY'S SUCCESSOR MAY BE A DEMOCRAT.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED IN DELAWARE.

Violation of the Election Law—West Virginia Goes for Harrison and Goff—From Other States.

DOVER, Del., November 10.—There is a democratic movement to contest the election of A. B. Richardson, of Kent county, republican state senator elect. On the face of the returns Richardson has a plurality of 133 over his democratic competitor, Daniel M. Ridgely. Such a contest would be passed on by the democratic state senate. The grounds laid are three—the holding of an election in districts where there were no democratic judges at the polls, fraudulent votes and the alleged illegality of Saulsbury-republican combination ballots. Stress is laid on the latter ground. The uniform ballot law requires the heading to harmonise with the body of the tickets. The combination tickets were headed "democratic," but a majority of the candidates thereon were republicans. A protest was entered against them and against the ostracism of democratic election officers before and while the voting was in progress. The effect of unseating Richardson and the seating of Ridgely would be to make the legislature a tie on joint ballot, and prevent the election by it of a United States senator, thereby eventually placing the appointment of Senator Salisbury's successor in the hands of the governor, who would, of course, be expected to name a democrat.

BOTH SIDES CLAIMING IT.

The Vote in West Virginia Very Close—The Congressmen.

WHEELING, November 10.—The figures of the two committees are getting very close together in this state. The chairman of the democratic committee claims less than 200 democratic majority on Fleming, democratic candidate for governor, and thinks that Hubbard, republican candidate for attorney general may be elected. The republican committee claims from 300 to 500 majority on governor and thinks the presidential ticket also pulled through. There are still twelve counties, either imperfectly or not at all heard from, and upon these and possible corrections in others depends the result. The chances seem to be with the republicans, especially for governor. The democratic committee have reduced their estimates of 561 this morning to less than 200 this evening. Two republicans have certainly been elected in the first and fourth congressional districts, and McGinnis, republican, is probably elected in the third.

The official vote of Kanawha county gives majorities as follows: Harrison, 1,434; Goff (republican), for governor, 1,511; McGinnis (republican), for congress, 1,275; Morrison (republican), state senator, 1,552. The returns show that the state ticket is very close, if not republican.

WHEELING, W. Va., November 11.—In view of late returns from remote counties, C. H. Reilly, of the democratic committee, revises his figures, and claims the state for Cleveland and Fleming by 800 to 900, and a democratic majority of one on joint ballot in the legislature. The republicans say their late figures only confirm their earlier estimate. The amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, is said to be defeated by 40,000 majority.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 10.—The Chronicle-Telegraph has dispatches from Wheeling, time 2:30 p. m., stating that the state has gone for Harrison by 500 majority, and for Goff for governor by 1,000 majority. The congressional situation is unchanged.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The Latest Estimate as to the Republican Majority.

NEW YORK, November 10.—[Special.]—According to the latest reports, the house of representatives will be republican by a majority of eleven, which may be expected to be increased by the committee on elections.

E. G. DUNNELL,
New York Times.

The New Hampshire Vote.

CONCORD, N. H., November 10.—Complete returns from all the towns and wards in the state give Harrison 45,728, Cleveland 43,444, Fisk 1,570; Harrison's plurality 2,284. For governor, Goodell, republican, 44,897; Amsden, democrat, 44,188; Carr, prohibitionist, 1,576. No choice. For congress in the first district, Nute, republican, 21,758; McKinney, democrat, 21,471; Knowles, prohibitionist, 681; Nute's plurality 282, In the second district Moore, republican, 23,530; Mann, democrat, 22,518; Fletcher, prohibitionist, 878. Moore's plurality 1,012. The republicans elect counsellors in two districts, the democrats in one and there is no choice in the remaining two.

The Oregon Returns.

PORTLAND, Ore., November 10.—Full returns from Oregon have not yet been received, but sufficient figures are in to justify Harrison's majority in the state being estimated at not less than 7,500, with probabilities that the majority will be swelled to 8,000.

In Washington territory, John B. Allen's majority over Voorhees, democrat, for delegate to congress, will not be less than 5,000.

Contested Elections in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 10.—[Special.]—It is very probable that the election in several congressional districts of Alabama will be contested by the republican candidates who have been defeated. J. V. McDuffie will certainly contest the election of L. W. Turpin, in the fourth district, and it is not unlikely that there will be contests in the first, seventh and eighth districts.

Cleveland's Majority in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., November 10.—It is as yet impossible to give the exact figures of Cleveland's majority in the state. The few returns received today reduce it somewhat, but it is not believed his majority will fall short of 2,000. Official returns will probably all be in by Monday.

The Vote in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., November 10.—The Journal has returns from all but nineteen small voting places. The following are the footings: Harrison, 72,659; Cleveland, 49,730; Fisk, 2,637; Streter, 1,241.

CONGRATULATING HARRISON.

The Irish Making Themselves Prominent Before the General.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—Congratulatory telegrams continue to pour in upon General and Mrs. Harrison. The total has now reached about 6,000. They are from all classes of people, but by far the larger portion came from individual working men and labor representatives. Nearly every republican elector sent his congratulations. As many as 400 republican clubs and as many veteran organizations. From this large number the Associated Press representative this afternoon culled the following additional dispatches:

LONDON, November 10.—The Irish-American republican club tenders its warmest congratulations upon the victory for American national principles, achieved through your triumph and election to the presidency. PATRICK EAGAN, Pres.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 10.—The Irish-American Protective league of this city congratulates you, and wishes that you may have a most successful administration. W. J. SLATTENY, Pres.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Civilization moves forward. A popular true republic. Profound congratulations. JOHN F. SCANLON.

NEW YORK, November 10.—On behalf of 10,000 Irish-Americans of Kings county, I congratulate you. JOHN ROONEY.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The following is the weekly bank statement:

Reserve decrease	$ 2,172,650
Loans decrease	436,800
Specie decrease	1,36 ,700
Legal tenders decrease	1,415,100
Deposits decrease	2,884,600
Circulation decrease	1,043,500

Banks now hold $11,387,200 in excess of 25 per cent rule.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Pope Interested in the Abolition of Slavery.

[Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, November 10.—The chief event of the week is the African agreement among the powers. For the past half century English men-of-war have carried on a solitary and almost fruitless struggle against slave trading on the African coast. Suddenly all is changed; leading powers are found to be willing to co-operate. The reasons for the change are not far to seek. Several circumstances combined to bring it about, but without doubt the leading factor, next to attacks upon German settlements, was the intense interest that the pope has displayed in the abolition of slavery. As in the Carolinas affair, Bismarck has again seized the occasion, without cost to himself, to conciliate and satisfy the pope, and thereby purchase the good will of German Catholics.

Cardinal Lavigerie's eloquent European campaign has already proved fruitful. Count Kalnoky has intimated his readiness to send a man-of-war to assist in blockading, and other powers, including Russia and Greece, are disposed to co-operate. A Mozambique dispatch tonight announces the departure of the Italian cruisers Zogali for Zanzibar. The agreement with England gives more satisfaction here, but it is thought that some territorial action is also required. It is argued that the blockade will irritate the Arabs and render them more hostile than ever to the existence of the German settlements. The government shows no disposition to provide American assistance for trading companies, which are said, as an alternative, to be discussing the formation of a colonial force to protect their settlement. A plantation company, which is taking the lead in this movement, has just sent an agent to Zanzibar with instructions to proceed to Bombay if advisable, in order to inquire as to feasibility of recruiting Mahrattas, or people of some other suitable Hindoo race, for the purpose. Difficulty, however, is anticipated in obtaining England's consent, in which case an endeavor will be made to make Egypt the recruiting ground.

If the scheme proves successful, similar measures might be adopted to organize an Emin relief expedition. The government, however, is quite outside of these propositions, and may contemplate different measures. A Prussian officer, writing from Zanzibar, says: The sudden abolition of slavery would be a disadvantage to us and blessing to nobody. On the other hand, the chasing of slave dhows, as practiced by English vessels on the coast, is wholly to our interest, as it tends to counteract the depopulation of the country.

The kaiser's stricture on the liberal press continues to be discussed. A liberal organ tonight declares that restrictions on the liberty of the press are contemplated, but little credence is attached to the statements. The socialist members of the municipal council tried to pass a vote of censure on the resigned attitude of the municipal deputation which presented the address to the kaiser, but they were too weak numerically to accomplish their purpose. An important outcome of the affair was its effect on the fresisinnige party in the lantag elections their loss amounting to one-fourth their whole number. The party, though it has held its ground in Berlin, has had throughout the rest of the empire, especially at Konigsberg, Breslau, Altona and Frankford, to cede considerable ground to the national liberals. The fresisinnige organs declare that the result of the elections relieves the party from responsibility, and recommend a steadfast waiting attitude. The government is now more than ever sure of a majority, not an absolute independent one, consisting of conservatives only, but a working one composed either of conservatives and national liberals or conservatives and clericals, while the national liberals have not increased in strength sufficiently to largely influence the government's policy.

The Vossische Zeitung sounds a note of alarm on account of the proposed Russian loan. It attacks the government's organs for their change of attitude in reference to the Russian plans, and declares that loans severed until the conversion pretext, have invariably been used to strengthen Russia by force. The Journal hopes that the Germans are sufficiently alive to this fact, and to the value of the Russian paper to offer definite opposition to such enterprises.

Von Seevendorff accompanies Count Ex-Kaizer to London as equerry. It is said to be a probability, however, that the visit will again be postponed. The rumor that the kaiser had assented to the betrothal of his sister to Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, is semi-officially denied.

The magistrate's examination of Baron von Roggenback, in connection with the Geffeken affair, was conducted with great secrecy, but the facts elicited eventually leaked out.

The weather has been cold, and lovers of skating have for several days been enjoying that sport. Snow is lying thickly on all the mountains in Germany.

The Political Correspondence of Vienna denies the statement that the empress of Austria, under medical advice, is going on a sea voyage to India or America.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER.

A Free Pardon Offered to His Accomplices—The Latest Victim.

LONDON, November 10.—General Warren, chief of the metropolitan police, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to any accomplice the Whitechapel murdeerr may have had, provided he will give information which will lead to the murderer's apprehension. It is learned that the woman whose mutilated body was found in the Dorsett street house yesterday, was a native of Limerick, Ireland. She emigrated to Wales where she married a collier who was subsequently killed by an explosion. After that she drifted to London.

DeFreycinet On the Budget.

PARIS, November 10.—In replying to criticisms upon the war budget in the chamber of deputies today, M. Freycinet insisted that all hopes of reducing it were vain. Even the necessary preparations for war created an exceptional effort. In order to insure the defense of a country a great nation must make its honor and dignity dependent upon itself alone. [Cheers.] So long as the general situation remains as it is, the chamber cannot hope to see the war estimates below 550,000,000 francs, and these estimates include all possible considerations of economy. The sum of one billion francs had been talked of, but the exact figures were much less, after deducting what had already been voted and partially expended. The government, said the minister, has an outlay of about five hundred million francs to be extended over several budgets. This does not indicate any aggressive intention on its part. Nobody is surprised that France desires to secure her independence in the face of all Europe. M. Freycinet's remarks were greatly applauded.

The Europeans Protest.

AUCKLAND, November 10.—Advices from Samoa state that Europeans, whose houses were injured by bullets from German gunboats in the attack upon Samoans, at Apiah, have protested that the action of the German commanders. was a violation of neutral territory.

The London Times Appeals.

EDINBRUG, November 10.—The Times has given notice of an appeal from the decision of Judge Kinnear in the Times-Parnell case, in which he allowed proof of jurisdiction. Pending the decision of the appeal the precedure before Judge Kinnear will be stopped.

Treated as an Ordinary Criminal.

DUBLIN, November 10.—The sentence of the mayor of Sligo, who was condemned to six months' imprisonment for a violation of the crimes act, has been confirmed by the court of appeals. He will be treated as an ordinary criminal.

The Conservatives Denounced.

MADRID, November 11.—The students in the universities of this city, Sarogossa and Seville paraded the streets last night, denouncing the conservative party. They dispersed without attempting any violence.

To be Displaced.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 10.—Prince Imeritinsky, president of the military tribunal, will become minister of railways in place of Admiral Possittee, who was dismissed because of the recent accident to the czar's train.

Submitted to the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 11.—Negotiations for the Turco-German commercial treaty have been concluded, and a draft of the convention has been submitted to the sultan.

DREADFUL DISASTERS.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE MINE EXPLOSION.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY KILLED.

Heartrending Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit—The Loss of Life by Fire in Buffalo—Other Casualties.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—A special from Pittsburg, Kan., gives the detrils of the disaster in shaft No. 2 of the Pittsburg and Cherokee, or Santa Fe mining company, near that place last night. The company had more orders than they could fill, and in their attempts to keep up they have been running an unusually large force of miners. Yesterday morning 164 men were lowered into the mine. At noon blasts were fired all right and later the miners descended for afternoon duty. At 5:30 they were ready to fire their blasts again. The first shot had been fired, but before a man could be hoisted a terrible rumbling noise was heard above and a black cloud of dirt, slate and dust shot into the air from the mouth of the shaft, tearing away the tracks upon which the cages are hoisted, and filling the shaft with debris.

The explosion occurred on the east side and is attributed to the inexperience of some of the new men. Before the men outside could recover their senses, one of the men appeared at the air shaft, nearly suffocated. He was helped out and followed by others until a large number had escaped, how many is not known. There was plenty of help at hand, and those at the top devoted their attention to rescuing their neighbors. The fan house, only slightly injured, was repaired, a canvas being put over holes that had to be closed. About 2 o'clock the fan house was ready and fresh air was pumped into the mine, driving back the poisonous gas and avoiding suffocation.

Attention was then turned to repairing the cribbing, so that cages could be lowered. Men were lowered into the shaft by rope and bucket, but could accomplish nothing. At 2 a. m. the cage was ready to descend, and the first rescuing party were lowered into the shaft. Owing to bad air they could not remain long. On the first return of the cage it contained a number of uninjured, but badly demoralized men.

The bottom of the shaft was badly damaged and it was difficult to get at the dead. As found, they were piled together at the bottom, while the living and badly wounded were hoisted to the top.

At 4 a. m., five had been rescued and at 1 p. m., four more were brought out alive. At this time they struck an entry containing twelve more dead, and at this hour (2 p. m.,) twenty-five dead and nine wounded have been found with twenty-five missing, who are supposed to be dead. A large number of the killed are French and Italian miners.

A temporary hospital was prepared in a blacksmith shop near by, where the most heart-rending scenes were witnessed as the mangled and badly burned men were carried in. Two men died soon after being taken to the hospital. A coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow.

Later—A special says ninety bodies have been recovered from the mine and it is believed there are still forty-six entombed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 10.—The Journal special from Pittsburg, Kans., says: The developments of yesterday have only added to the horrors in No. 2 shaft of Cherokee and Pittsburg Coal company, located about three and a half miles northwest of this city. The citizens of Girard and Pittsburg responded nobly to the call for assistance, and every citizen in the latter city offered his services for the unfortunate victims of the mine disaster. During the long and dreary night, thousands of men, women and children thronged about the main shaft, waiting anxiously for some tidings of the condition of the men buried beneath in sulphurous smoke and suffocating gas. The rescuing party did not stop work during the night, and when morning came many willing hands came to their relief. Throughout the entire day the great cage, which had been repaired, made regular trips, bringing to the top of the shaft the mangled and torn bodies of the unfortunate miners. Up to a late hour last evening, thirty-four dead bodies had been recovered, most of them so badly bruised and burned as to be unrecognizable by either friends or relatives. Two men were found near the main shaft at an early hour this morning, in a dying condition, and brought to the top. Both died before four o'clock. A temporary hospital had been provided, and a neighboring barn and blacksmith shop served as a morgue. There the bodies of the dead were placed for the inspection of friends and relatives.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

El Paso Anxious to Fight the Whole of Mexico.

CHICAGO, November 10.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says the mayor and city council of El Paso took action last night which is calculated to lead to important diplomatic correspondence between United States and Mexico. In an official communication to the city council, Mayor Lightbody, stated that Mexican engineers, acting under authority of the Mexican government, were constructing an embankment, opposite El Paso, ostensibly to the present Mexican bank of the Rio Grande, which embankment he believed would cause the river to damage the American bank. Moreover, he believed the Mexicans had already extended one of these embankments across the boundary, and were now working on Amsrican soil. He urged that immediate action should be taken to stop this work by force if necessary. The council decided that the mayor should telegraph the fact to Governor Ross, and a message was sent stating that the work is prosecuted with the intention of changing the channel of the river. "Unless the work is at once arrested," says the message, "not only will the frontier be materially changed, but serious injury will be inflicted on Texas land owners. What do you advise me to do in order to protect the territory of the state and the United States, as the urgency of the case will hardly allow delay necessary to obtain redress by the ordinary diplomacy channels?"

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

An Iowa Woman Cuts Her Husband Down With an Ax.

IOWA CITY, Ia., November 10.—Samuel Brown, a farmer who lived near North Liberty, a village of this county, was killed by his wife yesterday. The couple have not lived happily together for some time, and violent quarrels were frequent. The woman was not of perfectly sound mind, and was at one time confined in an insane asylum. Her temper was naturally violent when excited she became utterly crazed.

Yesterday Brown and his wife had an unusual dispute over a trivial matter, and the wife, seizing an ax, attacked her husband murderously. He attempted to ward off the blows, but the woman, rendered unnaturally strong through excitement, pursued him through the house, hacking him repeatedly and finally felling him to the floor, dead. Mrs. Brown has been arrested, and will be examined as to her mind.

The Murderer Got Away.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—Last night, Sidney Crozier went to the house of Richard Mullins, at Dayton, Tenn., and called the latter to the door of his residence. Without saying a word, Crozier drew a pistol and shot Mullins through the right side, inflicting a fatal wound. The would be assassin made his escape.

Hung Him to a Tree.

AUSTIN, Nev., November 10.—At Cortez, 70 miles from Austin, today, an Italian named Davis Ralsani shot and killed Richard Holt because the latter would not loan him some money. A number of men took Ralsani out and hung him to a tree.

Newspaper Consolidation in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 10.—[Special.]—The Nashville Democrat issues its last paper Sunday morning. The principal owners of the Democrat having purchased the American, paved the way for consolidation.

A CURIOUS PETITION.

The Advance in the Price of Iron—The Effect of the Election.

BIRMINGHAM, November 10.—[Special.]—A curious paper is circulating here today. It is addressed to President Harrison, reciting that he now has an opportunity of making a national demonstration that will break all sectional lines and result in a united country. He is urged to appoint good officials in the south, and give the south a liberal and enlightened treatment. It is signed by prominent business men irrespective of party.

Mr. Seddon, of the Sloss furnace, sold 2,000 tons of pig iron a month ago to St. Louis for twenty-five cents a ton less than the present price if Cleveland was elected and for a dollar a ton more if Harrison was elected. The St. Louis purchasers stated that they believed iron would be worth a dollar a ton more under Harrison. Mr. Seddon gets one dollar a ton advance on the 2,000 tons.

Mr. Hillman, manager of the Tennessee coal property, telegraphed the morning of Harrison's election to New York and bought 1,000 shares of Tennessee coal stock at 32. It has now advanced to 36.

Mr. Fred Sloss has purchased the Baxter stove works, and will build at once a sixty ton furnace. He already has a rolling mill, and will build another for making structural iron. He intends that these mills, with his stove works, shall consume the product of his furnaces.

The election of Harrison has boomed Birmingham. Mr. Thomas, of Lehigh Valley, will put two extra furnaces here at once, and a gentleman is now looking in Murphy's Valley for a location for furnaces, which will be built immediately. In 1881 Birmingham had two furnaces. She now has twenty, and the sites are now selected for six more.

AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Day With the Boys Who Work for the City.

Brady Howard, a negro who wears side whiskers and scatters advertising schemes abroad, was given a cell in the city prison yesterday by Patrolman McCullough.

Brady is charged with disorderly conduct.

Early yesterday morning Howard appeared upon the streets clad in a Mother Hubbard. His side whiskers and face were concealed by a veil, but upon his breast and back he wore two large signs. The signs were alike, and read:

Whisky at cost. Come in and try us.
MICKLEBERRY.

The sign upon his back was surmounted by a keg. The negro's appearance proved an attraction for small negroes, and a large crowd followed him through the street. The crowd increased until it become offensive. Then Patrolman McCullough stepped in and arrested Howard, charging him with being the cause of the disorder. Howard was released upon bond. The case will be tried in police court Monday morning.

A Bale of Cotton.

Two bales of cotton were stolen from a farmer named Milan near Stockbridge Saturday last, and on Monday a letter was received at police headquarters in this city telling of the loss. Farmer Milan said he had reason to believe that the cotton had been brought to Atlanta or was then on its way. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Bedford and Cason. The detectives called at the cotton factories, where they made inquiries. Early yesterday morning they were notified that two white men had been to the Elsas, May & Co. factory trying to sell some cotton. The detectives at once called at the factory and found that two men, who gave their names as Turners, had called with a bale of cotton from which they had removed the hoops and bagging. The men, when questioned, admitted that they were from Stockbridge, but asserted that they raised the cotton. The detectives would not believe the story and arrested the men. They were given cells in the city prison.

They Were Fined.

Henry Hetzel and Bill Stiff, the two young men who were arrested day before yesterday at the request of Ed Hill, the liveryman, were arraigned in police court yesterday morning. The evidence showed that the horse had been driven and beaten terribly. Judge Anderson fined Stiff twenty-five dollars and cost, and assessed Hetzel fifteen dollars and cost.

Fined Ten and Cost.

Charles Wood was arraigned in police court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. The evidence showed that Wood gave Annie Smith, a woman living on Whitehall street, a terrible beating. The woman was placed upon the stand and denied the statement of the witness. The evidence against Wood, however, was so conclusive that Judge Anderson imposed a fine of ten dollars and cost.

Still in Jail.

Dick Gilbert, the Clayton county man, who used a knife viciously upon Mitchell, the Decatur street saloonist, is still confined in the city prison. Mitchell's condition was not at all favorable yesterday and Gilbert will be denied bond until the wounded man's condition changes.

THE YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

Thirty-Three New Cases and Five Deaths at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 10.—Dr. Neal Mitchell, president of the board of health, reports 33 new cases of yellow fever for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock today. There were five deaths: Bertha May Smith, Riverside; Miss Edith Reise, St. John mills; Clayton Summerall, St. Luke's; May R. Green, corner of Church and Catherine streets; George Ball, St. Luke's. Of the new cases, 18 were white and 15 colored. Total cases to date 4,469; total deaths, 384. The weather is clear and cool.

Sergeant Townsend, of the signal station, predicts light frosts. Macon and Augusta, Georgia, have both opened their gates for free passage through of "locked car" excursion trains from here to points north of Washington and the Ohio river. The first one will leave Tuesday next.

There is great rejoicing throughout Florida towns at the success of the democratic state ticket. Republicans in this county are jubilant over the presidential result and are parading nearly every night.

FEVER IN FERNANDINA.

Two Deaths and Eight New Cases Reported—Appeal For Aid.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following telegram was received today from R. S. Schuyler, secretary of the Howard association:

FERNANDINA, November 9.—New cases reported 8, including 2 whites—Miss Mira and Miss Romero. No deaths. Still more cases developed in the country. On behalf of the executive committee, I earnestly urge your committee to their best exertion to procure provison for our people. With the utmost economy, with destruction of our supplies, we see urgent want before us. The weather is very warm with sultry rains and indications not favorable.

From Paris to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 11.—The first through express train from Paris arrived here today.

PAVEMENT PARAGRAPHS.

An important meeting of the ladies will be held on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The remains of Judge Wm. M. Butt were laid to rest yesterday in West View cemetery. The Masonic fraternity was out in large numbers and the services were quite impressive.

At the Y. M. C. A. building special meetings will be held every night this week. It is the week of prayer for young men all over the world. Meetings will begin on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The meetings during the week will be for men only. The ministers of the city will conduct them.

William Ripley, the house mover who was injured some two weeks ago, died yesterday morning at his home No. 72 Irwin street. Mr. Ripley came to Atlanta about a year ago and made many friends by his courteous, gentlemanly conduct. The remains were prepared by Barclay, the undertaker, and last night shipped to Alliance, Ohio.

A camp fire is what O. M. Mitchell post, G. A. R., is going to have next Thursday night. Governor Gordon and Judge Calhoun, president Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association, have promised to be present. There will be remarks or stories told by federal and confederate veterans. War songs, such as "Tenting on the Old Campground," and others. Reading by Comrade Hills and others. The post headquarters are over the Capital City bank.

THE BLUE RIBBONS.

AWARDS OF MERIT AT THE STATE FAIR YESTERDAY.

Some of the Prominent Exhibitors Who Bore Off the Highest Premiums—Hancock Won the First Prize—Kimball Talks.

MACON, Ga., November 10.—[Special.]—The state fair closed today with a good attendance. The chief feature of the day was the award of prizes in all the departments. The award that attracted most interest was that for the best county display.

The first prize of $1,000 was won by Hancock county.

Talbot county took the second prize of $700.

Houston was awarded $300, the third prize

The general verdict is that the fair was a success.

WHAT MR. KIMBALL SAYS.

The reporter of the CONSTITUTION, learning that Mr. H. I. Kimball was on the grounds, at once sought him, and found him under the escort of Vice President Lyon, examining the exhibit from Sumter county, and particularly admiring the Dish Rag gourd.

"Mr. Kimball, how are you pleased with the affair?"

"Very much. Look at the magnificent sweet potatoes, just think of it, four or five hundred bushels to the acre, and these second crop Irish potatoes, ain't they pretty? What enormous corn; Iowa can't beat it; and out of all this variety of crop, Mr. Rose tells me that his sugar cane is the most profitable."

"Have you been through the entire exhibit Mr. Kimball?"

"Yes, I have given them a pretty general look, hasty, of course, but I think I have seen pretty much all of it, and I am really very much astonished to find the farmers of Georgia have so generally responded, and that you have such a fine line of exhibits. You know I have great faith in the utility of fairs and exhibitions of this character. I look back to the one held in Atlanta in 1870, in which I took a prominent part, and it is perfectly marvelous to see the advancement in the variety and quality of crops which Georgia has produced since that time. On account of the prevalence of the yellow fever in Florida, and the postponement of the fair, it is wonderful what President Northen and his strong corps of assistants have accomplished. When I looked through Dr. Carey's department of needle work, etc., I was not surprised at his enthusiasm. The ladies of Georgia are to be congratulated. The exhibits in that department would take high rank in any national exposition, and it is really very encouraging that the young ladies are giving their attention to work of so high artistic order."

"Mr. Kimball, what impressed you most favorably?"

"Well, it seems to me that every department is well represented. As before stated, I have only given a cursory view, and have not devoted sufficient time to pass an intelligent opinion of that character. The splendid mineral exhibit from Polk county would likely attract visitors from the north and west; but a fair of this character is largely local, and more for the purpose of bringing the citizens of the state together from the different localities, the whole becoming an object lesson, everybody learning something from everybody else, and all going home more fully prepared to produce better results the coming year. I just heard an important lesson given by President Northen when, in answer to a question, he said: The reason why I operate my plantation in the production of stock and food produce, rather than in cotton, is because I keep strict accounts with each product, and I have learned by experience when I charge every item expended in the product of a bail of cotton and credit the amount received therefor, the cotton is often in debt, but with the stock or food product never. I congratulate the people of Georgia, and the management of this fair in particular, for the fine exhibits you have brought together. I am proud of it, and I hope the results of this lesson will be an improvement and advancement every year."

The Blue Ribbons.

This was blue ribbon day at the park, and the little streamers floated gaily in the various departments in token of victory and merit. Among those winning the blue ribbon the following were noticed:

Jones's Gem Filter.

The Gem filter, the most splendid thing of the kind ever introduced in the south, was awarded the blue ribbon at the state fair. It is self cleaning, easily attached to any kind of fawcet, endurable for years, and a child can operate it. It is perfect in its work and never fails to give the great satisfaction guaranteed. Over five hundred have been sold in Macon. Mr. J. T. Calloway, Jr., has the right to the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. He has a few more county rights left. He can be addressed at Macon, Ga. The filter can be seen at the Augusta exposition, where Mr. Calaway has gone to put it on exhibition. The filters cost only $2 and $2.50. All who saw the filters at the fair were delighted with them and the sales were very large.

Always Victorious.

As usual, the Excelsior cotton gin received the blue ribbon at the state fair. This is one of the most superior gins in the country, and always bears off the prize, no matter how many competitors it meets. The Excelsior is made by the Massey Cotton Gin works, Macon. It gins 140 pounds seed cotton in four minutes, making a fine and beautiful lint and cleaning the seed completely. The judges greatly admired the work of the Excelsior and indorsed it in the highest terms of praise. The farmers say it is the best gin they ever saw, and all who have tried it will have no other.

Simply Grand.

J. W. Burke & Co., the old and popular book and printing establishment of Macon, made a superb display, and, of course, vanquished all competitors. They took the blue ribbon for square and upright pianos, air guns, moulding, art material, blank books, printing supplies. Their display was one of the most admired at the fair, and hundreds of visitors were always standing about the space occupied by Burke & Co., praising the lovely exhibition made by this enterprising establishment. Burke & Co. is one of the largest book and music emporiums in the south, and their business stretches over several states. They handle only the best goods, and sell everything in the book, stationery, art and music line, at prices that can't be duplicated in the state. Their job and printing departments are very extensive and do a tremendous business. Their work is very superior and cannot be excelled. It is simply perfect.

Sustained Their Record.

It is the record of Smith & Mallory, of Macon, dealers in mowers, reapers, steam engines, boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, cotton presses, belting, lubricating oil and general machinery, that whenever they enter into competition they always win. At the fair today they took the highest premium for stationary engines. They exhibited that matchless engine, the Watertown, and it was no trouble to win the blue ribbon. The Watertown engine is well and favorably known throughout the entire country, and it is a fact that more Watertown engines have been sold in Georgia this year than of any two other make of engines offered for sale. The Watertown is certainly the best engine made. Smith and Mallory do a large and constantly increasing business. They guarantee the excellence of all their goods, and never fail to give perfect satisfaction.

The Only Sure Cure.

The Bradycrotine Manufacturing company, 862 Cherry street, Macon, Ga., exhibited a large and beautiful display of Bradycrotine, the only sure cure for headache in all its varieties. There were scores of visitors at the fair who had tested the merits of the celebrated medicine, and they were enthusiastic in their praises of its quick and wonderful effects. It is an infallible and instant remedy. It is perfectly harmless when taken according to directions. Bradycrotine reduces the caliber of the blood vessels of the brain. This is the whole secret of his truly magical power. Hundreds of prominent men in Georgia have given testimonials as to its great healing powers. The Bradycrotine display at the fair attracted great attention and will lead to the relief of suffering humanity. Headache is a distressing malady but Bradycrotine conquers it and never fails to bring speedy relief, Try it, and be convinced.

Smith's Great Victory—A Man Who is Never Defeated.

Mr. Jackson G. Smith, the well-known buggy and wagon manufacturer of Barnesville, made a most elegant display of vehicles that attracted the attention and won the admiration of the thousands who visited the large hall, where his elaborate exhibit was presented in all its beauty, attractiveness and finish. Mr. Smith's display was a show in itself. He entered into active competition for eighteen prizes and won fifteen blue ribbons over all competitors. In fact, it may be said that he was entitled to sixteen prizes, because, though the premium for the best no top buggy—Georgia-made—was awarded to another competitor, Mr. Smith was given the prize for the best no-top buggy made in the United States, and if he deserved the latter award, surely he did the former.

The question with Mr. Smith is, that if he won the $25 for the best collection of carriages, buggies, wagons and carts made in the United States, why was it that he did not get the $75 for the best collection Georgia made, when it was all Georgia made. A great many are asking Mr. Smith "What was the matter with the judges and why the discrimination." It looks unreasonable and unjust. Did they simply have a desire to divide prizes without regard to the merit and worth of the articles exhibited.

As a matter of interest and general information, a list is here published of the awards made to Mr. Smith, which tells in no uncertain tones the pleasant story of his great victory:

First premium for best two-horse family carriage, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best one-horse family carriage, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best two-horse phaeton, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best one-horse phaeton, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best top buggy, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best trotting wagon, Georgia-made, diploma.
First premium for best carriage made in the United States, diploma.
First premium for best phaeton, made in the United States, diploma.
First premium for best basket phaeton, made in the United States, diploma.
First premium for best top buggy, made in the United States, diploma.
First premium for best no-top buggy, made in the United States, diploma.
First premium for best trotting wagon, made in the United states, diploma.
First premium for best ladies' carriage, diploma.
First premium for best patent wheel, diploma.
First premium for best collection of carriages, buggies, wagons and carts, $25 and diploma.

The above is surely triumph enough for one man in one year. It is strong indorsement of the superiority of his work. Mr. Smith presented a display that has never been equaled at a Georgia state fair in style, finish or workmanship. A collection that was without an equal in merit or variety. He exhibited one of the finest top buggies ever shown in the union; the lightest no-top buggy, weighing 160 pounds; splendid jump-seat surrey; two spring top canopy basket phaetons, finest ladies' carriage to be found; physicians' phaetons beyond compare; he showed an elaborate assortment of vehicles; finely painted, beautifully trimmed, handsomely finished and in every way superior to others on exhibition, and which defy the south to equal.

Home Industry—Summers & Murphey's Capture.

Again, as well as many times in the past, the carriage work of Summers & Murphey, of Barnesville, has been placed on exhibition at the state fair subject to public criticism, and although it was inspected closely by experts in that business, they declared it to be the best work ever on exhibition. This firm captured the seventy-five dollar cash premium for the best display at the state fair.

This firm, by their hard-fought efforts, has succeeded in establishing throughout the south a reputation of being the finest carriage-makers of the south. This fact will not only place the carriage business on stronger foundations, but will enable the people to secure at home buggies, carriages, phaetons and wagons, which for strength and durability, have never been excelled.

This firm had at the state fair thirty-five vehicles of all kinds and styles. Many of the visitors wondered why, in this varied and unexcelled display they saw suspended upon the walls of their hall eight symmetrical and nicely finished buggies. It was obvious that Summers & Murhpey had not space enough; therefore the suspension of eight of their nicest vehicles upon the walls, which made very attractive pictures. It was quite a novelty in the way they exhibited some of their work. They succeeded in obtaining one of the very best and most conspicuous positions on the grounds, and hence their hall was crowded all the week. Judging from the exactness and symmetrycal of their work it is settled that Summers & Murphey have the very best of workmen.

They use strictly first-class material and defy any competitor in the carrriage business to show up any material that can out last that which is so accurately and carefully put up in the Summers & Murphey buggy. Their painting was the best ever on exhibition in the United States, and judging by such smooth surfaces and beautiful ornamenting, all have conceded their painter to be the very best, and to have more taste to attract the human eye in the arrangement and blending of colors than any other painter in the whole United States.

The most important and lasting part of their work is done by Mr. Wap Summers, brother to the senior member of the firm. He is superintendent of the iron department and has no equal when at the forge. He has been at the business with part of this firm for twenty years, and knows what the people want in the smith department.

Summers & Murphey went to the state fair with the specific purpose to get the $75 premium, and like all faithful attempts in the past, they carry it off. They also had thirteen blue ribbons tied upon their vehicles. They come away well pleased and victorious, and at all times seek to please their customers. This firm has built more work than any other firm of the same kind in the south, and send farther away than any other. They have very recently sent a very fine undertaker's wagon to Colorado, and taken at the fair, orders for work to go to Virginia and several other states in the union. They make a specialty in building village hearses and have shipped many to far off places.

Many were anxious to know of the firm personally. It is a strong team. The senior member of the firm, Mr. George L. Summers, is by natural propensities, a carriage builder. He has the experience of over thirty years in the business and in that time he has uplifted the carriage business to pinnacles of fame. His father was a carriage maker, and by talent, he is one too. He is the general superintendent of the factory. He is also the father of the carriage business in the town of Barnesville, and hence, he deserves the praise.

Captain E. J. Murphey, the junior member of the firm, very successfully attends to the financial department of the business. He belongs to the governor's staff.

In the days of dark revolutions of the first sixties, these two men were patriotic to a southern cause and have lived on to the latter part of the eighties, still patriotic to a southern industry. Their well deserved efforts and ceaseless energies have been crowned with success, and they bore off the blue ribbon of the Georgia state fair.

Burke County Wins.

Burke county won the first prize of $300 at the State fair, offered by E. C. Machen for the best stock display. Tonight Houston county entered a protest against Talbot county being awarded the second prize over her for the best county display. The executive committee of the agricultural society said it could not reconsider the judges' decision.

THE COLUMBUS EXPOSITION.

Fine Racing Expected—Exhibits Being Arranged—Veterans' Reunion.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 10.—Columbus is full of visitors attracted here by the Chattahoochee Valley exposition, which opens next Thursday. The races will be the finest ever seen in the southern states, as some of the most famous race horses in the country are already here. The best collection of exhibits of agricultural and other wonderful resources of the south ever before collected at any southern exposition is being put in place. The grounds and buildings are lighted by electricity, and many exhibitors are at work on their displays tonight. Two days of the exposition have been set apart for a reunion of old veterans, and many of the most distinguished ex-confederates of the south will be present

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

AUGUSTA'S GREAT SHOW A DRAWING CARD.

Cappa's Band Discoursing Fine Music—The Great Sham Battle to Take Place Tomorrow—Large Attendance Expected.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 9.—[Special.]—The engagement of the renowned New York Seventh Regiment band, of fifty thoroughly-trained and well-known instrumentalists, by the management of the Augusta national exposition, has occasioned considerable stir among the music lovers of the southeast. To bring New York's crack organization to Augusta for a season of four weeks, at an actual expense of two thousand dollars a week, to give daily concerts in the music hall of the great exposition building, is, in a sense, audacious. It looks like a big venture. It smacks of the sort of risk, or hazard, that only the large music centers can afford to take.

But Augusta has confidence in herself, and in the popular appreciation of her undertakings. When the question of music for the exposition was first talked of, it was decided to secure only the very best, and the selection fell to the foremost military band in America.

Inquiries are already coming from Atlanta, Savannah, Macon, Charleston, Columbia and all around here for the music programmes, and for information as to the length of the Seventh regiment's season. Parties from all these cities and intermediate towns expect to take in the concerts at least half a dozen times. A score of Atlanta ladies have alreadg engaged rooms in one house for a week. The music alone is catching them. What will the whoie show do? And how will the series of other alluring entertainments strike them?

Carlo Cappa, now famous as the best leader in this country, is a musician of rare merit. The appearance of his band on any occasion in New York is the signal for an ovation. His name on a handbill will draw a crowd anywhere. He came here a strapping young fellow from Italy, February 22d, 1858, thirty years ago. He took to music like a gosling takes to water. He was a trumpeter at the battle of Novara at twelve. His first occupation in this country was as band-master on the United States frigate Congress on a four years' cruise. Then he became a soloist in several leading bands and finally a member of the Seventh regiment, his present band, with which he has remained for twenty-five years. He became leader in 1881. Many of the present members have been with him most of the time. That's why the band is so proficient. Cappa insists that no man can drill a band into anything like greatness in less than a period of years. Thomas Cappa and Gilmore are really the only great directors, because others have not the patience, the painstaking perseverance and the steadfastness to keep their men together and train them by the year until they achieve ultimate success.

To form some idea of Cappa's music, first imagine how many pieces there must be in three tons. That is the weight of the music cases he will bring to Augusta. He will have full band parts for every air known to or popular with the people. He will be able to fill his whole season at the exposition without duplicating a single concert.

So it seems that Augusta is in for a festival of music that should alone, regardless of the south's greatest exposition, draw all of Georgia, Carolina and Alabama to the fair fountain city.

THE AUGUSTA EXPOSITION.

The Exhibitors Perfect an Organization—The Day's Events.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 10.—The exhibitors at the Augusta National exposition organized today an Exhibitors' association, with the following officers: President, J. W. Cook, of the American Supply company, Providence, R. I.; vice-presidents, L. H. Martin, of Fairbanks Scale company; Henry O'Brien, of Freeman & Gilles, New York, and Joseph Day, of Augusta: secretary, Thomas P. Henry, of the Augusta Chronicle. The object of the organization is to secure the co-operation of all the exhibitors in furthering the interests of the exhibition. A committee was appointed to formulate plans of proceedure, composed of I. W. Carwell, of the Baldwin Fertilizer company, of Savannah; E. H. Marble, of Curtis & Marble, textile machinery, Worcester, Mass., and E. Hicock, of the Pope Manufacturing company, of Philadelphia. Next week, beginning Monday and lasting three days, a great military encampment and prize drill will be held. There will be thousands of visiting military present, and much interest is felt in the coming drills, sham battle, etc. The exposition will not be open to visitors Sunday, but a sacred concert by Cappa's band will be given in the afternoon.

Augusta will, indeed, present a holiday appearance this week. The stores and residences are gaily decorated with bunting and flags, and military uniforms are the order of the day. Several companies have already arrived, and all of them will get in tomorrow. More than a thousand visiting military will be in line. Atlanta will contribute the Governor's Horse Guard with forty men, and the Gate City Guard with forty-four men, to the success of the encampment and drill. Another contribution from Atlanta arrived today, which is a familiar sight to the people acquainted in Atlanta. It is the long pleasure wagon or bus, known as "The Kimball." It arrived today drawn by four horses after a week's overland trip through the country, and will do service during the exposition in carying passengers to and from the grounds. On its sides, in addition to "The Kimball," is painted in handsome letters "Augusta National Exposition."

Preparations have been made for a great military encampment, and all the details have been arranged for a realistic and exciting sham battle. Tents for the encampment are pitched in a beautiful pine grove just outside the grounds, and the battle will be fought within and without the inclosure.

The weather has turned cool and clear, and everything is propitious for a great week at the exposition.

THE COLUMBUS EXPOSITION.

The Exhibits on Hand Promise a Great Show.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 10.—[Special.]—The Chattahoochee Valley Exposition, which will open here Thursday, November 15, and close December 1, will be the grandest affair of the kind ever seen in the southern country. Every detail for a grand opening has been arranged. The exhibits already in place warrant the statement that it will surpass all other southern expositions. The agricultural, manufacturing and exhibition of other wonderful resources of the south, renders it attractive for northern visitors, unequalled by anything of the kind ever before witnessed by them in any southern city. The race track and exposition grounds are the finest south of Kentucky, and many of the most famous race horses of this country are already here. Adequate arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all visitors, and rates of board will be unusually low. The railroads give one cent per mile rate on such occasions. Two days of the exposition have been set apart for a reunion of old veterans, and many of the most distinguished confederates of the country will be here. Exhibits are coming in by every train, and hundreds of visitors have already arrived. The success of the exposition will exceed the most sanguine expectations of the management.

Why an Actor Walked Home.

From the Albany Journal.

A good story is told of an actor who recently paid a visit to Cohoes. He had but $3 to reach home, and the thought struck him that if he could get some one to bet with him he might attain the desired amount. He entered a saloon kept by an Irishman, told him his plight, saying he wanted to make a bet.

"All right," said the bar tender, who had just purchased a ham. "I'll bet you $1.50 that you can't carry this ham across the street and back without laying it down."

The bet was promptly accepted and the actor seized the ham by the string, walked across the street and back and laid the ham on the floor.

"You've lost," said the Irishman; "You laid it down. But here comes a friend of mine and you can get even."

The friend readily bit at the bait. He seized the ham, walked across the street and back and hung the ham on a hook, thus winning the stakes. It is not known whether the actor has reached his destination yet.

YESTERDAY IN GEORGIA.

Athens: The Northeast Georgia fair closed yesterday, after a very successful week of exhibitions, races, etc. The races throughout the entire week were good. The best trotter upon the track was Bill O'Farrell, a horse owned by Mr. Robert Reaves of Athens. The prizes were awarded on all exhibits today, and the fourth year of the fair's existence closed very nicely. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected soon, and the work of the next fair will be commenced.

The election for anniversarian of the Demosthenian society of the university of Georgia came off yesterday, and Mr. W. H. Pope, of Atlanta, was elected unanimously. Mr. Pope is a member of the senior class.

Columbus: Four handsome new street cars were put into use yesterday.

The new public school building is almost completed.

While out hunting yesterday, John Hendricks who lives on Mr. J. Kyle's place, had his finger accidentally shot off by a comrade.

The steamer William D. Ellis has been purchased from the Plant Improvement company by Captain George L. Lapham for $23,000.

Sandersville: A petition signed by over four hundred qualified voters of Washington county has been presented to the ordinary praying an election on the anti-prohibition question under the local option law. The petition has been granted and the date of the election fixed for the 13th of December next.

Powder Springs: The dwelling house on Mr. James Bingham's place, in which his father lived a year or two since, was burned last night. It is supposed that it was incendiary.

Albany: The outgoing train on the Florida and Western railroad was ditched yesterday morning one mile from Ochlocknee bridge. Four cars were wrecked. The fireman was badly injured.

Macon: Gabe Lucas, a hackman, was shot in th head by some unknown person last night. The wound may prove fatal.

Gainesville.—Jack Hemphill, colored, made an assault with intent to commit rape on Georgia Burke, a little white girl thirteen years of age, on the 7th instant, at Shepper's farm, one mile from Gainesville. He was apprehended last night about 7;30 o'clock, and lodged in the calaboose, but on account of the strong feeling manifested against him by the citizens, Marshal Hanie took him out of the calaboose and hurried him off to a safe place, and at 3 o'clock this morning he was brought to the jail and safely caged. He just did make his escape last night, for a crowd was at the calaboose a short time after he was taken out trying to get hold of him. A warrant was issued for him this morning, and a preliminary hearing had, and he was bound over to the August adjourned term of Hall superior court.

This evening, Roland McDonald, a son of Judge B. F. McDonald, cut a negro boy quite severely in the abdomen, and it is thought to be very doubtful whether the negro will recover or not. Two negro boys were fighting young McDonald, and he drew his pocket knife and went to carving all of them. He surrendered at once.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

Facts and Suggestions Supplied by the Centenarians of France.

Blessed are the poverty-stricken, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Truth, if longevity be a blessing. The majority of the eighty-four centenarians who were alive in France who were taken at the last census were extremely poor. there were twenty one of them living on alms as beggars or in almshouses. The open air life of a shepherd must be alse conductive to long life. A beggar named Rives at Tarbes, was born in 1770 and a woman who herded Goats in the Cevennes mountains had exceeded 118 years. Widows survive into a great old age their husbands more often than widowers pay such a bad compliment to their wives. The proportion of the centenarian wieows as compared to the same class o5 widowers was as 41 to 23 in 1884. Is this because the ungentle sex are the more deeply sentimental, or the gentle one east less and have better regulated tempers? You know—or perhaps you don't know—that nothing hastens senility like habitual guzling. Would it not be well to hang up the above statistics in the dining rooms of the city companies and at the Mansion house? Your elderly guzzler on the shady side of middle life is, though he lives in many respects dead. His brain is starved by or the clogging of the hairlike arteries which used to feed it. The sediment that chokes them comes of too nutritive food and too much of it. His bones are dense and weighty, his muscles rigid, his knuckles chalky, and his lungs and throat ready to catch cold. Turkish baths keep off, in a dgree, these effects, but the best plan is not to be a gourmand. Those centenarian beggars, I dare say, had not the means of eating heavily and few in the south of France, to which they belong, drink deep. Meat too, is dear there and trying to bad teeth and fruit is plentiful, cheap and good. This last wont make bone and muscle in a child—a reason why it does not clog capilary arteries. But in the south it has a deal of force derived straight from the sun, which is convertible to vivacity. Eggs are also plentiful, hens laying in the south four more months than in the north. The egg is ideal food for any one who wants a lot of nutriment in a small volume. I should pity the French mendicant who could not procure at village inns an omelet or an oeuf sur le plat.

It is a fact worth noting that most of the families who were raised to high positions and profusely gilded by the first Napoleon are extinct, and that those still existing are represented chiefly by women. The first Empire and its wars did not play havoc with the Dukes and Princes who sprang up around its head. The harm was done by the second empire, whose ideal was faire bombranec.

ROE AND HAGGARD.

The Two Contrasted—Haggard and the Half-Cultured Masses.

From the Boston Post.

The late E. P. Roe, whom Mr. Arnold found to be the most popular novelist in America (although the statement is not to be accepted without hesitation), has been so much abused by those English critics who have yet a word for Mr. Haggard and other adventurers into the realm of the improbable, that there is a sort of satisfaction in finding Mr. William Archer deprecating the comparison in favor of the English writer as against the American. Among other things he says:

"For my part, I do not hunger and thirst for a closer acquaintance with his work. The fact remains, however, that it ill becomes the prophet of Mr. Haggard to sneer at the popularity of Mr. Roe. Both writers appeal (as 'Ouida' did in her day) to the half-cultured masses. The tales of both are of the kind which should be told in Gath and published in the streets of Askelon, that the daughters of the Philistines may rejoice. But, Philistinism for Philistinism, I venture to assert that Mr. Roe's is the less offensive, the less blatant of the two. As a literary craftsman he is far more competent than Mr. Haggard, and far less pretentious. 'Miss Lou' may very likely continue to be read when 'Mr. Meeson's Will, and 'Jess' along with it, have been 'borne away' on rushing pinions into the space of 'the hid.'"

This is perhaps a fair estimate of the comparative merits, or rather defects, of the two. If Mr. Roe represents the love for the tasteless and commonplace, Mr. Haggard represents a morbid love of improbability which is in its way quite as demoralizing to literature.

The Fascination of Crime.

From the New York Tribune.

One of the judges of the court of appeals was speaking to me the other day about Bedell, the forger. "There is beyond all doubt," he said, "a strange and powerful influence about crime, I know it not only upon the testimony of criminals, but I have felt myself, and have heard many other men say they had felt, a certain form of the criminal tendency. It is the fascination of being hunted to which I refer. When I have had these poor devils up before me for trial, I have often wondered what I should do had I committed the crime of which they were guilty—murder, for instance. It is easy to think of a situation in which the temptation to commit murder without what the law considers justification would be too strong for many excellent men to resist. There are personal wrongs for which the sufferer sees no adequate remedy in an appeal to the courts. The life of the offender is the only price that will satisy his aroused sentiment, and before he realizes what he has done he is a murderer and a hunted man."

Always in Hard Luck.

From the Judge.

Seedy individual—"Madam, can't you give something to a yellow fever sufferer?"

Woman—"Ain't you the same man that called here a few months ago and got twenty-five cents to help a blizzard sufferer?"

Seedy individual—Yes, ma'm. "I don't do nuthin' but suffer from one year's end to the other."

GEORGIA'S ALL RIGHT.

SHE ROLLS UP A MAJORITY OF 60,000

For Cleveland, Thurman and Tariff Reform—The Vote by Counties—The Returns Tabulated.

The returns from one hundred and thirty counties have been received and recorded at the secretary of state's office.

Seven counties remain to be heard from. They are Montgomery, Miller, Irwin, Camden, Charlton, Tattnall and Decatur.

The total vote for the three presidential candidates in the state, with seven counties to hear from, foots up 148,421. Of this number Cleveland got 97,476; Harrison received 39,219, and Fisk was honored with only 1,726.

This makes Cleveland's majority to date 58,257.

The returns from the first, second and third districts are not all in.

In the fourth district, Grimes beat Bethune 5,673 votes. Stewart defeats Thomas by 3,902 majority in the fifth. Blount had no opposition in the sixth. In the seventh, Clements wins over Hargraves by 5,847 votes. Carlton swamps Fleming by a majority of 5,182 in the eighth. Candler defeats Pickett to the tune of 1,380 in the ninth. And Barnes beats Lyon 4,780 votes in the tenth district.

Returns by Counties.

Here are the returns by districts and counties, showing the vote for presidential and congressional candidates—with seven counties to hear from:

First District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Lester	Snelson
Appling	531	219	5	532	218
Bryan	214	12	1	218	11
Bulloch	1660	42	2	1064	42
Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	3920	1355	57	3162	1322
Clinch	435	115	4	437	112
Echols	150	43	5	151	43
Effingham	362	189	14	364	190
Emanuel	658	30	1	635	27
Glynn	601	582	29	614	579
Liberty	477	718	15	483	718
McIntosh	192	673	.....	192	664
Pierce	366	198	2	367	195
Screven	1161	243	5	1163	243
Tatnall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ware	369	186	17	369	183
Wayne	317	137	13	330	135

Second District.

COUNTIES	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Turner
Baker	346	43	0	346
Berrien	721	11	4	724
Brooks	828	580	13	857
Calhoun	451	0	0	449
Clay	554	284	1	553
Colquitt	255	4	2	256
Decatur				
Dougherty	815	222	5	809
Early	467	238	0	469
Lowndes	767	433	17	778
Miller				
Mitchell	650	433	1	655
Quitman	329	122	1	329
Randolph	594	327	14	609
Terrell	673	228	1	669
Thomas	1465	838	17	1462
Worth	547	179	31	563

The only votes against Turner were 2 for Brimberry, 1 for Harrison, 2 for Hall, 4 for Young.

Third District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Crisp	Gibson	Dent
Coffee	294	110	4	275	...	...
Dodge	496	496	12	502	406	...
Dooly	887	386	1	781	382	2
Houston	949	466	3	743	436	12
Screven	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laurens	839	222	9	820	180	..
Lee	178	405	1	287	2	..
Macon	683	320	1	683	305	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pulaski	1107	298	2	1098	...	295
Schley	355	233	353	233	...	...
Stewart	662	139	1	663	136	...
Sumter	940	652	3	943	640	...
Telfair	493	234	32	535	161	...
Webster	290	224	...	295	77	...
Wilcox	357	73	3	348	32	40

Scattering, 13.

Fourth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Grimes	Bethune
Carroll	1710	349	55	1618	240
Chattahoochee	145	22	0	142	21
Coweta	1476	990	6	1448	974
Harris	1020	683	13	1012	624
Heard	629	188	6	613	188
Marion	543	91	1	537	91
Meriwether	991	452	11	994	436
Muscogee	1107	611	116	1161	603
Talbot	575	389	5	563	392
Taylor	559	123	14	551	119
Troup	1242	435	7	1219	434
				9798	4125

Scattering, 19.

Fifth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Stewart	Thomas
Campbell	778	321	....	780	320
Clayton	604	221	...	598	207
DeKalb	1021	313	13	1016	253
Douglas	493	151	4	529	141
Fayette	690	204	1	677	202
Fulton	2750	2164	233	2899	2188
Henry	1136	512	25	1154	508
Newton	788	398	33	810	392
Rockdale	568	280	6	571	280
Spalding	1039	448	20	1198	307
Walton	767	235	21	730	234
				8934	5032

Scattering, 14.

Sixth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Blount
Baldwin	403	271	7	404
Bibb	2215	1121	119	2294
Butts	603	245	27	616
Crawford	442	26	1	422
Jasper	588	177	...	583
Jones	1531	443	2	539
Monroe	1420	466	1	1410
Pike	1030	514	45	1008
Twiggs	299	157	4	301
Upson	977	345	1	1018
Wilkinson	339	69	3	339
Total				8934

Baldwin cast one vote for M. M. Lucas; Jasper cast 97 for P. M. Williams and 27 for J. M. Williams.

Seventh District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Clements	Hargraves
Bartow	916	240	84	836	279
Catoosa	428	103	21	428	106
Chattooga	638	180	2	623	180
Cobb	1143	391	28	1111	375
Dade	465	89	3	442	83
Floyd	1145	585	18	1136	587
Gordon	882	119	36	798	112
Haralson	493	93	9	474	89
Murray	524	199	15	539	182
Paulding	592	185	8	563	145
Polk	587	450	27	581	448
Walker	718	260	12	702	219
Whitfield	837	421	62	818	399
				9051	3204

Scattering, 14,

Eighth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Carlton	Fleming
Clarke	801	660	6	779	651
Franklin	606	121	32	604	121
Elbert	774	11	24	769	11
Greene	803	714	16	746	713
Hancock	596	177	1	593	173
Hart	674	80	21	676	60
Madison	583	144	...	578	144
Morgan	506	210	4	492	205
Oconee	380	156	1	376	149
Oglethorpe	560	4	2	547	....
Putnam	511	....	1	510	....
Wilkes	683	....	15	688	....
				7403	2226

Ninth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Candler	Pickett
Banks	[illegible]	210	14	575	442
Cherokee	1575	459	19	963	1167
Dawson	513	340	11	400	492
Fannin	374	792	6	417	405
Forsyth	1579	209	12	613	1190
Gilmer	[illegible]	543	23	470	539
Gwinnett	2101	186	22	1299	789
Hall	2170	274	42	1787	685
Habersham	[illegible]	188	9	520	510
Jackson	2180	506	12	1393	1046
Lumpkin	440	317	13	372	669
Milton	895	56	7	537	397
Rabun	386	43	9	289	172
Pickens	368	788	2	306	742
Towns	275	277	2	293	181
Union	547	440	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
White	494	139	6	368	301
				11226	[illegible]

Scattering, 19.

Tenth District.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland	Harrison	Fisk	Barnes	Lyon
Burke	684	248	...	730	172
Columbia	397	...	6	404	...
Glascock	290	45	...	288	45
Jefferson	816	130	5	816	49
Johnson	379	124	13	381	70
Lincoln	446	..	1	446	...
McDuffie	389	3	0	387	3
Richmond	898	113	28	841	63
Taliaferro	391	200	4	281	199
Warren	545	100	3	542	100
Washington	1351	572	13	1358	96
				[illegible]	797

Scattering, 4.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES.

The races for solicitors and judges are growing interesting. The home stretch was entered yesterday and the candidates will run under the string on Monday.

It will be a field day.

Many of the racers will win by a neck, while others will distance their competitors. All, however, claim to be in the lead.

Ed. Brown, R. B. Russell, J. W. Hill and A. L. Mitchell, it seems, will run almost a tie race in the Athens circuit. They are a quartette of able young men, and each of them have friends on the spot who are putting in good work.

Another close race will be between Gray Lewis and J. W. Lindsey, in the Ocmulgee circuit. This is to be rather a race between the young man and the middle-aged man. The young men seem to be with Lewis, while the older ones are for Lindsey. The race is already an interesting one, and will be exciting before the finish.

F. W. Copeland, of Lafayette, candidate for solicitor in the Rome circuit, is a young man of recognized ability, and is making an effective race in his circuit. His opponents, R. A. Denny and C. G. Janes, are however running equally well and the friends of each are already claiming the prize.

Wallace W. Frazer, candidate for solicitor general of the Eastern circuit, and the law partner of Hon. Fleming G. duBignon, president of the senate, is making a fine race. He publicly claims six of nine votes in his judicial circuit, and two-thirds of the members of the bar.

Sam Mattox is making a great race. His friends claim he has already run completely away from his opponents.

Beverly Evans, of Sandersville, is putting in some good work for J. R. Irwin, of Fort Gaines, candidate for solicitor general in the Pataula circuit. Bev, already claims the race for his.

Hooper Alexander is making a most gallant fight for the office of solicitor-general in the Atlanta circuit. A young man of fine talents and high character, making his own way in the world where he deserves to have friends, is sure to find them.

Oscar Rogers, a candidate for solicitor in the Middle circuit, is running a great race. Oscar has as many friends as any young man in the state, and no one more deserves them. He has made an able and popular solicitor.

G. W. Owens, of the Eastern circuit, is making an effective race. His friends confidently expect him to win.

Mr. Alex. R. Jones Withdraws.

As will be seen by the card below Mr. Alex. R. Jones has withdrawn from the race for solicitor-general of the Southern circuit. Mr. Jones has made a very strong fight, and had he seen fit to remain in the race it would have been a very close contest.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: For reasons entirely satisfactory to myself and friends I hereby announce that I have withdrawn from the race for solicitor-general of the Southern circuit. I am deeply grateful for the strong and earnest support of my friends in and out of the legislature, and trust that I may have an opportunity to show my appreciation by serving them. Very respectfully,

ALEX. R. JONES.

"COMMON SENSE."

The Merits and Demerits of Tom Paines Famous Publication.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Thomas Paine had come over to America in December, 1774, and through the favor of Franklin had secured employment as editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine. He was by nature a a dissenter and a revolutionist to the marrow of his bones. Full of the generous though often blind enthusiasm of the eighteenth century for the "rights of man," he was no respector of the established order, whether in church or state. To him the church and its doctrines meant slavish superstition and the state meant tyranny.

Of crude and undisciplined mind, and quite devoid of scholarship, yet endowed with native acuteness and sagacity, and with no mean power of expressing himself, Paine succeeded in making everybody read what he wrote, and achieved a popular reputation out of all proportion to his real merit. Among devout American families his name is still a name of horror and approbrium, and uneducated free-thinkers still build lecture halls in honor of his memory, and celebrate the aniversary of his birthday with speeches full of dismal platitudes.

The age of reason which was the cause of all this singular blessing and banning, contains, amid much crude argument, some sound and sensible criticism, such as is often far exceeded in Unitarian and Episcopalian divines of the present day; but its tone is coarse and dull, and with the improvement of popular education it is fast sinking into complete and deserved oblivion. There are times, however, when such costly pamphleters as Thomas Paine have their uses. There are times when they can bring about results which are not so easily achieved by men of finer mould and more intelligence.

It was just at such a time—in January, 1776—that Paine published his pamphlet, Common Sence, on the suggestion of Benjamin Rush, and with the approval of Franklin and Samuel Adams. The pamphlet is full of scurrilous abuse of the English people, and resorts to such stupid arguments as the denial of the English origin of the Americans. Not one third of the people, even Pennsylvania are of English descent, argues Paine, as if Pennsylvania had been pre-eminent among the colonies for its English blood, and not, as in reality, perhaps the least English of all the thirteen save New York.

But along with all this stuff there was a sensible and striking statement of the practical state of the case between England and the colonies. The reasons were shrewdly and vividly set forth for looking for reconciliation as hopeless, and for seizing the present moment to declare to the world what the logic of events was already fast making an accomplished fact. Only thus, it was urged, could the States of America pursue a coherent and well defined policy, and preserve their dignity in the eyes of the world.

It was difficult for the printers, with the clumsy presses of that day, to bring out copies of Common Sense, fast enough to meet the demand for it. More than a hundred thousand copies were speedily sold, and it carried conviction wherever it went.

Coffee and the Eyesight.

From the New York World.

It is a comfort to know that the individual who cast a gloom over civilization not long ago by promulgating the theory that coffee drinking ruined the eyesight, did not know what he was talking about. A reputable specialist in the treatment of eye diseases comes to the rescue in the North American Review with the assertion that the man who started this story to injure the coffee trade is simply a fool.

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

ON THE OCEAN IN A CANOE.

THE REMARKABLE VOYAGE OF JOSHUA SLOCUM.

Wrecked on the South American Coast, Built His Own Boat and has Travelled Four Thousand Miles.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

To travel from Rio Grande Sul to Washington, D. C., a distance of nearly 4,500 miles in a canoe only thirty feet long, with a woman and two children is an undertaking that the most experienced and stout-hearted mariner would hesitate to attempt. Yet this is what Captain Joshua Slocum, of the wrecked bark Aquidneck, undertook to do about four months ago, and judging by his success so for he will soon be at his journey's end. He was seen by Captain Hubbard, of the steamer Planter, at Georgetown, on Thursday, so that his tiny craft and her ocean-tossed occupants are by this time less than 500 miles from their destination.

TRYING TO GO INTO GEORGETOWN.

Captain Hubbard reached Charleston yesterday afternoon with the steamer Planter and was immediately called upon by a reporter for the News and Courier, to whom he related how he had happened to fall in with the shipwrecked captain. On his way into Georgetown harbor, last Thursday, he sighted off Cape Romain what appeared to be a Chinese junk. Signals for towage being made, the strange craft was given a line and towed by the Planter up to the quarantine station at North Island. It was Captain Slocum's idea to put into Georgetown for provisions, but the quarantine officer would not permit him to go up to the city. Captain Hubbard, however, very kindly furnished him with some supplies from the Planter, and yesterday morning the dauntless captain, resumed his voyage after sending Captain Hubbard a photograph of his remarkable little vessel, which he has christined the "Liberdade," and a letter of thanks. The photograph of the vessel was taken at Pernambuco and can now be seen in the counting room of the News and Courier.

A LETTER FROM THE SHIPWRECKED CAPTAIN.

The letter is as follows:

"LIBERDADE," at Sea, November 2, 1888.—My Dear Captain: I have to thank you for your kind efforts to get up to town yesterday. It was not to be, for the reason that smallpox is prevalent at ports in the West Indies where we did not touch. Also in San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, they have the scourge. Notwithstanding all this, we have a "clean bill of health," not having touched at San Francisco or Portland on our voyage here from Rio. Having satisfied our quarantine officer of this fact we were about to be admitted to pratigue, when lo! the officer espied a cocoanut, one of the six remaining nuts that was part of our provisions. Fruit, it seems, may not pass free til after the 1st of November. Today these, yesterday offending cocoanuts could cause me no inconvenience.

We have had a very pleasant voyage, and to ourselves, a very interesting one. We have received great hospitality from all Spanish and Brazilian ports where we touched.

I was myself pledged to be at home in time to vote (God willing) for the man I esteem most and whom I had found esteemed in foreign lands. I send my hurrah for the man of the day. The hand of the sea-tossed mariner. "—ommem do Mar,"

JOSHUA SLOCUM.

THE STORY OF CAPTAIN SLOCUM.

Captain Joshua Slocum, commander and owner of the bark Aquidneck, of 326 tons burden, left Baltimore a little less than two years ago bound for Buenos Ayres. His wife and two sons were on board with him, and their subsequent trials and the final loss of the vessel at the entrance of Rio Grande do Sul harbor, make a tale which Rider Haggard would grasp with pleasure. The stoical indifference of Captain Slocum to his hardship, his independent spirit and determination to bring his family home at his own expense, and the fortitude of his wife, who is "every inch a sailor," add zest to the story.

When the Aquidneck reached Buenos Ayres in the Rio de la Plata river, Captain Slocum secured a cargo and sailed for Rio de Janeiro. But cholera was prevalent in the Argentine republic and every Brazilian port was quarantined against vessels from Argentine ports. So Captain Slocum perforce sailed back to the "Plata" and waited several weary months for the quarantine to be raised. He would have discharged his vessels but other vessels were there ready to take the cargo, so he waited. At last, during the latter part of May, 1887, the news came that vessels could enter Rio, and the Aquidneck with ohters, got under weigh. He arrived at Rio on June 8, but the health "visite" did not come out until the next morning, when Captain Slocum was told that the quarantine against the Argentine Republic was again in force, and that if he did not speedily clear out they would fire upon his vessel. He went back to Buenos Ayres, where he dumped his cargo on the owner's wharf, and told him to go to "Ballyhack" or some other place not laid down on pilot charts.

Captain Slocum then shipped a cargo for Rio Grande do Sul, but on the way thither smallpox broke out among the crew.

WRECKED AT RIO.

Some of the sailors died and a number were ill, so that the bark was very short handed when she arrived at Rio Grande do Sol. The health officer there paid no attention to his signals for some days and the Aquidneck swung at anchor off the quarantine station of the port.

Finally one of the sailors offered to go ashore with his sick comrades. They were put into a boat, and the brave sailor who took them ashore caught the disease and died. The night following the departure of the sick sailors it blew hard, and the Aquidneck, with hardly any crew on board, was driven on the rocks.

The captain, his wife and two sons, aged twelve and sixteen years, were saved, but the bark was so badly damaged that the surveyors condemned her, and she was sold for a song. The vessel was built of oak and chestnut at Mystic, Connecticut, for Captain Slocum in 1865.

AT SEA IN A CANOE.

Nothing daunted by the misfortunes that had overtaken him, Captain Slocum gathered the remnants of his fortune together and constructed a canoe in which to return to Baltimore. He built her of hard wood, with a rocker keel, and stepped three masts as straight as needles in her. She was decked over with a raised cabin extending about one-third of her length—thirty feet—and roofed over with mats securely sewed to the framework. The canoe's beam was five feet, and she drew three feet of water when launched. Ropes were stretched along the sides to prevent the passengers from sliding off the rounded deck. The American consul offered to send the captain and his family home, but he declined, and Mrs. Slocum seemed to think her husband knew what he was about, and entered heartily into his plan.

The canoe was provisioned, and with her three lateen sails set left Rio Grande do Sul in a rattling breeze. The captain named his boat the Liberdade, and she soon fulfilled her owner's hopes regarding speed and seaworthiness, for two months later she entered the harbor of Santos. This was about June 26 last, and here he met Captain Baker, of the United States and Brazilian mail steamer Finance, who towed him from Santos to Rio. Mrs. Slocum, agreed to take the passage to Rio in the Finance with the children. Captain Slocum stayed in the canoe and a long tow line was attached to her. The wind was blowing a gale when the Finance steamed out to sea and during the five days of the voyage it continued to blow great guns. Seas washed clear over the promenade deck of the Finance and the steamer made her tacks a point at a time to give the canoe plenty of sweep. Captain Baker had oil bags suspended over his stern, but every time he caught sight of Captain Slocum in the canoe that individual was sitting bolted upright with his hands on the tiller.

POURING OIL ON THE WATERS.

Mountainous seas boiled over the bar at the entrance to Rio Janeiro harbor when the Finance, with her tow, arrived on August 30th, but with the aid of oil the canoe came through right side up. A bunch of bananas, which was suspended in the fore rigging of the canoe at Santos, still held its position.

Captain Slocum said he would not have missed his experience in the canoe during the trip for anything, but he did not care to be towed again. When he was in the trough of the seas all he could see of the Finance was the fore topgallant yard,

The Liberdade remained at Rio for several days and then left for Pernambuco. The Finance over-hauled her one thousand miles out, and in response to a hail Captain Slocum said himself and family were all right, and bade Captain Baker "go ahead" if he was "in a hurry." The Finance, however, lay to, and at Captain Baker's request the Liberdade came alongside, when a barrel of potatoes, some

ON THE OCEAN IN A CANOE.

THE REMARKABLE VOYAGE OF JOSHUA SLOCUM.

Wrecked on the South American Coast, Built His Own Boat and has Travelled Four Thousand Miles.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

To travel from Rio Grande Sul to Washington, D. C., a distance of nearly 4,500 miles in a canoe only thirty feet long, with a woman and two children is an undertaking that the most experienced and stout-hearted mariner would hesitate to attempt. Yet this is what Captain Joshua Slocum, of the wrecked bark Aquidneck, undertook to do about four months ago, and judging by his success so for he will soon be at his journey's end. He was seen by Captain Hubbard, of the steamer Planter, at Georgetown, on Thursday, so that his tiny craft and her ocean-tossed occupants are by this time less than 500 miles from their destination.

TRYING TO GO INTO GEORGETOWN.

Captain Hubbard reached Charleston yesterday afternoon with the steamer Planter and was immediately called upon by a reporter for the News and Courier, to whom he related how he had happened to fall in with the shipwrecked captain. On his way into Georgetown harbor, last Thursday, he sighted off Cape Romain what appeared to be a Chinese junk. Signals for towage being made, the strange craft was given a line and towed by the Planter up to the quarantine station at North Island. It was Captain Slocum's idea to put into Georgetown for provisions, but the quarantine officer would not permit him to go up to the city. Captain Hubbard, however, very kindly furnished him with some supplies from the Planter, and yesterday morning the dauntless captain, resumed his voyage after sending Captain Hubbard a photograph of his remarkable little vessel, which he has christined the "Liberdade," and a letter of thanks. The photograph of the vessel was taken at Pernambuco and can now be seen in the counting room of the News and Courier.

A LETTER FROM THE SHIPWRECKED CAPTAIN.

The letter is as follows:

"LIBERDADE," at Sea, November 2, 1888.—My Dear Captain: I have to thank you for your kind efforts to get up to town yesterday. It was not to be, for the reason that smallpox is prevalent at ports in the West Indies where we did not touch. Also in San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, they have the scourge. Notwithstanding all this, we have a "clean bill of health," not having touched at San Francisco or Portland on our voyage here from Rio. Having satisfied our quarantine officer of this fact we were about to be admitted to pratigue, when lo! the officer espied a cocoanut, one of the six remaining nuts that was part of our provisions. Fruit, it seems, may not pass free till after the 1st of November. Today these, yesterday offending cocoanuts could cause me no inconvenience.

We have had a very pleasant voyage, and to ourselves, a very interesting one. We have received great hospitality from all Spanish and Brazilian ports where we touched.

I was myself pledged to be at home in time to vote (God willing) for the man I esteem most and whom I had found esteemed in foreign lands. I send my hurrah for the man of the day. The hand of the sea-tossed mariner. "—ommem do Mar,"

JOSHUA SLOCUM.

THE STORY OF CAPTAIN SLOCUM.

Captain Joshua Slocum, commander and owner of the bark Aquidneck, of 326 tons burden, left Baltimore a little less than two years ago bouud for Buenos Ayres. His wife and two sons were on board with him, and their subsequent trials and the final loss of the vessel at the entrance of Rio Grande do Sul harbor, make a tale which Rider Haggard would grasp with pleasure. The stoical indifference of Captain Slocum to his hardship, his independent spirit and determination to bring his family home at his own expense, and the fortitude of his wife, who is "every inch a sailor," add zest to the story.

When the Aquidneck reached Buenos Ayres in the Rio de la Plata river, Captain Slocum secured a cargo and sailed for Rio de Janeiro. But cholera was prevalent in the Argentine republic and every Brazilian port was quarantined against vessels from Argentine ports. So Captain Slocum perforce sailed back to the "Plata" and waited several weary months for the quarantine to be raised. He would have discharged his vessels but other vessels were there ready to take the cargo, so he waited. At last, during the latter part of May, 1887, the news came that vessels could enter Rio, and the Aquidneck with ohters, got under weigh. He arrived at Rio on June 8, but the health "visite" did not come out until the next morning, when Captain Slocum was told that the quarantine against the Argentine Republic was again in force, and that if he did not speedily clear out they would fire upon his vessel. He went back to Buenos Ayres, where he dumped his cargo on the owner's wharf, and told him to go to "Ballyhack" or some other place not laid down on pilot charts.

Captain Slocum then shipped a cargo for Rio Grande do Sul, but on the way thither smallpox broke out among the crew.

WRECKED AT RIO.

Some of the sailors died and a number were ill, so that the bark was very short handed when she arrived at Rio Grande do Sol. The health officer there paid no attention to his signals for some days and the Aquidneck swung at anchor off the quarantine station of the port.

Finally one of the sailors offered to go ashore with his sick comrades. They were put into a boat, and the brave sailor who took them ashore caught the disease and died. The night following the departure of the sick sailors it blew hard, and the Aquidneck, with hardly any crew on board, was driven on the rocks.

The captain, his wife and two sons, aged twelve and sixteen years, were saved, but the bark was so badly damaged that the surveyors condemned her, and she was sold for a song. The vessel was built of oak and chestnut at Mystic, Connecticut, for Captain Slocum in 1865.

AT SEA IN A CANOE.

Nothing daunted by the misfortunes that had overtaken him, Captain Slocum gathered the remnants of his fortune together and constructed a canoe in which to return to Baltimore. He built her of hard wood, with a rocker keel, and stepped three masts as straight as needles in her. She was decked over with a raised cabin extending about one-third of her length—thirty feet—and roofed over with mats securely sewed to the framework. The canoe's beam was five feet, and she drew three feet of water when launched. Ropes were stretched along the sides to prevent the passengers from sliding off the rounded deck. The American consul offered to send the captain and his family home, but he declined, and Mrs. Slocum seemed to think her husband knew what he was about, and entered heartily into his plan.

The canoe was provisioned, and with her three lateen sails set left Rio Grande do Sul in a rattling breeze. The captain named his boat the Liberdade, and she soon fulfilled her owner's hopes regarding speed and seaworthiness, for two months later she entered the harbor of Santos. This was about June 26 last, and here he met Captain Baker, of the United States and Brazilian mail steamer Finance, who towed him from Santos to Rio. Mrs. Slocum, agreed to take the passage to Rio in the Finance with the children. Captain Slocum stayed in the canoe and a long tow line was attached to her. The wind was blowing a gale when the Finance steamed out to sea and during the five days of the voyage it continued to blow great guns. Seas washed clear over the promenade deck of the Finance and the steamer made her tacks a point at a time to give the canoe plenty of sweep. Captain Baker had oil bags suspended over his stern, but every time he caught sight of Captain Slocum in the canoe that individual was sitting bolted upright with his hands on the tiller.

POURING OIL ON THE WATERS.

Mountainous seas boiled over the bar at the entrance to Rio Janeiro harbor when the Finance, with her tow, arrived on August 30th, but with the aid of oil the canoe came through right side up. A bunch of bananas, which was suspended in the fore rigging of the canoe at Santos, still held its position.

Captain Slocum said he would not have missed his experience in the canoe during the trip for anything, but he did not care to be towed again. When he was in the trough of the seas all he could see of the Finance was the fore topgallant yard.

The Liberdade remained at Rio for several days and then left for Pernambuco. The Finance over-hauled her one thousand miles out, and in response to a hail Captain Slocum said himself and family were all right, and bade Captain Baker "go ahead" if he was "in a hurry." The Finance, however, lay to, and at Captain Baker's request the Liberdade came alongside, when a barrel of potatoes, some vegetables, bread and butter and other edibles were lowered into the canoe.

Half a hundred novels the passengers had been reading were dropped on the Liberdade's deck, and a gentleman passenger looking over the rail at Mrs. Slocum, a comely woman of forty, who stood by the cabin door, remarked fervently: "If that captain ever dies I'd like to marry that woman. She's the pluckiest woman I ever saw."

Captain Slocum stubbornly refused to have himself or family taken on board the Finance, and the canoe filled away as the steamer's whistle shrieked a parting salute.

OVER TWO THOUSAND MILES IN NINETEEN DAYS.

At Barbados Captain Slocum again met Captain Baker and the Finance, the Liberdade having made the voyage from Rio to Pernambuco, a distance of 2,356 miles in nineteen days. This was equal to 124 miles per day or five and one-sixth knots per hour. Captain Baker renewed his offer to take Captain Slocum and family home or to take his I. O. U. for $500, but Slocum would not listen to it. He declared he would go home in the canoe and he is going to keep his word. He has the offer of the command of a large vessel when he gets home.

THE BLACK FLAG.

That is What is Waving in the Breeze Telling That Cold Weather is Here.

"Yes, sir, it is going to be cold weather. Whenever you see the black flag up you might as well go home and build a fire," said an Alabama street merchant yesterday. "That is the fact," said a CONSTITUTION representative, "and this cold weather means a great deal. Suppose, for instance, you had been wearing your shoes so long that they were not proof against cold and damp bad weather, what would you do? It is expected that you would go to the best shoe house in the city and procure a real good pair of shoes.

One of the best and most reliable shoe houses in the city is that of Mr. R. C. Black, the Whitehall street merchant. He sells strictly first-class goods, and those you can rely on.

Mr. Black has been doing business here but a few years, yet he has been so courteous, straight-forward in his dealings, and honest in his representations, that he has built up one of the finest shoe trades in the south. He could wave a flag—call it a black flag if you want to—and it would show the people of Atlanta that the proper place to buy all kinds of fine shoes would be at R. C. Black's. It would be a flag of victory, too, for Mr. Black has climbed to the top in the shoe business, and has nailed his flag there. On it is written, good goods, at reasonable prices.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Mourning silks a specialty. Chamberlin, Jonson & Co.

Notice to Shippers and Consignees.

You are hereby notified that on and after November 15th, 1888, all freight which is allowed to remain in cars on our tracks in Atlanta over 24 hours after arrival will be subject to [illegible] causes whatsoever [illegible] said cars must be locked or otherwise secured (except by nailing or cleating) by the owner or consignee; and that the companies represented by the undersigned will in no case be responsible for any loss or damage [illegible] the breaking of the seals [illegible]

Western and Atlantic Railroad by JOSEPH M. BROWN.
Georgia Pacific Railway by GEORGE S. BARNUM.
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway by T. S. DAVANT.
Richmond and Danville Railroad by J. L. McCLESKEY.
Georgia Railroad by E. R. DORSEY.
Central Railroad by G. A. WHITEHEAD.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad by CHARLES H. CROMWELL.
nov7 1w

Ladies' Broadcloths, all the shades and prices this week. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

State and County Tax payers for 1888 are paying very slowly. My books are open and prompt payments are requested. H. A. BOYNTON, T.C. 53 S. Pryor street.

IRON WORK.
Iron Fencing, Roof Cresting, Columns, Brackets, Railing, Grate Bars, Sash Weights, Grates. RICE BROS., Calhoun Street, Atlanta, Ga. sun—6t

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

WANTED—AGENTS.

TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW PERFUMERY WE will give away 10,000 packages. This is good for only thirty days. Send 12 cents to pay postage and packing and get enough cologne to last one year. P. N. Little & Co., Bold Spring, Ga.

WANTED—AGENTS TO WORK FOR THE HOLidays to represent the largest house in America. Agents, there is big money in this. Apply at room 40, Fitten building. P. F. Collier.

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAMple book of all the latest designs in visiting cards and agents' terms for 2¢. Ohio Card Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

AGENTS—JUST CUT; NEW STYLE SELF lighting gas burner. Cheapest and best Matchless Lighting Company, 132 Reade street New York.

TO AGENTS—O. K. POTATO AND FRUIT PEELers, other goods, quickest profitable sellers. Samples and particulars mailed 15cts. Gates, 39 Ley street, N. Y. th-su-we

LADY AGENTS WANTED; NEW RUBBER UNder garment for females; sells at sight; proof free; write. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill. tues thurs sat sun

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

LOST.

LOST DOG—MEXICAN TERRIER, MOUSE COLor. If any one finds him, return to rear 210 E. Cain street. Liberal reward.

LOST—ONE SHEPHERD DOG OF A BROWN color. He comes to the name of Porter. He has a leather collar and chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid for him. Hill & Walker, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets.

FOUND

FOUND—ON WEST MITCHELL ST., LOT OF new pistols, boxed up. Prove property and pay ad. fee. C. Bridwell, 114 W. Mitchell. sat & sun

FANCY POULTRY, PET STOCK, ETC.

FINE AFRICAN GRAY PARROTS ONLY $10 each; also canaries, paroquets, monkeys, etc.; a fine lot just in at L. J. Daniel, 3 Pryor street, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR RAISE pure-bred poultry, you should write for a sample copy of the Southern Fancier, the leading advertising medium and poultry journal of the south. H. A. Kuhns, Atlanta, Ga. tu we th su

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRUG CLERK. ADdress, giving age, experience, salary expected and references, and enclosing stamp for reply, Dr. C. T. Stovall, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH PUSH AND energy for outdoor work; salary ten dollars a week; apply room 39, Fitten building; bring references. E. H. Rohr.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED CANVASSer to handle our Petit Ledger on commission. Sells to all business men and yields a remunerative pursuit. For particulars address H. McAllister & Co., 196 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR GROCERY house to carry side line that will pay fifty dollars per month. Address S., care J. M. B. Carlton, 13 South Broad street, city.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED—24 East Hunter St. One who can shoe horses and do carriage repair work.

WANTED—THREE GOOD BARBERS IN GOOD shop and good customers. My shop is a white shop and the right men can do well, old shop in good locality. No. 99 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., William Scott, proprietor.

WANTED—A GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICItor for city work. Good opening for right man. Chales D. Barker, 19½ South Broad street.

A GOOD HOME FOR WORKINGMEN, SMALL payment, long time. Write P. O. box 488, Atlanta, Ga. Give full name.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS plumber. Apply at the United States barracks to E. D. Stockton.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD COATMAKers. Apply at once at S. Hoff, 123 Cotton ave.

WILL PROBABLY WANT A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits as bookkeeper on January 1st. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and naming references, Lock Box 74. 2t

WANTED—MAN, A LIVE, RESPONSIBLE PARty, in Atlanta, to handle as agent, in connection with other goods, a line of stogies, cheroots and cigarettes, the cheapest goods made in the United States, and from an old established manufactory. Address only with references, G. F. S., 14 Broad st., Boston, Mass. sat mn

HEP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY FOR FANCY goods, one with city experience preferred. Address Competent, Constitution office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman to cook, not over 35 years of age, room on lot. Apply 16 E. Pine.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH good references. Apply 265 Washington stree Monday.

WANTED—WOMAN TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework. No. 60 Jackson street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR LUNCH counter. Apply seven a. m., Monday morning. 7 E. Alabama st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK. IMMEdiately. Must sleep on premises. 222 Peachtree. 2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, or will take copying for awhile Will give best of city reference. Address Mrs. A K., 165 Thompson street, Atlanta, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CORRESPONDENT by stenographer. Address Miss I. N. A., care this paper. sun tues thurs 2w

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG LADY IN reduced cirsumstances, age 18 years, as companion. To travel or care for children. Education moderate, sew and do fancy work. Salary no object. Good reference. Address Fanny G. Lord, Bascobel, Georgia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR RUN ON SHARES a furnished hotel by competent hotel man. Address C. W., 74 Decatur st.

FRUIT STAND FOR SALE—15 MARIETTA street.

FOR SALE—A ½ INTEREST IN STOCK FARM, containing 455 acres. Object for selling, to increase number of mares and cows, and build more barns, fences, etc. Apply 124 Spring street. 4 suns

$6000 INTEREST FOR SALE IN ESTablished paying manufacturing business with good office position if desired. Address "Investigate."

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STOCK and fixtures. Splendid location and low rent Address P. O. Box 422.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING OFFICE. HAS first-class quarter medium Universal press, 40 case cabinet, stands, cutters, 75 fonts job type, 250 pounds body type, etc., all good condition. Easy terms to right party. Correspondence solicited. W. D. Randall, 20½ Alabama street, city.

YOU CAN BUY THE LATE EVENING CAPItol news outfit separate from job department, for $5,500; cost $10,000. Secures advertising contracts, and complete furniture and fixtures. Big bargain. Thomas Bishop assignee, 47 Broad or 28 Wall.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED AND PAYING general merchandise brokerage business. Good connections and good line of patronage. A fine opening for a man of energy and push. Books, showing past earnings, open for inspection of any one meaning business. Other important interests, which require attention, cause the sale. Address, in own name, Broker, postoffice box 396, Chattanooga, Tenn., or call at room 7, Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga. e o d and sun 1 wk

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $15,000 OR $20,000 to engage in a profitable manufacturing business. Trade already established. Located where there is actually no competition. Address for ten days, L. E. G., 298 W. Peters street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 6 6t

FOR SALE—A FINE DRUG BUSINESS, OR would take the right man as a partner, (invoice $6,000) in one of the best towns in the state of Alabama, and still improving, and above yellow fever mark. Investigation solicited. Address Alabamian, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board can now be secured at 86 Ivy st.

WANTED—TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT boarders. Location desirable and terms reasonable. No. 61 Marietta street.

A FAMILY OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN GET board at 55 East Peters street; a large, nicely furnished front room; also single room for a gentleman. Terms moderate; good fare; only few boarders. Mrs. Williams.

DAY BOARDERS WANTED AT 29 LUCKIE street. Good fare and reasonable rates.

BOARDERS WANTED—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or couple young men can get board in private family convenient to street cars; no other boarders. X Y, Constitution.

WANTED—REGULAR AND DAY BOARDERS at 119 Loyd street; nice rooms with first-class accommodations; near in town; reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED. A NICE FRONT ROOM, near in, to accommodate four young men with good board, reasonoble rates. Private family, 65 Cone street.

WANTED—TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEman and wife without children can secure board in private family. Nicely furnished room with closet, gas, and free use of parlor and piano. Good table and price reasonable. References required. Call at 324 Whitehall street.

PRIVATE BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can obtain board in private family, close in, with moderate conveniences. Address M. Y., Constitution office.

LARGE FRONT ROOM JUST VACATED, SUITable for gentlemen, or man and wife, private family at 9 Houston street, 2d door from Peachtree and First Methodist church. Call.

A PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROOM can be had with good board by applying at 75 East Hunter street. 3t

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

100 WALTON STREET FURNISHES FIRST class private boarding accommodations by day, week or month. 1w

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND TWO FURNISHED rooms in nice family for husband, wife and children, aged 2, 4 and 6. Address, stating terms, "Reference," care Constitution office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child 8 years old, in Atlanta or suburbs. Address Personal, Constitution office.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WINDSOR AND NEWTON'S OIL COLORS AND the best American oil colors, at Lycett's. Sable and bristol brushes. Lacroix china colors, sable and bristol brushes, palettes. New goods and lowest prices. Visitors welcome always at Lycett's Art Room, 67½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW TARRALINE VASES AT GREATLY REduced prices. Suitable for holiday presents at Lycett's Art Rooms, 67½ Whitehall street.

BRASS PLAQUES, BLACK PANNELS, PAPIER Madre and alabaster plaques at Lycett's Art Rooms.

NEW LINE OF UNPAINTED CHRISTMAS cards at Lycett's Art Rooms.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—TO BUY YOUNG JERSEY COW, fresh in milk, kind and gentle, etc. Address "Jim," Constitution office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES, COTTAGES,

FOR RENT—BY A. S. TALLEY & CO., NO 24 South Broad street: 26-r. h, Whitehall street; newly fitted up. 9-r. h., South Pryor street; handsomely furnished, with use of piano. 5-r. h., Capitol avenue; furnished; close in. 10-room boarding house, South Forsyth. Also stores, offices, woodyard and farms in various parts of the city and county.

FOR RENT—ONE OF THOSE NICE SIX ROOM cottages, 61 Smith street, in good repair, papered, water and gas, paved street. Apply to Dr. Marvin, 365 Whitehall street. tf

TO RENT—300 BOULEVARD—A LARGE, COMmodious house, with large stable and all necessary out-buildings. Will rent low to a good tenant. Apply G. W. Adair. d1w

W. E. JONES & SON HAVE GOOD NEW TENements for good tenants on south side of Atlanta.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—I have for rent an elegant new 8 room house on Capitol avenue, completely and handsomely furnished. A beautiful home. Possession at once. Will rent unfurnished if desired. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house. 9 & 11

Rooms.

FOR RENT, SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE rooms at 58 Washington st. with gas, water and other modern conveniences, also good board in neighborhood.

Furnished Rooms.

ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, GAS, ETC., suitable for two young men, convenient to all business connections. Apply No. 65 Luckie st.

FOR RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS WITH GAS AND water, nicely furnished and excellent board. No. 9 Houston st.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM NEAR postoffice and business portion of city. 66 Fairlei street.

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. 112 Luckie st.

FOR RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY TWO CONnecting rooms, unfurnished and two furnished rooms, at No. 13 Williams street.

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT UNFURNISHED connecting rooms; kitchen, water, gas; close in; good neighborhood. 55 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. Call at 70 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—83 CAPITOL AVENUE, ROOMS furnished and unfurnished, very desirable. eod tf

For Rent—Rooms with or without Board

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with board, suitable for two or three persons. 22 Wheat street, near in.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS in Vandalia building, 30 East Alabama street. Apply Hoppie Bros., 24 East Alabama street. every sun

For Rent by Smith & Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

12 ROOM HOUSE, PEACHTREE STREET, $60
10 room house, very near the State road shops, in good condition; $20.
10 room boardinghouse, very desirable location, Walton street; $45.
8 room house, gas and water, garden and stable, Pryor street; $40.
8 room house, near Crew street school, gas and water; $30.
7 room house and two acres, with barn, fruits, etc., very superior location, West End; $25.
8 acres of land on street car line, 5 room house and barn, two miles from carshed; $15.
4 room house, near Central Baptist church; $14.
10 acres and 3 room house, near West End, three miles from carshed; call.

For Rent by John J. Woodside, Renting Agent, No. 20 North Broad Street, Corner Walton Street.

6 R H CORNER SPRING AND ALEXANDER, gas and water	$25 00
4 r h No. 138 Alexander, new	12 50
4 r h No. 2 Cherry	15 00
5 r h No. 129 W. Fair	16 50
4 r h No. 128 Rhodes, near railroad	10 00
4 r h No. 9 Plum	8 00
3 r h No. 73 Venable	7 00
3 r h Lovejoy near Pine	5 00
3 r h Fowler near Gresham	6 00
3 r h No. 35 Park	7 00
3 r h No. 26 Stonewall	20 00
3 r h McDaniel street, E. T. shop	6 00
Large store 30 feet front, No. 284 Marietta St., good stand	20 00

A good supply of small houses for colored people

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ATLANTA, DEKALB, Clayton and Fulton county real estate. Address, Felix, care Constitution office. 1t

$2000 TO LOAN IN ONE LOAN ON ATlanta property. Krouse & Welch.

$1000 IN ONE LOAN ON ATLANTA property. Krouse & Welch.

MONEY TO LOAN.—PARTIES WHO WANT money on central property on long time, and who want to deal with perfectly reliable lenders will find it to their interest to confer with the undersigned. Ellis & Gray, attorneys, 41 Broad street. sat suntf

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street. tf

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street. tf

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 31½ Peachtree. 1y

LADIES' COLUMN.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING, SILK AND satin painting, and all decorative branches, at Lycett's art school, 67½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. DR. ROSA MONNISH, NEE MISS FREUdenthal, M. D., diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Offices and residence 16½ N. Forsyth, corner Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES TAUGHT TO PAINT THEIR OWN HOLIday gifts in a few lessons at Lycett's art school, 67½ Whitehall street.

FIRING AND GILDING CHINA PAINTED BY amateurs at Lycett's art school, 67½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED. Also Kid gloves at Phillip's, 14 Marietta st.

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Address M. W. C., 79 Ellis.

G. W. ADAIR, CONSIGNMENTS WANTED—I have a customer for a cottage in fourth ward, not over $1,500, and vacant lot same ward not over $800. Also, for a cottage near Georgia avenue, at $1,500. G. W. Adair. sun&tues

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HUNNICUTT & BILLINGRATH CAN NOW supply the trade with stovepipe iron. Just received 500 bundles. sun mon

FOR SALE AT FORMER PRICES—FOUR THORoughbred Jersey heifer calves from four to eight months old: bred from noted blood. For prices, etc., address Frank White, Sparta, Ga. sun mon tues

CONCORD GRAPE VINES, NO. 1 (THE BEST for wine and market) 100, $2.25; 1,000, $20. Hartwell Nuseries, Hartwell, Ga.

FOR SALE—GEORGIA REPORTS FROM VOLume 1 to 75 inclusive, except 20, 23 and 34. The books are in first-class condition. J. T. Holleman, 31½ Peachtree street, Atlanta. wed, fri, sun.

PURE TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS BY the car or less quantity, for sale cheap. Carlton & Smith, 21 S. Forsyth st.

FOR SALE—8 SHARES C. C. BANK STOCK AT par. "Frank," Constitution office.

PERSONAL.

BEST QUALITY OF ENVELOPES, HIGH CUT, $2.50 per 1,000. All kinds commercial printing and law blanks. Cheap and prettiest invitations in the city. B. F. Bennett, Broad street.

STORAGE—GOOD STORAGE IN BASEMENT OF No. 50 Marietta street, corner of South Forsyth street, for household goods and furniture. H. Melone, Sr.

IF YOU WANT STORAGE OF ANY KIND CALL at 22 E. Hunter. W. E. Jones & Son.

PERSONAL—PREDICTION—SEND 20 CENTS for complete written prediction of your future life. With photo of future husband or wife, 30 cents. Give age and description. Prof. Marceau, Cleveland, O. sun

DIVORCE LAW OF ILLINOIS—SEND 10 CTS. Aadvice free. Cornell & Spencer, Chicago, Ill. sun

MRS. DR. ROSA MONNISH, NEE MISS FREUdenthal, M. D. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Office and residence 16½ N. Forsyth, corner Walton st., Atlanta.

GENTS—3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland. sun per

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT EDGEWOOD—10 TO 20 ACRES land, well improved, fronting on Georgia railroad, convenient to station and only short distance from terminus Edgewood avenue dummy line. Apply at No. 1 Peachtree, corner Wall. sun, tues, wed, thur, sat

NOW THAT THE ELECTION IS OVER CALL on W. E. Jones & Son and try on some of their real estate and see how much a little money will buy before Harrison takes his seat.

GREAT BARGAIN OFFERED IN MY 10 ACRE Edgewood home, if taken this week. Six room house. Address, Sacrifice care Constitution office.

FARM AND HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A 202½ acre farm in 3 miles of Griffin, Ga., 80 acres in woods, 120 in cultivation, level, cleared of stumps and rocks, fixed for improved farm machinery. Stock, corn and fodder will be sold with farm, if wanted. All ready for business another year. Also a large, roomy house and 2-acre lot, in Griffin, Ga. For particulars, address me at Griffin, Ga., care Clarke & Son. Thad Clark, Griffin, Ga. su tf

FOR SALE—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN style: large lot, orchard, vineyard, etc.; near schools and churches; Griffin, Ga. Altitude of city 1100 feet above; yellow fever and south blizzards. Address H., postoffice box 218. sun

FOR SALE OR LEASE—1,000 ACRES OF FINE coal lands lying in the Coosa coal fields within 30 miles of Birmingham. Trunk line of railway running through it. Apply to C. H. Stewart, Carrollton, Ga. Reference required. 4 sun

A BARGAIN IN SEVEN ROOM HOUSE WITH lot 100x214 feet for some one, who wants a nice home, well furnished, gas, water and convenient to cars and school. For price, terms, etc., call or address W. H. Young, 17½ Peachtree street.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 6 ROOM HOUSE; gas, water, bath, all on one floor; double house. Rate $25. John J. Woodside.

Key & Bell.

Now that the national election is over and we all seek to be happy in the future, we desire to help every one in securing for themselves a nice home in the great city of Atlanta. It is predicted by some that Atlanta will have over one hundred thousand population in 1900. We believe that now is the time to buy property in the city and country near Atlanta. We offer to the public some splendid places, and cheap, with reasonable terms. Look over our list, select a lot, and call at our office and buy a home and be happy.

9 r h, West Peachtree, large lot, east front	$7,000
6 r h, large corner lot, one block of Peachtree street	4,500
7 r h, close in, on Capitol avenue	7,000
6 r h, beautiful cottage, five minutes' walk of Kimball house	3,000
6 r h, two stories, five minutes' walk of new capitol	2,500
7 r h, Hood street, rooms nicely papered, and gas	1,700
3 r h, Luckie street, new house, pretty place	1,050
3 r h, corner lot. 2 blocks from Peachtree st	1,100
2 r h, good lot, on Bush street	800
3 r h, 3 rooms with hall, gas, Hood street	800
4 r h, Fort street, easy terms, rents for $8 per month	800
3 r h on old Wheat, rents well	700
5 r h, lot 85x125, good water, West Baker st	2,000
8 r h, lot 50x225, Hood street, must be sold	3,000

We will sell November 14th, at auction, about 15 acres of nice wood land, 1½ miles of city on Flat Shoal road. Call at our office and get plats and attend the sale. KEY & BELL, Real Estate agents, 6 Kimball house.

Krouse & Welch, Real Estate, Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

ALEXANDER STREET, 4 ROOM HOUSE, LOT 80x100	$1,500
Angier avenue, 8 r house	3,000
Alexander street, 6 r cottage, corner	2,600
Bell street, 3 and 4 r house	1,000
Boulevard, vacant lot 70x165	1,250
Baker street, 10 r residence	5,000
Boulevard, corner lot 50x125	900
Crew street, 5 r cottage, easy payments	2,500
Curran street, new 3 r house, $50 cash	600
Currier near Courtland, lot 45x176	1,300
Capitol avenue, south of Georgia avenue	1,000
Capitol avenue, corner lot 50x200	850
College street, new 4 r house	850
Connally street, 4 r house	850
Crumley street, 6 r cottage	2,250
Edgewood 13 r residence	7,500
Emma street, 4 r house, lot 100x190	2,500
Fort street, 4 room house, corner lot	800
Foundry street, lot 40x197 feet	450
Fraser street, corner lot, 50x200	700
Forsyth street, corner lot, near in	2,500
Forsyth street, 9 r brick house	3,750
Gartrell street, 5 r house	1,400
Glenn street, 4 r house, easy payments	1,100
Harris street, new 5 r cottage	2,500
Haynes near Mitchell street, lot 41x100	500
Highland avenue, lot 50x200 feet	1,250
Jackson street, near Houston	1,100
Johnson avenue, new 5 r cottage	1,800
Kirkwood home, 5½ acres	3,750
Luckie street, 5 r cottage	1,800
Merritts avenue, 5 r cottage	2,000
Martins treet, 5 r cottage, large lot	2,500
Mitchell street, near high school	3,500
Morris street, new 7 r house	2,200
McDaniel street, store and dwelling, corner	1,750
McDonald street, new 3 r house	650
North avenue, 5 r cottage	1,800
Orange street, new 5 r cottage	2,250
Orange street, nice lot, 50x125	1,050
Pryor street, vacant lot, west side	1,600
Powers street, 4 r house	1,000
Pine street, 6 r house, large lot	1,450
Rawson street, near Capitol avenue, 50x100	1,250
Spring street, 6 r house	2,750
Wheat street—old—3 r house	600
Washington street, corner lot 111x200	5,250
Whitehall street, choice grove lot	1,600
Whitehall street, 7 r house, near in	5,500
Georgia avenue, 4 r house, $200 cash	1,100

Improved and vacant property in all parts of the city. Call and see us—we can suit you.

FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES

A BARGAIN—5-GLASS LANDAU CAN BE bought for $850. Only one in stock. Warranted first-class. Standard Wagon Company.

HARNESS, WHIPS AND LAP-ROBES OF ALL kinds. Prices cannot be beaten, 43 Decatur street.

ROAD CARTS FROM $25 TO $100. SPECIAL prices to the trade. Standard Wagon Company.

A PONY CART, ORIGINAL PRICE $115, CAN be bought for $85. Slightly damaged with water. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, JUMP SEATS, SURreys, carriages, phaetons and buggies of every style and price at 43 Decatur street.

FARMERS! FARMERS! WE HAVE EVERY kind and price of spring and farm wagons that you can desire. Call and see our stock. 39, 41 and 43 Decatur street.

MERCHANTS—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTment of drays and delivery wagons and would like to have you call and examine our stock. H. L. Atwater, Manager.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN AN elegant second hand hearse, finished complete, at 24 East Hunter street; also two pony phaetons—one nearly new; one at fifty dollars with good second hand harness, the other sixty-five with new harness; one extension top phaeton in good repair for one hundred dollars; one second hand delivery wagon for forty dollars; one new for sixty dollars. All the above are very cheap, call and see them.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND DELIVERY WAGON. Call at 81 Peachtree street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRICHTON'S MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE IS the only school of the kind south that has ever made a special provision for ladies. Catalogue.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COLlege, Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National bank, and Atlanta Constitution. Night school also sun

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND Correspondence, 49 Whitehall street, has few equals and no superior in America. Large illustrated catalogue free.

INSTRUCTION—LESSONS IN ALL BRANCHES of decorative art, china painting, oil and water colors and crayon portraiture, colors and brushes furnished free of charge while taking lessons at Lycett's art school, 67½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

CRICHTON'S MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 49 Whitehall street; a live, wideawake, practical, progressive business school; modern in every sense of the word, fully up to the times, and indorsed by the business men as the most complete institution of the kind south. Catalogue free.

CRICHTON'S MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. The best south; investigation and comparison with other schools invited; visitors always welcome. Large illustrated catalogue free.

SHORTHAND — CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Correspondence. The largest and only exclusive shorthand school south; rooms elegantly furnished; large and enthu iastic classes. No old fashioned, out of date methods of teaching; success guaranteed. Every graduate employed.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

PARTIES ABOUT TO LEAVE TOWN WILL sell together or separately, all their household furniture, sittingroom, diningroom, bedroom and kitchen furniture; all going cheap for cash. A rare chance. Address Traveler, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARLOR ORGAN for sale or exchange for two good cows. Address A. B., Constitution office.

500 BUNDLES STOVEPIPE, IRON. HUNnicutt & Bellingrath. sun mon

AUCION SAES.

AUCTION SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY goods at 288 Wheat street will be sold at auction on Tuesday at 10 a. m., consisting of dress goods, domestics, hosiery, etc. Look out for bargains. H. Wolf, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

ON GEORGIA RAILROAD.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A 24-ACRE FARM, within a short distance from Decatur, or will exchange for city property the same value, between Marietta and Peachtree streets.

This property is unexcelled for vegetable and fruit growing, and as a dairy farm is inferior to none in this section of the country.

On the place are two two-room dwellings, barns, stables, etc. Also, some fine registered Jerseys that will be included in the purchase of place. Price, $1,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST BAKER STREET—HANDSOME QUEEN Anne residence, possessing every modern convenience, including gas, water, furnace and everything complete. Very easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS—$5,000 WORTH—TO exchange for real estate. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 30 BASS STREET—NEW 3-ROOM COTTAGE —all large rooms; lot 50x100; fine well of water, shade trees, etc., etc. Price, $850. One-third cash, balance six and twelve months. W. M. Scott & Co.

FORMWALT STREET — ONE BLOCK FROM Pryor street car line, new two story six room residence, on lot 50x169, $3,000; a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 111 HOUSTON STREET—GOOD 6-ROOM cottage, nice lot, close in, on paved street. A good investment. Belongs to non-resident and must be sold at once. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END — GORDON STREET — NEW 4 room residence on lot 80x221, just beyond terminus of street car line. Will be sold at a bargain. Small cash payment and $35 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS STREET — COMFORTABLE 4 ROOM cottage, on high and pretty lot 50x100, short distance from Marietta street car line, etc. Cheap—$600 cash, $35 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE—NEW 7 ROOM RESIdence cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVE 2 CHOICE VACANT LOTS AT a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

RICHARDSON STREET 7 ROOM RESIDENCE for $2,250. Easy payments, monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST CAIN STREET, NEAR PEACHTREE, A nice cottage on beautiful lot, very large. Cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAPITOL AVENUE 2 STORY 8 ROOM RESIdence. Best portion of this most desirable street, $8,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

PULLIAM STREET CLOSE IN; VERY convenient 7 room cottage on lot 60x150, on street car line, paved street, etc., cheap. W. M. Scott & Co.

CREW STREET—CLOSE IN; 6-ROOM COTTAGE; very convenient; $2,500, W. M. Scott & Co.

BELL STREET—IN REAR OF 5TH BAPTIST church, new 4-room cottage; just finished; on high and level lot; at a bargain and on liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

RHODES STREET—3 HOUSES RENTING FOR $25 per month; only $2,000. This is one of the best paying investments that can be secured. W. M. Scott & Co.

NO. 146 RHODES STREET — BETWEEN Haynes and Davis, comfortable 4 room cottage, with front and rear verandas; good well of water on back veranda; corner lot; price $1,150; $150 cash, balance $17.50 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

GO LOOK AT 81 PLUM STREET—NICE 3-ROOM cottage; good lot; $50 cash and $15 per month buys it. W. M. Scott & Co.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate.

I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL PIECES OF property that can be had at bargains.

I have a splendid central gilt edge store. A fine investment.

I have a central 10 room, elegant brick residence on corner lot. A beautiful home for a physician or business man.

I have a central lot 200 feet from Whitehall for sale cheap.

A splendid house and lot, 50x200, on Pryor street; close in.

I have several fine manufacturing sites on railroads.

I have several nice lots near the new piano factory cheap and on easy terms.

I have property of every description for sale and will be glad to talk real estate to you. Drop in and see me. G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house.

G. W. ADAIR, RENT, RENT—I HAVE FOR rent 2 splendid central stores, near Gate City bank.

I have a store on Peachtree street, good stand for family groceries.

I have a nice store on West Mitchell street. Cheap rent.

I have a first-class 26 room hotel, 75 yards from depot, all clean and nice and well arranged.

I have a gem of a cottage, 6 rooms and a servants' room, stable and other conveniences. Nice lot, on street car line. Call and examine it.

I have a 9 room house, near in, with stable, gas, water, electric bells, bath rooms and every modern convenience. The nicest house in the city.

I have small houses and cottages in all parts of the city.

I have a central coal yard on Western and Atlantic railroad. G. W. Adair, Wall street. su tu

For Sale, by Smith and Dallas, No. 43 South Broad Street.

3 ACRES, HAVING ONE SIX ROOM HOUSE and three three-room houses, fronting 530 feet on State street, near Marietta street. Owner anxious to sell; call.

$800—Vacant business lot, close in, on West Peters street; real bargain.
$800—Three room house, corner lot, West Peters street, close in.
$1,200—Four room house, Whitehall street, at city limits.
$500—Two room house, Connolly street, very near to Little street.
$100—Vacant lot very near to E. T. shops.
$3,000—Seven room house, Pulliam street, near Jones.
$2,250—Six room house, Smith street, large corner lot.
$3,000—Eight room house and two room servants' house, Smith street; large lot.
$350—Vacant lot, Formwalt street, near Rawson.
$650—Large vacant lot, Cooper street.
$800—Vacant lot, Windsor street, near Georgia ave.
$3,000—Five room house and 15 acres on main road, near Grant's park.
$500—Vacant lot one block from street car, superior neighborhood, in West End.
$850—Vacant lot, Gordon street, West End, near the center of the town.
$2,000—Four room house, West Fair street.
$750—Four room house, near Capitol avenue, at a great bargain for a few days.
$3,000—Five room house, Crew street, near Jones.
$8,500—Ten room house, large corner lot, Capitol avenue; a great bargain for a short time.
$900—Four room cottage, lot 50x100, near General Gartrell's; a great bargain.

Leak & Lyle, Partial Sale List.

$8,000—ELEGANT PEACHTREE home, nine rooms.
$5,500—Lovely Whitehall street place, large lot.
$5,500—Brick residence, Church street, corner lot.
$8,000—The finest vacant lot on Peachtree.
$4,750—An elegant home in West End, a bargain.
$5,000—Lovely home, Whitehall street, near in.
$3,000—Pretty 8 room dwelling, Ivy street.
$3,750—Lovely cottage, East Baker street.
$2,000—9 room house, Cain and Hilliard streets.
$2,000—Splendid 7 room residence, Pulliam street.
$1,500—5 room cottage, near in, nice house.
$1,500—Splendid house, Alexander and Fowler streets.
$1,200—Pretty 4 room cottage, Pulliam street.
$600—3 room cottage, good street, rents well.
$500—Nice vacant lot, Pulliam street.
$450—2 room house, nice lot, Cain street.
$100 to $250—25 splendid vacant lots in west Atlanta.

Atlanta real estate in value $6,000 to $8,000 offered in exchange for first class farms in radius of 25 miles of Atlanta.

Improved or unimproved East Point property for sale or exchange for city property.

Auction sale of vacant lots, corner Pryor and Mitchell streets, November 20th, rare investments, be on hand.

West Alabama and Forsyth street stores for rent, railroad in rear. Nice dwelling from 3 to 13 rooms. Inspect our list.

Vacant lots on Pryor and Mitchell streets at auction November 20th. Most choice property now offered for sale in the city.

Watch and wait for our sale of central property, corner Pryor and Mitchell streets, November 20th. Property of this kind is seldom offered.

Central property at auction on premises November 20th. Four vacant lots on Pryor and Mitchell streets, opposite Atlanta Paper Co.'s warehouse. Rare investment. Leak & Lyle, 37 Marietta street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BARGAINS IN MACHINERY.

1 No. 2 Improved (H. B. Smith & Co.) Power Mortiser.
1 24 inch Double Drum Sander (Egan Co.)
1 12-inch Buzz Planer (Egan Co.)
1 Double Radrial Boring Machine (Egan Co.)
1 Bracket Carving Machine (Egan Co.)
1 No. 3 Model Drill Press (Post & Co.)
1 18-inch Gem Planer, single surfacer, for light work.
1 Lane & Bodley Lath Machine.
1 Fay & Co, 24-inch single surfacer and matcher, with independent jointer head.
1 Kentucky self feed Shingle Machine, style B, with table for pickets and laths.
1 DeLoach Pony Saw Mill.
1 16-inch Bradford Portable Mill, for wheat or corn.
1 14-inch N. C. Portable Mill, for corn.
3 Portable Globe corn mills.
1 second hand 30 H. P. Locomotive, five-bow boiler.

RHODES & WATERS, 79 and 81 S. Broad St.

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 11, 1888.

The Democratic Future.

What of the future of the democratic party?

Let us see what we have lost. We have lost in the north Indiana and New York. In the south, West Virginia and Delaware. We hold Connecticut by a decreased majority that makes it a very unsafe state. We hold New Jersey comparatively safe. The republican states are deeper than ever in republicanism. To regain power, as matters now stand, we must reverse 12,000 majority in New York, 2,500 in Indiana, and recover, which we can certainly do, West Virginia and Delaware. On a wise platform and under wise leadership we can do all this—if the situation is not changed.

But the battle of 1892 will be fought in the congress of the next four years. The senate and house are republican, and are backed by a republican president. The party is determined, through legislation, to make it impossible for the democracy to ever see daylight again—if such legislation can be devised and passed. There are three points that will be pressed.

First—To supervise southern elections by federal machinery, and, if necessary, by federal bayonets. Several plans are proposed for this. Mr. Chandler has a bill, and another is prepared by which United States circuit judges shall appoint a returning board for every southern state.

Second—To base representation in the electoral college, not on population as at present, but on the average vote cast for a series of years in congressional elections. It is said that President Harrison is committed to this policy. This, of course, would diminish the strength of the south in the electoral college and forever put it out of power.

Third—To at once admit as states, Montana, Washington territory, and North and South Dakota. This would give eight republican senators and add twelve electoral votes to the republican count. The ordinary census gains in the west will more than balance the gains in Texas and Alabama. So that the republicans would go into the election of 1892 stronger by twelve electoral votes than now, and with the senate perpetually theirs. It is openly stated that New Mexico and Arizona would not be admitted—for they are democratic.

These are the disclosed plans of the republicans. To put an alien returning board over the returns of every southern state—to readjust the apportionment so as to make the vote, rather than population, the basis of representation—and by admitting republican territories and excluding democratic territories, to add to the certain republican votes in the electoral college. In losing both houses the democrats have lost the power to prevent the consummation of these schemes—either of which will make democratic success impossible for years to come.

The battle of 1892 must, therefore, be fought in the senate and in the house. If the minority there can be borne down and overwhelmed—if no appeal can be made there that will touch the conscience of the public and arrest the infamous conspiracy—if these usurpations are made good and incorporated in the law of the land—then the outlook is gloomy indeed. If in the senate or in the house these schemes can be arrested—these conspirators so denounced that they will falter in their work—if the people can be aroused to see the enormity of the outrage against liberty and the constitution involved in their schemes—then the democracy can and will be restored to power in 1892. But everything depends on the ability of the democratic minority in the senate and the house to so sturdily and so eloquently fight for equal rights, for equal states, and against the prostitution of the government to partisan ends, that the republican majority cannot or dare not consumate these flagrant schemes. In congress, then, must the first battle of 1892 be fought!

Whatever happens, the duty of the democrats of the south is plain. They must stand together. They must close their ranks, until shoulder touches shoulder, and every man is ready to march wherever and whenever there is democratic work to do. The salvation of the south—its prosperity, its peace, its happiness—all these depend on the integrity and the supremacy of the democratic party in its own affairs, even if denied participation in the affairs of the country at large.

Let every southern democrat but agree to this, and all will be well with us and with ours.

WHAT a walk-over the democratic party would have had if it had taken the advice of Samuel J. Randall instead of relying on the theories of Parsee Moore!

A Little Weather.

A pinch of cold weather came down from the north yesterday, and ruffled the feathers of the jay-birds that were careering around so blithely the day before.

Gray clouds filled the air, and the chilly winds, striking and shaking the dying grass, caused the grasshoppers to cease their frying and sizzling. Brown and yellow leaves whirled through the air, and the birds that would have sung were silent in covert.

We had said, in view of the prospects of democratic success, that it would be a cold day when Grover got left, and how the weather got mixed, we are unable to say. But the skies wept heartily over democratic defeat, and now we are to have a touch of the iciness we predicted.

Well, let us make the most of it. Nature is serene, whatever the state of the weather, and there is no reason why the poor little atom that calls itself man should not make an attempt to follow her example.

Let us be cheerful. Death, disappointments, war, tempests and upheavals of the earth are but parts of a great purpose. What the Lord wills is for the best—though we confess we cannot see it just that way at present.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S luck was not proof against Henry Watterson's rot and ruck.

Enough of the Northwest, Thank You!

For heaven's sake let us never hear again the promise of democratic gains in the northwest!

Every election we are promised that the farmers of the northwest are going to come right into camp and bring several states along with them.

This year it was all fixed! We were to get them, sure. A fence couldn't keep them out. We were to be scrouched up to make room for them. Michigan especially was just honing to get in.

Well, they didn't come! We have lost seventeen congressmen out there, which hardly leaves us enough for seed. The republican majorities are increased everywhere. As for Michigan, she lifted herself up from her slim republican majority of 3,382 in 1884 to over 18,000 in 1888! From the New Jersey line to the Pacific ocean the west is solidly republican—and is going to stay that way. Our hope is, and has been, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut!

WELL, we made Mr. Sackville-West hump himself, anyhow!

The Tariff Question Here.

The Springfield Republican is one of the sprightliest newspapers in the land, but it lacks a certain degree of luminosity, so to speak, in its political views. It is a mugwump organ, and since the election it has been feeling around in a numb and confused sort of way to find reasons for the defeat of Cleveland.

Immediately after the election, it said "that the movement for tariff reduction has brought about the defeat of Grover Cleveland," and it adds:

"Had that question not been raised, the general merits of his administration would probably have given him a second term."

This might very very well be termed a transcript from Mr. Cleveland's own remarks on the subject. But in its latest issue that has reached us our mugwumpian contemporary says:

"The defeat of President Cleveland can be easily centered and comprehended. It was not due to the freetrade scare, that is certain. It was not due to the purchase of votes in "blocks of five" or by thousands in Indiana, although that was done—for Indiana had not votes enough to save or lose the ticket. It was due to causes local to New York state, and centering in the two great cities on opposite shores of New York harbor—the headquarters the citadel of democracy, and they owe their life and their result to the democratic party. The democrats are disbarred from reflecting on Grover Cleveland. In this campaign, as in 1884, and as we recognized when he was renominated in June, he was their strength, and they were his weakness; they have nobody and nothing to blame but themselves."

This is quite an elaborate change. It is a change from a simple fact to a wild theory that has probably been set afloat in New York city by the Evening Post.

But whatever the cause of the defeat of Mr. Cleveland there can be no doubt of one fact, to wit: That every candidate opposed, berated and abused by the mugwumps in New York city was elected by overwhelming majorities.

There was certainly no tariff question in the intention of the voters to smash the mugwumps.

WE trust the friends of genuine reform will rally around Editor Watterson and muzzle him.

It Was the Only Place We Gained.

Some of the whiners still charge that the New York city democrats sold Mr. Cleveland out.

And yet New York city is the only city from Bangor to New Orleans in which Mr. Cleveland gained votes. He lost everywhere else. In the three counties around New York—Kings, Queens and Suffolk—he lost an aggregate of 9,000 votes. In St. Louis he lost 18,000 votes. Everywhere, the same sad story.

The truth is, New York city is the one bright speck in a landscape of gloom. And yet Mr. Watterson insists that we were knifed and betrayed in that city.

WE believe that the rattle-brained free-traders will be sent to the rear.

An American Sackville-West.

A far-seeing republican congressman, who has recently been judiciously prodded by an interviewer, gives it as his opinion that Mr. Blaine will not be made secretary of state, but will be shipped out of the country as minister to the court of St. James.

It would not be at all surprising to see this come to pass. Mr. Blaine's qualifications for representing us in England are simply immense. He once took a coaching trip with Millionaire Carnegie through that country, and with his somewhat baggy eagle eye surveyed the situation. There is another reason for sending him. He has more than once, when on this side of the water, engaged in the patriotic pastime of twisting the tail of the British lion, and there are people in Maine who are willing to make their solemn affidavit that the royal beast howled each time the plumed knight gave his caudal appendage a wrench. Indeed, some of Mr. Blaine's speeches advocating a vigorous foreign policy have the ring of the famous "Pogram defiance," which that fearless patriot mailed with his own hand to Queen Victoria at Buckingham palace.

But just here a disquieting thought bobs in a gurgling way to the surface. Would not Mr. Blaine in his capacity as minister continue his role of Elijah Pogram? The chances are that he would. He would write letters and make speeches in favor of home rule for Ireland, and in fact all the departments of the British empire. Of course, there could be but one result. The British government would lose its temper, demand the agitator's recall, and give him his passports, just as we have done in the case of Sackville-West.

It is all right. If our new president considers it good policy to monkey with the court of St. James by sending Mr. Blaine over there, it is safe to predict an international episode of very picturesque phases and extensive proportions. It will have to come, perhaps, for if the Maine statesman is not sent out of the country what can be done with him? One thing is certain, he is not wanted here by General Harrison or by anybody else.

IT was a big rebuke to a handful of democratic cranks, but the great democratic party of North America is still on deck.

Coogan Kicks.

Mr. Coogan, who was the labor union party's candidate for mayor of New York—or who thougt he was—is inclined to kick at the result. In fact Coogan is kicking like a north Georgia steer.

He says he was sure of election. The party workers told him so, and he believe every word they said. They got money every day for the purpose of keeping up the enthusiasm, and the result was that he paid out one hundred thousand dollars to the party leaders.

Now he says that these men, after getting the money, put it in their pockets and destroyed his ballots at the polls.

Well, this is a free country, and Coogan has the consolation of knowing that he need not run any more unless he wants to.

Though we live far away from Coogan, we trust he will brace up.

THE Jeffersonian contingent of America is used to defeat, but it will never get used to demoralization in its own ranks.

The Republicans and the City.

The republicans are going to nominate and support a full city ticket.

Accept this as a fact. They may fuse with the third party. They may run a straight ticket. In any event it will be headed by a republican, and will have colored men on the ticket.

There were about 3,600 negroes registered in the city in the prohibition election. The election of Harrison will secure full registration and bring out a full vote. So there may be added perhaps 500 white republicans. If there is a fusion, the partial strength of the third party must be added.

We submit these facts without comment. The democrats of Atlanta understand their significance. With the democratic vote seriously divided the result will not be doubtful.

The Augusta Exposition.

The National exposition, now in progress in Augusta, has surpassed the expectations of its promoters, and is a first-class exhibit in every respect.

The industrial display contains contributions from all parts of the union, while the agricultural specimens are as fine as the season of the year affords. Augusta should be proud of the successful culmination of its enterprise.

The people of Georgia should take a pride in this work of its eastern metropolis. The people of the south should encourage every display which calls attention to its resources. Half a million people should pass through the gates of the great exposition.

A Good Point.

No one man is absolutely indispensible to this great republic.

We can get along without Grover Cleveland or any other democratic president.

But there are two things that we cannot get along without, and the Chicago News hits the nail on the head when it says that they are Grover Cleveland's backbone and his honesty.

Give us these two essentials in the white house, and the country will rock along after a fashion.

A Great Life Spared.

In the mercy of God the life of Samuel Jackson Randall has been spared to the country!

How great this mercy is we shall understand when he stands up with the democratic minority in the house to fight the republican majority. When they attempt to re-enact the infamous force bill, or something worse, this dauntless democrat, who beat them once, will be there to beat them again!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, has been passing through the United States several weeks on his way back to Europe.

THE BOSTONIANS ARE going right ahead with their monument to Crispus Attucks, the big African who got into a row with the British in the opening days of the revolution. If Attucks had been a white man he would have been compelled to wait for his monument.

QUAY SAW NO rainbows anywhere. Consequently he is a happy man today.

TIMES CHANGE. FORTY YEARS ago there were only sixteen millionaires in Boston, and there was not a single lawyer among them. Now Boston has a perfect mob of millionaires, and several of them are lawyers. Forty years ago the lawyer who could make $50,000 in a year was regarded as something phenomenal. Webster, the greatest advocate of his time, never made himself a rich man. Now a lawyer sometimes makes $100,000 in a single case.

NOTHING IS TALKED of, outside of election matters, but the murderous Whitechapel fiend. Is it not about time to dress up a few London policemen in petticoats to see if they cannot mislead the wretch? If there should be no other result, a few worthless policemen would be put out of the way.

GENERAL HARRISON IS having him a liver-colored suit made. Is this a good sign?

HERMAN VICKERY, A BURGLAR who was killed while trying to escape from the California penitentiary the other day, had a queer record. Every time he burglarized a house he kissed all the sleeping women in it. No matter how great the risk, the rascal always went through the bed chambers and kissed everything worth kissing. Vickery was certainly a bold, bad man. There can be no gainsaying that.

A BALTIMORE WOMAN who has been through the mill has composed a "Divorce March." It is said that the agonizing sounds crushed out of the keys by her lily-white fingers tell the whole story. If they are any more agonizing than the ordinary pieces of the day, the matter should be reported to the police.

KATE KEANE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, took a notion into her pretty and silly little head, the other day, that she would play the part of Nina Van Zandt. So she was quietly married to John McNulty, a murderer in jail under sentence of death. The affair excited so much sympathy that an effort will be made to commute the bridegroom's sentence to imprisonment for life. Just how this will help the bride it is not easy to see.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL is candid enough to say that Samuel J. Randall is the biggest man in the democratic party at this time.

ZOLA'S LONDON PUBLISHER has been fined $500 for printing his works. It would be useless to try to punish his publishers in America, for his books here are so expurgated that they are not half as nasty as some of the elegant society novels which are read by our best people—"Eros," for instance, and "Miss Middleton's Lover."

MADISON WAS BEATEN for president in his own state of Virginia. James K. Polk was beaten in Tennessee. Such things will happen.

KING MILAN IS IN hot water. His divorce may lead to Austria's annexation of his country. The king was also boycotted by the bishops on his return to the capital. He went to the house of the metropolitan, and finding them all assembled there he congratulated them upon their excellent health, saying that that their absence had led him to think that they must be on their death beds. He then grew excited and said he would not tolerate such conduct in the future but would compel them to obedience. The bishops listened in astonished silence and made no reply.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF Washington, D. C., recently received the following query from Atlanta: "Will you please inform me if the law of your district allows marriage between the following relations: Bridegroom and the bride's father are brothers, of the same mother, but different fathers. Does the law allow a marriage license for these parties: We are of the Jewish religion, and the Jewish religion allows marriage between these relations."

ACCORDING TO A MEDICAL contemporary, Dr. Gouveneur L. Smith, of New York, has just given some interesting and startling facts in regard to pneumonia. Dr. Smith points out that the disease is becoming worse every year, increasing rather than decreasing, both in the number of cases and the percentage of mortality. The statistics of the Pennsylvania hospital show that the mortality from pneumonia there advanced from 6¼ per cent in 1847 to 18½ per cent in 1867, and 31 per cent in 1886. Similarly, in the New York hospital the ratio of mortality from this disease is more than double that it was in 1878. Thirty or forty years ago it was regarded as serious, but it did not excite anything like the alarm it does today. Dr. Smith is rather inclined to believe that the medical art, instead of progressing in its treatment of pneumonia, has actually gone back; and holds that the old methods of treating the disease at the time it was less deadly have been abandoned for methods more finical but less efficacious. The first requisite, he insists, is a "superabundance of pure air about the patient. In pneumonia the breathing apparatus only partially performs its functions, for the diseased parts of the lungs are substantially useless 'The working portion must perform the work of two lungs for a week or ten days in order to maintain the blood in a proper condition to sustain life;' and, therefore, 'the patient requires purer air and vastly more than one in sound health.' 'Pure air as a remedial agent in the management of pneumonia and of other disorders, both acute and chronic, has ever been a more potent ally of therapeutics than any panacea offered by alchemy or any hobbledehoy presented by modern chemistry.'"

THE BOSTON HERALD is talking about the power of sentiment as shown by the recent election. What struck us most was the power of votes.

THE NEW YORK HERALD, the morning after the election, printed a perfect Herald in London. It was a duplicate of the American edition in appearance—with 12,000 words by cable, 8,000 words by wire from Paris, 6,000 from Berlin, and the chat and gossip of every European capitol. This one issue cost $20,000, but it sold enormously, and was literally the talk of London. It gave the election news before the English papers had thought about getting them.

The Herald is continually astonishing the world with some such piece of enterprise, while for general excellence it is not surpassed by any paper Who does it all? It keeps changing managing editors, and yet it maintains its standard. Isn't it barely possible that Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett has something to do with it? We trust the journalists of New York will pardon this inquiry!

IF you should see your wife one of these fine days wildly gesturing, bowing and swinging as you read your morning paper in bed—or trying on at night a cross between a Mother Hubbard and a bathing suit—why, don't get alarmed. She is simply in the "physical culture" class, and is patiently working her way up to the sublime achievement of "skinning the cat."

By the way, one of the class, in the Gate City Guard armory, in rearranging herself for the street, forgot that useful article of dress which Mrs. Cleveland, being abundently endowed, has discarded. The next morning the queer-looking thing was pinned to the wall with a bayonet, and underneath one of the soldier boys had written:

> Ladies, in developing your muscle,
> Don't forget your bustle!

She Considered It a Proposal.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

A traveler through the pine woods of Georgia heard, as he neared a saw mill, several persons talking in excited tones. He rode up to the mill. There were, standing about an old man, a young fellow, an old woman and a fat girl.

"What's the matter here?" the traveler demanded.

"A good deal," the old man replied.

"Yes," snapped the old woman, "a mighty heap, I tell you."

"So much the matter," said the girl, "that somebody's goin' ter git hurt unless ever'thing's made all right."

"I'll tell you what's the matter," the young man declared. "I came along here some time ago and took the position as head sawyer of this mill, and now this old man and woman, having taken such a liking to me, want me to marry their daughter, that fat thing standing there."

"You made love to me!" the girl exclaimed.

"I did not."

"Yes, you did. You sidled up clost to me last Sunday, when pap an' mur had gone to church, an' 'lowed that I had a putty hand, an' then I told you that you mout have it if you wanted it, an' you sorter snickered and 'lowed that it was wuth the havin'. Ef that ain't makin' love ter a body, I don't know what is."

"It's almost a marriage coutrack," the old man declared.

Two Original Jokes.

MR. CLARENCE KNOWLES and a friend were walking down a New York street, when they passed a shoemaker's shop over which was the name "A. Sherry." "Good name that," said Mr. Knowles, "for a cobbler?"

COLONEL W. P. PRICE read an item to the effect that Miss Mary Anderson is pigeon-toed. "She should do as Cleveland ought to have done," said he.

"How's that?"

"Why she ought to 'turn the rascals out!'"

Clocks Worked by Compressed Air.

From the New York Sun.

It is believed that the city of Paris affords the most successful and remarkable system of clocks worked automatically by compressed air, several thousand being carried on according to this principle from a single central station, the compressed air being conveyed under the streets by means of small pipes.

A CRAZY QUILT.

The wife of a farmer named Dufort, at Masanche, P. Q., has given birth to her thirtieth child. She has been married twenty-one years.

More than sixty per cent of adult English women, married and unmarried, are working for daily subsistence, and the number multiplies every ear.

Chicago boasts of the most economical young lady in the west. When she washes her face she always laughs so as not to have so much face to wash.

Two anacondas that somehow or other got into the hold of the barkentine Emma R. Smith, while she lay at a Brazilian port, completely rid that vessel of rats.

London is to have its electric light plant put in by an American company. This is one of many signs that things American are becoming fashionable in England.

A mason at Lawrence, Kan., while plastering a room twenty-three years ago, lost a gold watch chain. The other day the building was torn down and the chain found in the plaster.

An evidence that marriage is not a failure was exhibited in Marlboro, Prince George's county, Md., the other day, when David Crack, 107 years old, married Susanna Oaks, a buxom widow of 75.

Two young Germans in Berlin fought a duel with tricycles. Starting at 300 yards apart they charged full tilt against each other, with slight injury to themselves and serious hurts to their machines. Their honor was satisfied.

Captain Holstein, a Danish officer, has invented a portable bullet-proof shield for two soldiers, which may be easily carried and the men then coolly blaze away from behind either with rifles or machine guns, without being picked off by anything less than a cannon ball.

Miss Darcuss A. Smith has written to the editor of the Bristol, Tenn., Courier the following unique note, postmarked Vence's Tank, Tenn.: "Dear Sir: In perousan your daily Courier I find a proposition from some Batchelor in Lynchburg ofering A Diamond Ring as A present for any Lady that was fifteen years that has never wore a Busel or Bangs I am in my eighteeth yeare and havent wore either I clame the ring Please informe the Enquirer as to my whereabout."

ODD LITTLE TALES

A Cow Chase.

One of the best known men in town is Dr. William Crenshaw. Some people know him because of the fun he has had out of his resemblance to Green Dodd, Darnell and others; some know him as a popular dentist; some know him as an accomplished musician, while others know him as a most charming companion. It is for this reason that I desire to take my pen in hand and report a little story that he tells on himself with great unction.

Dr. Crenshaw lives in West End, near the terminus of the Whitehall street car line. Some time ago he bought a new cow—a very desirable thing to have in a family—and duly installed her in his barn. The next morning, as he was shaving, he chanced to look out of the window and saw the cow going down the road. Some one had evidently left the lot gate open. He hastily threw on his coat and started after the cow. His intention was to get ahead of her and drive her back. When he got near her the cow, as if divining his intentions, began to trot, then she broke into a gallop. She ran towards Atlanta until she came to the railroad, then she turned to the right and went as far as Anthony Murphy's place, sometimes walking, sometimes trotting, sometimes galloping, but always managing to keep ahead of Dr. Crenshaw. Near Murphy's the cow wheeled to the right, went down to the grounds of the West End shooting club, around by Wilson's pond and up and down through several of the back streets. Finally she headed towards Culberson's store, went to the rear of Allen Morgan's house and entered his back gate, which was open. Dr. Crenshaw followed and was trying to chase her out again when Morgan's cook appeared in the back porch and cried out:

"What you doin' dar? Better let dat cow alone."

"Why, I'm trying to drive her home," replied the doctor, with some show of indignation. At this, the negro woman put her head in the door and yelled:

"Mist' Morgan! Oh, Mist' Morgan! You better run here. White man out here in de back yard tryin' ter drive yo' cow off."

It was even so. Dr. Crenshaw had been chasing the wrong cow. "I went into the street," said he, in telling the story, "and sat down on a boulder and begun to think—and my thoughts were as hard as the rock on which I sat."

Memory's Queer Caper.

I heard another story the other day about a prominent church member who had been called on to lead a prayer-meeting. He selected the subject of some preliminary remarks, read an appropriate chapter from the Bible and started upon his discourse. For five minutes he spoke smoothly, fluently and aptly, and then, all of a sudden, by some queer caper of the mind, he forgot not only the thread of his discourse, but the subject itself. He paused to collect his thoughts, but they would not be collected. Then he beckoned to a worthy brother in the front pew. When the brother came, the speaker whispered this inquiry in his ear:

"Do you remember what I have been talking about?"

"Hey!" exclaimed the worthy brother. He evidently thought the speaker was accusing him of a lack of attention.

"Do you know the subject I was speaking on?"

"No, I do not," said the worthy brother, scratching his head in a perplexed way.

Here was a pickle, sure enough. Then the leader of the meeting called another member up and made the same inquiries. But this member was as ignorant of the matter as the first one, and the speaker, in desperation, renewed his remarks, touching on an entirely different line of thought, as he afterwards remembered. His audience never knew the difference, as he took pains to inquire.

A Queerer Caper.

This reminds that an Englishman and a newspaper man of Atlanta were one day conversing together in Frank Lester's book store on a subject of unusual interest to both. They talked for some time, when suddenly the Englishman asked the newspaper man his name. Probably the reader will not believe the statement, but the newspaper man could not remember his name. He stood a moment dumbfounded, and then he laid his hands on the Englishman's shoulders and remarked:

"I'll tell you my name when I ask you yours."

"My name is—"

"Wait!" exclaimed the newspaper man—"wait until I ask you." In a very short time, he made some excuse and went on to ask somebody what his name was.

George Wilson's Memory.

When George Wilson was here, he was told of the incident in the presence of the Englishman.

"That's nothing," said George. "I always take a hearty cry before I go on the stage."

"What for?"

"Because I am afraid of forgetting some of the intricate steps in 'Waltz Me Again.'"

George's Remarks.

At George's dinner in Atlanta some one discussing the merits of white and red wines, and his opinion was asked.

"I black up sometimes," he replied, "but you can't draw the color line on me."

Here is another: Why is a mail-robber like an Italian? Because he carries a steal-letter.

Curtain.

And now let the curtain fall so that the gentle lady reader can get a cup of hot chocolate, and the gentleman reader can stand up at the counter and call for three grains of coffee, two cloves and one cinnamon bud as antidotes to too much breath in the mouth.

J. C. H.

Long John Wentworth's Conversion.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Innumerable are the anecdotes related of the late John Wentworth. One that has often been told has a religious flavor, and exhibits a prominent quality of his character.

He was called on by Brother Moody, who wished to do some missionary work in the interest of the noted and wealthy citizen.

"Mr. Wentworth," said he, after a preliminary conversation on health and the weather, "why are you not a Christian?"

"Me? I am a Christian."

"Is that so? But they tell me that you drink to excess. How can you do that if you are a Christian?"

"That is a mistake. I never drink a drop of anything intoxicating. It's a political slander and there isn't a word of truth in it."

"But, Mr. Wentworth, you have the reputation of being very profane."

"That's a lie, too."

"Well, but, Mr. Wentworth, I myself heard you some weeks ago cursing and blaspheming in a most scandalous manner!"

"Where was that?"

"Over in the office of the county clerk."

"Oh! that was before I was converted!"

Now He Dislikes Mr. Edison.

From the St. Paul Globe.

A physician was called up the other night by telephone, to visit a child sick with croup. It was raining hard, and he disliked to take a drive of two miles, so he directed the child to be held up to the telephone and kept there until it coughed. He diagnosed the case, prescribed for the child, and turned in for an undisturbed sleep for the remainder of the night. The next morning he called in and found the patient doing nicely—under the care of another doctor.

At Least This is the Theory of It.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

It is dangerous for a man to be too perfect in his part when proposing marriage to a girl. He will give himself away in such a way that she will know he has proposed many times before and will not regard it as a compliment. He should seem agitated and awkward and stammer, and she will take him at his word before he really says it and all will be right.

Why One Bangorian Broke the Commandments.

From the Bangor Commercial.

They have a good one just at present on a well known Bangor lawyer who is noted for his absent-mindedness. He went up his own stairs the other day, and seeing a notice on his door, "Back at 2 o'clock," sat down to wait for himself.

A Touching Poem.

From the Chicago News.

> The thunlight falls athwarth the lake,
> The water shimmers 'neath ith;
> While ath our feet the waveleths break
> In murmuring notes the tweeteth.
>
> No leaves upon the threes are thirred
> By gentle thummer breezeth,
> 'Tis fall time now; no sound is heard,
> Excepting when I thneezeth.
>
> Oh! gib me back the thummer hourth,
> When by the lake I rambled,
> Oh! gib me back the thummer flowerth,
> The grath whereon I gambolled.
>
> Oh! gib me back the zephyr's thigh,
> The thoft, tweeth thouthern breezeth;
> *Ketchaw!* KETCHOO! KETCHOW! Oh, my!
> Good grachuth, how I thneetheth!

JOHN H. INMAN

TALKS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED SYSTEM.

What it Means to Georgia and the South—A Talk Which Means Much for Georgia—What is to Be Done.

While in New York I had a long talk with Mr. John H. Inman, president of the Richmond Terminal company, which, by two recent deals of enormous magnitude, adds to its control of the Richmond and Danville railroad the East Tennessee system and the Central system of Georgia.

Mr. Inman talked fully as to the purposes and plans of those who are in control of the immense combination, forming as it does one of the most extensive railroad systems in the United States. He was enthusiastic in the promise that the new system would prove a great benefit to the industrial and commercial interests of the south.

"In the first place," said he, "it must be understood that the Terminal company, in the proper sense, is not a railroad company, but an investment company, and that by its purchase of the Georgia company's stock, the Central railroad is not at all subordinated to the East Tennessee or the Richmond and Danville, but that its integrity as a great corporation will be fully preserved. So it is with the East Tennessee and Richmond and Danville, and each of these systems will continue to be operated as independent organizations. We have already ordered two magnificent new vessels for the Central's line of steamers at a cost of nearly a million dollars, and we shall increase its fleet from time to time as we are justified by the increase in business. We propose to make Savannah by far the most important of all southern seaports. To do this it will, of course, be necessary to take away a great part of the business which now goes to Norfolk, and, as I will show later, this is the milk in the cocoanut of the opposition which has been brought to bear to negative the transaction by which the consolidation is effected. Instead of making Norfolk our coast distributing point we shall turn our commerce southward and deliver it at Brunswick and Savannah, each of which ports will be vastly benefitted."

"What," I asked, "will be the effect of the combination?"

"The effect," replied Mr. Inman, "will be merely to bring the three great systems into better accord, thus enabling them to better subserve the public good. We shall allow no discriminations, but will equalize rates as between all points in our territory; giving every town on the line of any of these roads equal advantages with other towns. In other words, we will neither make unjust discrimination in favor of one town or against another, and will certainly allow no discrimination in favor of certain parties against others. This has been a source of great complaint throughout the south, and the smaller merchants are put at unfair disadvantage with others, who doing a larger business, are given superior advantages in freight rates. We will equalize rates in all things simply by seeing that the present regulations concerning rates are carried out. As to the matter of breaking down competition I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say that whatever may be the result of the enterprise the people of the south can rest assured that their facilities for transportation will be bettered, and that rates will be lowered, rather than advanced, on all of our lines. It shall be our endeavor to perfect the railroad system of the south as far as in our power, and to give the people the benefit of as cheap rates as possible. They can rest assured that nothing will be done to bring about an advance in rates in a single particular. That is not our purpose; on the other hand it is our purpose to give the people the advantage of as cheap railroad rates as are enjoyed anywhere in the United States. Almost my entire interest is in the south, and on its prosperity depends mine. The linking of the systems can but result advantageously to the territory through which they run. For instance, who would divide the connection which the Pennsylvania railroad has made between New York and St. Louis; or who would break up the single organization which now controls the lines operated between New York and Chicago? They were once operated by a half a dozen different organizations, each with their own rates, and the consequence was that the diversity of control resulted in much higher rates than single organization has brought about. These lines now give cheaper rates than ever before in their history, and the same thing has been found true in all other similar instances."

"What will be the immediate effect of the combination in Georgia?"

"We have already determined to build a magnificent new union depot in Atlanta, and we propose to begin work as soon as possible. The business of the city has entirely out grown its present depot facilities and as soon as we get things in proper shape we will at once proceed to the erection of a new depot. We will likewise build a new depot for the city of Augusta, its present one being too small, and the damage which was occasioned by the recent flood necessitating a new structure. We will build depots in both of these places of which both cities will be proud. we have every facility in Savannah, but contemplate immediate improvements on our wharves. An immense business will be turned to Savannah and Brunswick, and of course, we will have to make improvements in both of these places commensurate with the business we turn there."

"What will be the effect of the enterprise on Atlanta's trade?"

"Atlanta's trade will be greatly benefitted by the combination. It is clearly to the interest of the railroads to promote her manufacturing industries and her commerce, for the more business she does the more freight the railroads will receive; and there cannot now exist any reason for discrimination against her. She has passed that period in her growth when she can afford to look to the section immediately surrounding for her entire business. She must seek a wider field. This field the great Terminal system will give, and its purpose is to see that everything is done to widen the market for her products."

"As to its effect on other towns?"

"Atlanta's growth means the growth of the towns and cities surrounding her. She is vitally interested in the prosperity of the entire south, and and it is a narrow policy that does not recognize that the prosperity of each city in the south is helped by the prosperity of all."

"Do you anticipate any trouble from the litigation instituted to break the transaction?"

"We do not. The Norfolk and Western is behind the litigation attacking the lease of the East Tennessee to the Richmond and Danville. Those who have instituted suit do not represent 20,000 out of 57,000,000 shares of stock in the East Tennessee. The Norfolk and Western simply sees that the gain of Savannah and Brunswick will be the loss of Norfolk, and of the great business which it now receives from the East Tennessee and the Richmond and Danville for Norfolk. The promoters of this litigation see clearly that if the policy of the Terminal company is carried out the Norfolk and Western will lose a great portion of this business which will be turned away and sent over the Central and East Tennessee to Brunswick and Savannah."

"I trust that the people of Georgia," continued Mr. Inman, "will understand the fact those that in control of the Terminal system are deeply interested in the developement of the resources of the south. As I said before, almost my entire interest is there, and many of those that are interested with me have more at stake in the south, than anywhere else. We propose to do what we can to build up that section. If it becomes apparent that we are using our property to the injury of the south, then is the time for action to be taken against us. I love the people of the south, among whom I lived the greater part of my life, and the interest of whom are so deeply interwoven with my own. I believe that I am now in a position to do it great good in the enterprise which I, in common with others, have undertaken. If I am allowed a fair opportunity to make a trial, I am willing to leave the verdict as to the result to the people most interested."

"Is the deal complete, or is there any truth in the rumors of the further extension of the combined system?"

"We have got all we want," replied Mr. Inman, "and there is no truth in the report that any negotiations are pending looking toward the absorption of other roads. The only extensions we will make will be in the direction of building certain lines, now in contemplation, from our main lines. We propose to make several important connections in Georgia. As to our policy toward other roads, we will lend them all a helping hand. Instead of retarding the progress of the Marietta and North Georgia or the Atlanta and Florida, the Georgia Southern or other roads now unfinished, we will gladly cooperate with them."

These views from Mr. Inman are full of import to the people of the south.

CLARK HOWELL.

Also Money Enough to Pay Board.

From the Christian Advocate.

"We shall live," says a writer, "as long as we maintain a determination to live, but, as a sine qua non, we must have the strength necessary to sustain the determination." We suspected as much!

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WILL TOM REED BE MADE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE?

M'KINLEY, THE TARIFF LEADER.

Probably Three Negro Members—No Chance for the Democrats in Contested Election Cases.

The republicans not only have elected their candidate for president and still hold the senate, but have captured the house of representatives.

That is certain, and from the latest reports their majority will be at least eleven.

This gives them absolute control of the government.

The question now arises, who will be Speaker Carlisle's successor? The most prominent men on the republican side of the house are Reed, of Maine; Cannon, of Illinois; McKinley and Butterworth, of Ohio. All of these gentlemen have already been mentioned for the speakership. In fact the republicans of the present house for the past two months have been discussing among themselves who they shall make speaker. Nearly every man on the other side of the chamber predicted a republican house in the fifty-first congress, and as their predictions have proven correct, it is now for them to decide who shall be made speaker.

***

One of the four gentlemen above mentioned is certain to be the man. Which one of them it is impossible as yet to predict with certainty. McKinley, it is certain, however, could have it, but the party could illy afford to lose him from the floor, and in all probability he will be made the next chairman of the ways and means committee. Old "Pig Iron" Kelly is the senior republican member now on the committee, but on account of his extreme age and feebleness he would not be put in a position where so much work would devolve upon him. Then McKinley is the recognized leader of the republican party on the tariff question, and for that reason he will be put at the head of the committee.

***

The race proper for speaker will then be between Reed, Butterworth and Cannon. Tom Reed wants it badly. He has for years been the leader of the republican side on all questions, except the tariff. McKinley has led in that. Reed is popular, and is the readiest debater in the house, with the possible exception of Samuel J. Randall. Reed will work hard for the speakership, and he probably stands a better chance of success than any of the above mentioned.

***

Joe Cannon is as anxious for the speakership as Reed, and will give the man from Maine a tight race unless Reed can keep him from running by promising him the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, to which he is entitled, being the senior republican member.

***

The other member already mentioned for the speakership is Ben Butterworth, of Ohio. Butterworth has come prominently to the front of late, and has proven himself to be a debater almost the equal of Reed. Butterworth, too, is probably more popular with the members than Reed and in addition to this he will, in al probability, have McKinley's support. Naturally this will add to his chances of success, but Reed is a hard man to down, and although the race is going to be very close the probability is that Tom Reed, the big man from Maine, will be the next speaker of the house.

***

It would be better for the democracy and for the south if McKinley was made speaker, for he is undoubtedly the fairest minded man on the republican side, but it seems we cannot hope for that. Reed, however, will not be as bad as some other members of the party.

***

Senators Sherman, Allison and Frye will probably be taken from the senate and put into Mr. Harrison's cabinet. Ingalls will, however, remain, and he will be on the floor. The south and the southern members will naturally catch it from him, and it is rather a sad commentary upon the southern men in the senate that few, if any, have yet been able to cope with this bitter-tongued slanderer from Kansas. But it is probable that Bill Chandler and his vile measure to reconstruct the south over again will not be there. It is said he will be defeated by Rep-

Trade for the past week
ever before shown south.
served by experienced an
PRICE HOUSE in Atl

JOHN RYAN

Read the following
offered Monday mornin
Department:

Double width Flannel Dress Goods
36-in all-wool Flannel Dress Goods,
36-in all-wool Cashmeres 25 cents ya
Checked Domestics in all styles only
Big drive in 1,000 pieces Cotton Fla
5 cents.
Imported Broadcloths, all shades, 9
Ladies opera shade Kid Gloves at 1
Extra size all linen Huck Towels at
Big bargain in Gents' heavy knit U
cents.
Crinkled Seersuckers, all colors, 5 c
54-in all-wool Ladies' Cloth 59 cents
Misses' indelible black Hose 12½,
Comforts 75 cents, 90, $1.00 and $1.
Misses' full regular black Hose 12½
All-wool Tricots 35 cents yard, doub
Ladies' heavy ribbed Heinrich Scho
Special bargain in Ladies' all-wool
Our Braided Jerseys, vest front, at
All-wool Red Flannel 18, 20, 22, 25
Ladies' Wool Hose 25 cents.
Big bargain, Gents' Unlaundried Sh
Our 75-cent Unlaundried Shirts the
Our $1.00 Gents' Laundried Shirt is
We sell the best 50 cent Table Dam
Checked Towels, all linen, only 5 c
Boys' Bicycle Hose only 20 cents.
Ladies' Cashmere Jersey, ribbed Ve
"Priestly" silk warp Henriettas $1.
Ladies' Electric Gossamers $1.25 a
Big job in Ladies' hemstitched Han
Turkey Red Damask 40, 50 and 60
An immense lot of new Passament
$5,000 worth of fine Torchon Laces
Blankets at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and
French Novelty Suits at $10, $15,
An immense stock fine all-wool D

JOHN H. INMAN

TALKS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED SYSTEM.

What it Means to Georgia and the South—A Talk Which Means Much for Georgia—What is to Be Done.

While in New York I had a long talk with Mr. John H. Inman, president of the Richmond Terminal company, which, by two recent deals of enormous magnitude, adds to its control of the Richmond and Danville railroad the East Tennessee system and the Central system of Georgia.

Mr. Inman talked fully as to the purposes and plans of those who are in control of the immense combination, forming as it does one of the most extensive railroad systems in the United States. He was enthusiastic in the promise that the new system would prove a great benefit to the industrial and commercial interests of the south.

"In the first place," said he, "it must be understood that the Terminal company, in the proper sense, is not a railroad company, but an investment company, and that by its purchase of the Georgia company's stock, the Central railroad is not at all subordinated to the East Tennessee or the Richmond and Danville, but that its integrity as a great corporation will be fully preserved. So it is with the East Tennessee and Richmond and Danville; and each of these systems will continue to be operated as independent organizations. We have already ordered two magnificent new vessels for the Central's line of steamers at a cost of nearly a million dollars, and we shall increase its fleet from time to time as we are justified by the increase in business. We propose to make Savannah by far the most important of all southern seaports. To do this it will, of course, be necessary to take away a great part of the business which now goes to Norfolk, and, as I will show later, this is the milk in the cocoanut of the opposition which has been brought to bear to negative the transaction by which the consolidation is effected. Instead of making Norfolk our coast distributing point we shall turn our commerce southward and deliver it at Brunswick and Savannah, each of which ports will be vastly benefitted."

"What," I asked, "will be the effect of the combination?"

"The effect," replied Mr. Inman, "will be merely to bring the three great systems into better accord, thus enabling them to better subserve the public good. We shall allow no discriminations, but will equalize rates as between all points in our territory; giving every town on the line of any of these roads equal advantages with other towns. In other words, we will neither make unjust discrimination in favor of one town or against another, and will certainly allow no discrimination in favor of certain parties against others. This has been a source of great complaint throughout the south, and the smaller merchants are put at unfair disadvantage with others, who doing a larger business, are given superior advantages in freight rates. We will equalize rates in all things simply by seeing that the present regulations concerning rates are carried out. As to the matter of breaking down competition I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say that whatever may be the result of the enterprise the people of the south can rest assured that their facilities for transportation will be bettered, and that rates will be lowered, rather than advanced, on all of our lines. It shall be our endeavor to perfect the railroad system of the south as far as in our power, and to give the people the benefit of as cheap rates as possible. They can rest assured that nothing will be done to bring about an advance in rates in a single particular. That is not our purpose; on the other hand it is our purpose to give the people the advantage of as cheap railroad rates as are enjoyed anywhere in the United States. Almost my entire interest is in the south, and on its prosperity depends mine. The linking of the systems can but result advantageously to the territory through which they run. For instance, who would divide the connection which the Pennsylvania railroad has made between New York and St. Louis; or who would break up the single organization which now controls the lines operated between New York and Chicago? They were once operated by a half a dozen different organizations, each with their own rates, and the consequence was that the diversity of control resulted in much higher rates than single organization has brought about. These lines now give cheaper rates than ever before in their history, and the same thing has been found true in all other similar instances."

"What will be the immediate effect of the combination in Georgia?"

"We have already determined to build a magnificent new union depot in Atlanta, and we propose to begin work as soon as possible. The business of the city has entirely out grown its present depot facilities and as soon as we get things in proper shape we will at once proceed to the erection of a new depot. We will likewise build a new depot for the city of Augusta, its present one being too small, and the damage which was occasioned by the recent flood necessitating a new structure. We will build depots in both of these places of which both cities will be proud. We have every facility in Savannah, but contemplate immediate improvements on our wharves. An immense business will be turned to Savannah and Brunswick, and of course, we will have to make improvements in both of these places commensurate with the business we turn there."

"What will be the effect of the enterprise on Atlanta's trade?"

"Atlanta's trade will be greatly benefitted by the combination. It is clearly to the interest of the railroads to promote her manufacturing industries and her commerce, for the more business she does the more freight the railroads will receive; and there cannot now exist any reason for discrimination against her. She has passed that period in her growth when she can afford to look to the section immediately surrounding fro her entire business. She must seek a wider field. This field the great Terminal system will give, and its purpose is to see that everything is done to widen the market for her products."

"As to its effect on other towns?"

"Atlanta's growth means the growth of the towns and cities surrounding her. She is vitally interested in the prosperity of the entire south, and it is a narrow policy that does not recognize that the prosperity of each city in the south is helped by the prosperity of all."

"Do you anticipate any trouble from the litigation instituted to break the transaction?"

"We do not. The Norfolk and Western is behind the litigation attacking the lease of the East Tennessee to the Richmond and Danville. Those who have instituted suit do not represent 20,000 out of 57,000,000 shares of stock in the East Tennessee. The Norfolk and Western simply sees that the gain of Savannah and Brunswick will be the loss of Norfolk, and of the great business which it now receives from the East Tennessee and the Richmond and Danville for Norfolk. The promoters of this litigation see clearly that if the policy of the Terminal company is carried out the Norfolk and Western will lose a great portion of this business which will be turned away and sent over the Central and East Tennessee to Brunswick and Savannah."

"I trust that the people of Georgia," continued Mr. Inman, "will understand the fact those that in control of the Terminal system, are deeply interested in the developement of the resources of the south. As I said before, almost my entire interest is there, and many of those that are interested with me have more at stake in the south, than anywhere else. We propose to do what we can to build up that section. If it becomes apparent that we are using our property to the injury of the south, then is the time for action to be taken against us. I love the people of the south, among whom I lived the great part of my life, and the interest of whom are so deeply interwoven with my own. I believe that I am now in a position to do it great good in the enterprise which I, in common with others, have undertaken. If I am allowed a fair opportunity to make a trial, I am willing to leave the verdict as to the result to the people most interested."

"Is the deal complete, or is there any truth in the rumors of the further extension of the combined system?"

"We have got all we want," replied Mr. Inman, "and there is no truth in the report that any negotiations are pending looking toward the absorption of other roads. The only extensions we will make will be in the direction of building certain lines, now in contemplation, from our main lines. We propose to make several important connections in Georgia. As to our policy toward other roads, we will lend them all a helping hand. Instead of retarding the progress of the Marietta and North Georgia or the Atlanta and Florida, the Georgia Southern or other roads now unfinished, we will gladly co-operate with them."

These views from Mr. Inman are full of import to the people of the south. CLARK HOWELL.

Also Money Enough to Pay Board.

From the Christian Advocate.

"We shall live," says a writer, "as long as we maintain a determination to live, but, as a sine qua non, we must have the strength necessary to sustain the determination." We suspected as much!

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

WILL TOM REED BE MADE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE?

M'KINLEY, THE TARIFF LEADER.

Probably Three Negro Members—No Chance for the Democrats in Contested Election Cases.

The republicans not only have elected their candidate for president and still hold the senate, but have captured the house of representatives.

That is certain, and from the latest reports their majority will be at least eleven.

This gives them absolute control of the government.

The question now arises, who will be Speaker Carlisle's successor? The most prominent men on the republican side of the house are Reed, of Maine; Cannon, of Illinois; McKinley and Butterworth, of Ohio. All of these gentlemen have already been mentioned for the speakership. In fact the republicans of the present house for the past two months have been discussing among themselves who they shall make speaker. Nearly every man on the other side of the chamber predicted a republican house in the fifty-first congress, and as their predictions have proven correct, it is now for them to decide who shall be made speaker.

***

One of the four gentlemen above mentioned is certain to be the man. Which one of them it is impossible as yet to predict with certainty. McKinley, it is certain, however, could have it, but the party could illy afford to lose him from the floor, and in all probability he will be made the next chairman of the ways and means committee. Old "Pig Iron" Kelly is the senior republican member now on the committee, but on account of his extreme age and feebleness he would not be put in a position where so much work would devolve upon him. Then McKinley is the recognized leader of the republican party on the tariff question, and for that reason he will be put at the head of the committee.

***

The race proper for speaker will then be between Reed, Butterworth and Cannon. Tom Reed wants it badly. He has for years been the leader of the republican side on all questions, except the tariff. McKinley has led in that. Reed is popular, and is the readiest debater in the house, with the possible exception of Samuel J. Randall. Reed will work hard for the speakership, and he probably stands a better chance of success than any of the above mentioned.

***

Joe Cannon is as anxious for the speakership as Reed, and will give the man from Maine a tight race unless Reed can keep him from running by promising him the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, to which he is entitled, being the senior republican member.

***

The other member already mentioned for the speakership is Ben Butterworth, of Ohio. Butterworth has come prominently to the front of late, and has proven himself to be a debater almost the equal of Reed. Butterworth, too, is probably more popular with the members than Reed and in addition to this he will, in al probability, have McKinley's support. Naturally this will add to his chances of success, but Reed is a hard man to down, and although the race is going to be very close the probability is that Tom Reed, the big man from Maine, will be the next speaker of the house.

***

It would be better for the democracy and for the south if McKinley was made speaker, for he is undoubtedly the fairest-minded man on the republican side, but it seems we cannot hope for that. Reed, however, will not be as bad as some other members of the party.

***

Senators Sherman, Allison and Frye will probably be taken from the senate and put into Mr. Harrison's cabinet. Ingalls will, however, remain, and he will be on the floor. The south and the southern members will naturally catch it from him, and it is rather a sad commentary upon the southern men in the senate that few, if any, have yet been able to cope with this bitter-tongued slanderer from Kansas. But it is probable that Bill Chandler and his vile measure to reconstruct the south over again will not be there. It is said he will be defeated by Representative Gallinger, who has proven himself to be an able representative and honest man—exactly the opposite of Chandler. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, will, however, be there to attempt the continuation of the work already begun by Chandler. Spooner is very bitter, but not the equal of Chandler in that respect.

***

The remainder of this session of congress, commencing on the third of December, will be an important one. The people of this country have had their choice between a tariff for revenue and protection. They have chosen the latter. It is now for congress to carry out the wish of the people and it is highly probable this will be done at the session commencing in December. Of course, the Mills bill is dead. It has been entombed, so to speak, by the vote of the majority of the people in the United States. The people have voted for the senate tariff bill, and that is what will become a law. Of course, the bill will be materially modified. It was never the intention of the framers that it should pass in its present shape. A number of the schedules will be amended, but the cut of fifty per cent on sugar and rice will remain. The present duty of two dollars a thousand feet will be retained on lumber, and the marble schedule will remain the same—sixty-five cents per cubic foot. Thus it will be seen that Georgia's interests with the exception of rice, will be amply protected as at present.

***

This senate bill, modified and amended to make it more practicable, will, as stated above, probably become a law at this session. It will pass the senate early and althoug the democrats will hold their majority in the house until the 4th of March, when the new congress comes in, it is hardly probable that they will refuse to accept the senate bill when it is sent to them. In fact, with the republicans, there are enough protection democrats in the house, who were forced to vote for the Mills bill by the vigorous handling of the party lash in the hands of the ways and means men, but who will now vote as their principles dictate, to pass the measure.

***

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, the bitterest partisan in the house and probably the most unprincipled man on the republican side, since the defeat of Brumm, of Pennsylvania, will be made chairman of the committee on elections—Judge Crisp's present place. Mr. Houk is the senior republican member, and according to all precedent will be made chairman of the committee. With Houk in that position, the democrats need not hope for mercy. It is safe to say that in every contested election case the republican will be seated, whether he is or is not legally elected. If, as the press dispatches say, Mr. Carlisle's seat is to be contested, he will certainly be unseated if any possible grounds for the same can be concocted. It will be the same way in the four contested cases in Alabama, the three in South Carolina, and, in fact, in all the states where there will be contested cases.

***

In the forty-ninth congress there was one negro, Bob Smalls, of Beaufort, S. C. In the present congress there are none, but in the next there will probably be three. The "black district" of North Carolina will send one in place of Congressman Simmons, and the probability is that two out of the three negro contestees in South Carolina will be seated. The democrats in the present congress let one republican retain his seat where it was contested, but it can hardly be hoped that the republicans will even be so liberal as that with the democratic party, and before the closing day of the fifty-first congress we may expect a republican majority of at least twenty-five, rather than eleven.

E. W. B.

Underwear for gentlemen, boys, ladies, misses, and for children. Full and complete stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Try the hot Chocolate at Stoney, Gregory & Co's.

PREPARE FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

"A Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul."

Did you ever stop to reflect, reader, how short life is? A few short years ago you were—not so old, and now while you live, and as Thanksgiving and Christmas, and the other holidays approach, prepare to enjoy yourselves. Think of mincemeat, plum pudding, turkeys, cranberries and such like, and if you are wise you will extract much more pleasure in the few short months you have allotted you upon earth. Of all the kindred pleasures we have upon earth aside from religion, home pleasures, etc., is a good substantial meal prepared with culinary taste and judgment from the many good things of all kinds to be found in a first class grocery store. For this end we have ordered this fall Gordon & Dilworth's extra quality preserves and mincemeat. It were impossible to exaggerate the quality of any of G. & D.'s manufacture.

Now, for dinner, or breakfast, if you desire, we offer at a discount all of our own importation, Fry's cocoas and chocolates, and let us assure you that the equal of these goods is hard to be found, while none excel. A cup of delightful cocoa is a treat enjoyed by all. During this week we will retail you these goods at jobbers prices. We are overbought on them and wish to unload, so now is your time.

Our fancy French prunes and dried apricots are of high flavor and quality this fall and deserve special mention. Cheap too, only 25 and 30 cents per pound. We have a small invoice also of fancy quality pitted cherries, nice for pies—the best dessert yet, except the large, fine, delicious, dried red raspberries we have. If you never have done so, come over and buy 1 pound and try a few of the delicacies and luxuries of life.

Eat while you live, for when you're dead you can't. We suppose this is an axiom, yet have heard of angel's food, and have the ingredients, too, of this very palatable dish here for earthly beings. We have to arrive Monday also, hams—dove hams, small, medium, large—from 5 to 14 pounds, only 15 cents per pound.

We have also a new thing in sweet pickles—gallon jars sweet pickles. Peaches one-half gallon, also. We have just received more of that fancy quality white New York cheese. Here is a bargain—we have 10 dozen assorted Ross' imported ginger ale, sarsapparilla, lemonade. They sell 20 cents per bottle. We will close them out by the dozen for $1.40, less than they should be wholesaled. All are palatable drinks and healthy. A few more 30 pound buckets of any kind of jelly for $1.50. Fancy quantity cooked corned beef, sliced, 15 cents per pound. Be sure of No. 90. HOYT & THORN.

no10 tf

Cloud can show you the latest in hats at Eiseman & Bro.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

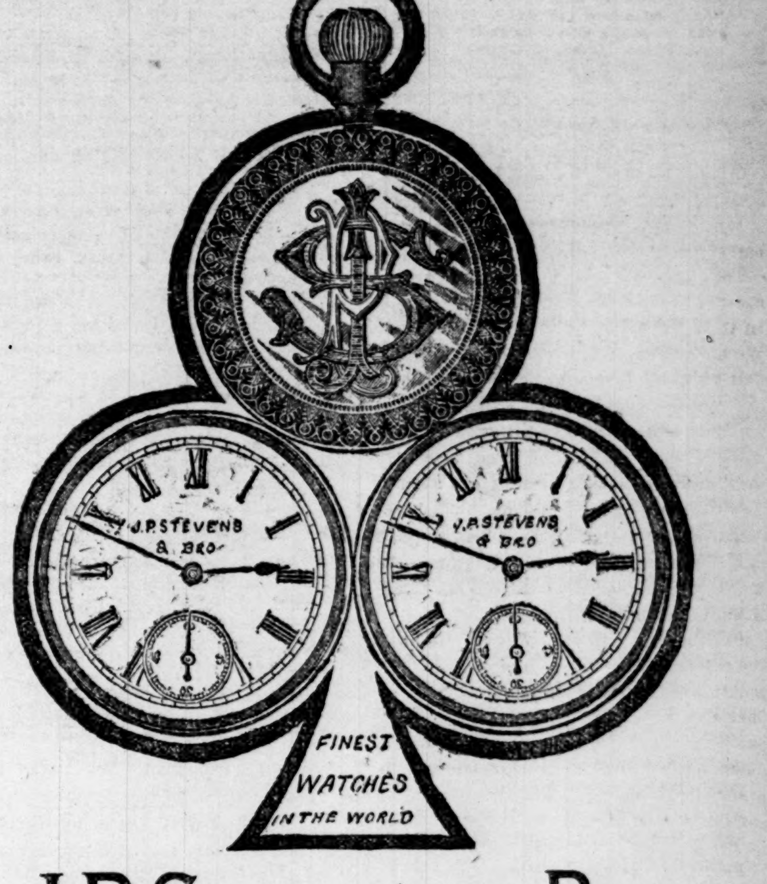
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynto Wyly & Greene, Atalnta, Ga.

Syrup of Figs.

Is the delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipation and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. It is a pleasant remedy to take, both to old and young; it is gentle in its action and effective; it is acceptable to the stomach, and strengthens the organs on which it acts. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by all druggists.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.



J. P. Stevens & Bro.

WATCHES. 47 Whitehall Street. Atlanta, Ga. DIAMONDS

MUSTANG LINIMENT.

For MAN! For BEAST!

Mustang Liniment

Mustang Liniment

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT is death to PILES, OLD SORES, CAKED BREASTS and all INFLAMMATION.

Mustang Liniment

Mustang Liniment

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS!

JOHN M. MOORE

No. 33 Peachtree Street.

MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TELEPHONE 177

DRY GOODS, CATPETS SHOES ETC.

John Ryan's Sons

Trade for the past week has been enormous. Rushed every day. Our stock now complete. Over $450,000 to select from. No such stock ever before shown south. Larger than any five stocks in Georgia. We are prepared to show styles that cannot be found elsewhere, have you served by experienced and polite salesmen, and will give you prices that are unmatchable. Bear in mind the fact that we are the only ONE PRICE HOUSE in Atlanta.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS

Read the following Bargains that will be offered Monday morning in the Dry Goods Department:

Double width Flannel Dress Goods 17 cents.
36-in all-wool Flannel Dress Goods, new shades, 29 cents.
36-in all-wool Cashmeres 25 cents yard.
Checked Domestics in all styles only 5 cents yard.
Big drive in 1,000 pieces Cotton Flannel, in lengths from 2 to 12 yards, 5 ly 5 cents.
Imported Broadcloths, all shades, 90 cents.
Ladies' opera shade Kid Gloves at 10 cents pair.
Extra size all linen Huck Towels at 12½ cents.
Big bargain in Gents' heavy knit Undershirts and Drawers to match cents.
Crinkled Seersuckers, all colors, 5 cents yard.
54-in all-wool Ladies' Cloth 59 cents yard.
Misses' indelible black Hose 12½, 15 and 18 cents pair.
Comforts 75 cents, 90, $1.00 and $1.25.
Misses' full regular black Hose 12½ cents.
All-wool Tricots 35 cents yard, double width.
Ladies' heavy ribbed Heinrich Schoppen Hose only 20 cents.
Special bargain in Ladies' all-wool coat back Jerseys 90 cents.
Our Braided Jerseys, vest front, at $1.25 can't be equaled.
All-wool Red Flannel 18, 20, 22, 25 cents and up.
Ladies' Wool Hose 25 cents.
Big bargain, Gents' Unlaundried Shirt at 50 cents.
Our 75-cent Unlaundried Shirts the best in the world at the price.
Our $1.00 Gents' Laundried Shirt is a bargain.
We sell the best 50 cent Table Damask south.
Checked Towels, all linen, only 5 cents.
Boys' Bicycle Hose only 20 cents.
Ladies' Cashmere Jersey, ribbed Vest, $1.50 each.
"Priestly" silk warp Henriettas $1.00 to $3.00 yard.
Ladies' Electric Gossamers $1.25 and $1.50.
Big job in Ladies' hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fancy borders, 5 cts.
Turkey Red Damask 40, 50 and 60 cents, new designs.
An immense lot of new Passamentries from 25 cents yard to $30 yard.
$5,000 worth of fine Torchon Laces in sets to match.
Blankets at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.50.
French Novelty Suits at $10, $15, $25, $40, $60, $100 and up.
An immense stock fine all-wool Dress Goods, all new shades, at 50,

JOHN RYAN'S SONS

New importations just arrived this week, and acknowledged by every lady that has seen them to be perfectly lovely and entirely different from anything shown elsewhere. We ask your special attention to our line of ladies' jackets, raglans, newmarkets, Modjeskas; goods imported and sold solely by us in Georgia: 200 ladies' jackets, astrachan trimmed, at $2.50, worth $4.50; 400 ladies' jackets, elegantly braided, at $3, worth $5; 165 ladies' double-breasted stockinette jackets at $2.50 each; 131 ladies' Moscow beaver jackets at $4; 116 ladies' English coats at $5; 411 ladies' English coats, with vest fronts, $10, worth $18; 27 ladies' traveling ulsters, $7.50; 59 ladies' raglans, trimmed with astrachan and fancy pendants, $12.50. All the new shades in jackets and wraps, in ox blood, serpent, terra cotta, goblin, garnet and green, trimmed in the most fashionable style, with the new angel, Modjeska, rajah and empress sleeves, without question the handsomest styles ever shown, at $20, $30, $40, $50, $60, $90, $100 and up to $300.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS

Our shoe department is fairly groaning with bargains. Prices lower than any dealer in Georgia ever before bought them at. "Mundell's" misses' spring heel shoes, kid and goat, only $1.25; "Mundell's" misses' calf and goat button, solar tip, only $1.25; "Harris" kid and grain spring heel only $1; "Harris hand turned Curacoa kid only $1.25; "P. Cox" misses' kid and goat spring heel $1.75; "Stribley's" ladies' kid button shoe $1.75; "John Ryan's Sons" special fine Curacoa kid shoe $2—beats the world; "Zeigler" ladies' fine kid shoe $2.50 pair; "Bolton's" fine kid shoe $2.75, price in shoe house $4.

We Can Beat the World on Children's School Shoes

Children's school shoes 75c, children's school shoes $1, children's school shoes $1.25, all solid leather; men's good buff shoes, all styles, $1.50; men's fine calf shoes, seamless, $2 pair; men's good calf shoes, $1.75 pair; Wardwell stitched fine calf $2.50, price everywhere $4. We have nearly every make of fine shoe in the world, and defy any house to equal our prices.

Carpets At Prices Unheard Of. Carpets

Complete Annihilation

—OF—

COMPETITORS' PRICES!

John Ry n's Sons.

Have just made a big deal in Carpets and will now even beat their celebrated low prices, which have created a rush in their Carpet department unprecedented. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of Carpets. Carpets at ridiculous prices. Carpets at prices that please our customers. Carpets at prices that make competitors howl. We are showing the best variety, best assortment, best designs, everything new and fresh. Not one dollars' worth of

JOHN RYAN'S SONS

last season's goods. Not a little handful of Carpets, but an entire new and complete stock larger than all the Carpet houses in Atlanta put together. Read our prices. Compare with the world!

"Sanford" tapestry brussels carpets only 55c, "Smith's" extra 10-wire tapestry carpets only 70c, "Roxbury" tapestry brussels carpets 65c, "Glenham" tapestry 57½c, "Medford" tapestry 60c, "Dobson's" tapestry brussels 55c, "Crossley" English tapestry brussels 65c, "Higgins" tapestry brussels 60c.

You will do yourself an injustice if you fail to see our stock.

"Bromley" extra super carpets 55c, "Doonan" extra super carpets 52½c, "Hartford" extra super carpets 55c, "Lowell" extra super carpets 57c, "Glenham" extra super carpets 50c, "Judge Bros." extra super carpets 50c, splendid super ingrain carpets 41c, "Dorman" "C" chain extra super carpets 42½c, good ingrain carpets 30c, extra super unions 35c, extra super "C" carpets 30c.

Where is the house, north, south, east or west, can touch the above?

"Glenham" body brussels 95c, "Bigelow" Lancaster 90c, "Bigelow" five-frame $1.10 yard, "Hartford" five-frame body brussels $1.12 yard, "Mineola" body brussels 85c yard, "Palmer" body brussels carpets 95c yard, "Bromley" body brussels $1 yard.

Bear in mind, easy terms on Carpets.

"Sanford" velvet carpets 95c, "Glenham" velvet carpets $1 yard, "Smith" extra velvet carpets $1.10 yard, "Waring" velvets 85c, Big line of Moquettes and Wiltons, 310 pairs Nottingham lace curtains, 75c drive, 136 pairs, good designs, lace curtains $1 pair, 145 pairs handsome design lace curtains, brussels effect, $1.50 pair, 73 pairs Turcoman portiers, $2.75 and $3.50 per pair—bargain, 110 pairs elegant chenille curtains $7 pair, worth $15, 200 large size brussels rugs $1 each, worth $2, 50 dozen fine brush door mats 50c each, regular $1 goods, splendid drives in Smyrna rugs at $2.25 each, Napier mattings 35, 45 and 55c each, Calcutta mattings 47, 55 and 60c, Dutch tapestry carpets 20c yard, wide oilcloths from two yards up at 50c yard—good cloth, oilcloth 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 at 35c yard, Smyrna rugs for doors $1 each, window shades at 50, 60 and 70c, fine window shades, new style "dadoes," 75c, $1 and $1.50.

An immense line of Carpets, Mattings, etc., in special designs for offices, churches, etc. Our business in the Carpet Department alone has nearly quadrupled in the past year. We have added five more Salesmen and ten Carpet Layers, and think now we will be able to serve you promptly. All work guaranteed in first-class workmanlike style. An inspection before purchasing solicited. Our prices and styles speak for themselves. One price to all. CARPETS sold on very easy terms.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

NEWS OF INTEREST ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

The Entertainments of the Past Week and Those of the Week to Come—Points About Georgians.

Every evening of last week was so crowded with amusements that society people found it difficult to decide to which entertainment they most wished to go. A great many of the young ladies and gentlemen have given up one or two evenings to rehearsing "The Sorcerer." Then there was Mrs. Hill's theatrical entertainment, and the E. T. dance the same evening, and on Wednesday evening there was the Marsh reception. Almost every lady in Atlanta wore a new gown to Miss Marsh's entertainment, which was indeed an elegant affair.

***

Colonel A. J. West and bride returned home yesterday from an extensive trip to California and other western states.

***

Mr. James Higgins and wife, nee Miss Monica Bloomfield have, returned to the city, and will be at home to their friends at No. 79 East Hunter street, after November 12th.

***

A recent number of the Cincinnati Times-Star says: Mrs. Bessie Miller Oton, with a large party of friends, has been sojourning at the Emery hotel. Mrs. Oton leaves this week for a reading tour through Virginia and will return south about the holidays. When asked about her reported marriage with Colonel John H. Seals, of the Sunny South, she said: "I am a very busy woman and can not spare the time to marry, however charming the gentleman may be.

***

The members of the King's Daughters are requested to meet at Mrs. Dickson's, on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

***

The participants in the "Sorcerer" will meet for rehearsal at Mrs. Crichton's on Monday night, and at Mrs. Dickson's on Tuesday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howell Cloud are now keeping house at 37 Merritts avenue. Mr. Cloud has just returned New from York, where he has purchased a stock of clothing for a Jacksonville firm. During his absence Mrs. Cloud was a guest of Miss Silvey, Marietta street.

***

The "crazy tea" at St. Philip's rectory, on Friday evening, was a most enjoyable affair. A fine programme, consisting of recitations, and vocal and instrumental music by well known local artists, was rendered during the evening. The toilettes of several ladies were elaborate, and every detail was carried out to perfection. Those who were fortunate enough to be present say it was an evening of rare enjoyment, and call for its repetition at an early date.

***

Miss Kate Eaton, of Chattanooga, was married to Mr. Will Govan, of Atlanta, in the former city, on last Wednesday. The bridal couple returned to Atlanta, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Terrell, 173 Crew street.

***

Miss Emma Frederick, a charming young lady of Marshallville, Ga., is visiting her cousin, Miss Eula Moomaugh, 52 E. Cain street.

***

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., Mrs. Willis Westmoreland, Jr., will give a reception which will doubtless be one of the pleasantest of the season.

***

The "german evening," at Mrs. Ballard's will be the Friday's entertainment for this week. It promises an hour of the richest enjoyment to lovers of Liszt, Beethoven, Mozart, Abel and other renowned German composers. Tableaux, legends, poetry and song of the "Fatherland." No doubt Mrs. Ballard's spacious music room and parlors will be packed to their utmost capacity. Some of the very best amateur talent in the city has promised their assistance. These with the ladies and St. Andrew's Brotherhood of St. Luke's combined will furnish the entertainment.

***

Last Tuesday night the E. T. club gave one of their delightful dances at the beautiful residence of Mr. John Silvey. Mr. Silvey's home is one of the handsomest and best arranged in the south, and for a dinner or supper it is a perfect gem. The beautiful parlor and commodious hall were thrown into one large room and afforded the young folks plenty of room for dancing. During the intermission the dining room was thrown open and an abundance of refreshments of all kinds were served by trained waiters. The beautiful conservatory in the rear of the dining room was a very popular resort. The dance was voted one of the most successful the club has ever given, and Mrs. and Miss Silvey the most charming of hostesses. Among those present were: Misses Laura and Dollie Colquitt, Rena Snook, Lollie Hammond, Jim Wylie, Nellie Inman, Sallie Fannie Grant, Sallie Sanders, Willie Bell, Mary Ella Reid, Eddie Hunnicutt, Mary Land, Mary Johnson, Berta Walford, Miss Burr, of Macon; Miss Thomas, of Savannah; Estora Stevens, Ida Hightower, Lillie Goldsmith, Maud Barker, Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mrs. Loyd, Mrs. Howell Cloud; Messrs. [illegible] Peeples, Will Prescott, Harry Snook, John [illegible], Tom Peeples, Will Holbrook, Will Speer, [illegible] Adams, John Lovejoy, Jim Hickey, Hiram [illegible]alone, Jim Riley, Harry Cassin, Robert Forman, Beverly Wrenn, Alfred Warren, Will Prescott, Inman Sanders, John Grant, Archie Gregory, Frank Stockdell, Quill Farrar, Phil Wilson, Will Block, Tom Conklin, Louis Hess, Rube Arnold, Jim Johnson, Albert Howell, Steve Hook, Joe Nash, Lee Hardin, Vol Talliaferro, Walker Prescott Kontz.

***

The King's Daughters met at Mrs. Dickson's yesterday morning. Many plans for charitable work were formed, and all members of Mrs. Dickson's band were present. The hospital in which they are interested is doing much good and will during the winter give shelter and attention to many poor people.

***

Mrs. Ben Wylie has moved to the Baltimore block.

***

The ladies of St. Luke's gave a reception last Friday evening to the gentlemen of their choir, at the home of Mrs. Baylor Stewart, on Washington street. The house was beautifully adorned with flowers and an elegant repast was served. The evening was passed delightfully with music and conversation. Next Friday evening a german will be given by the Trinity ladies at Mrs. Ballard's, on Peachtree.

***

Invitations are out for the 10th anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Joyner. They celebrate their tin wedding Tuesday from 8 to 11 p. m., at their home South Broad street. The invitations are unique and suggestive, being inscribed upon artistic pallettes of shining tin.

***

Among the pleasant social events of the coming week will be the beautiful entertainment to be given Thursday evening by band five, King's Daughters, at the residence of Mr. B. F. Wyly, junction Peachtree and Ivy streets. This band has given notable entertainments in the past, when under the management of Mrs. J. M. Hill, who contemplates leaving the city. Mrs. B. F. Wyly has accepted the leadership, and under her able administration band five has already been enthusiastic in good works. It embraces some of the finest literary and musical talent in the city, and the charitable entertainment of Thursday evening at the lovely home of Mrs. Wyly will be most pleasantly anticipated in society circles. Below is the attractive programme to be rendered. The tableaux will be under the direction of one of Atlanta's most talented artists, and will be one of the many attractions of the evening.

Song, Mrs. Creighton.
Flute solo, Mr. Lee Hardin.
Song, Mr. Sam Burbank.
Instrumental solo, Miss Irene Farrar.

TABLEAUX VIVANT.

Song, Mrs. P. H. Snook.
Recitation, Miss Eva Gillam.
Song, Mr. Samuel Bradley.
Song, Miss Eva Cuckler Daniel.
Quartette, Mrs. Alex Smith, Mrs. Mary Turner Salter; Messrs. Smith and Burbank.

***

A happy marriage occurred at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Wednesday afternoon. Father Kelly officiated. The contracting parties were Mr. Hugh Larnya, of Birmingham, Ala., and Miss Delia E. Roche, daughter of W. H. Roche, of this city. After the ceremony, a reception was given to a few friends. Mr. and Mrs. Larnya will make Birmingham their home.

***

[illegible] from three to ten p. m., the little [illegible] "Helping Hand," opened a re[illegible] bazaar at the home of Mrs. [illegible] of the First Methodist [illegible] the profits from [illegible] their Sunday school room. The house was beautifull decorated with flowers and presented a charming scene with the many bright little faces and pretty ornaments. The back parlors was devoted to fancy articles which were made by the little girls themselves and tastefully arranged on a large table in the center of the room.

Every little girl who could sew contributed some pretty and useful article, and those too young to use the needle were given little pans, which they carried home and returned with some ice contribution in the way of fruits or cake. A room opening into the bazaar room was devoted to a fish pond, and many were the treasures hooked up by the little hands from that place. The refreshment room was most inviting, with its long table filled with fruits, flowers and cakes.

A more inviting lunch could not be found anywhere in the city than was served by the pretty little Helping Hand girls. Bountiful contributions were donated by friends of the children, and Mrs. Rice's pantry, in which the substantials were placed, contained everything inviting in the way of salads, sandwiches, pickles, etc.

Mrs. Rice gave her back garden to the children as a play ground, and there they indulged in merry games all the afternoon. Mrs. A. C. Leonard is the president of the society, and the ladies assisting her on this occasion were Mrs. D. G. Wiley, Mrs. W. H. Patterson, Mrs. Fanny Kimball, Miss Annie Bass, Mrs. Judge Jackson, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Morris.

***

Next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock Miss Imma Cohen will be united in marriage to Mr. Michaels, of Athens, Ga., at the Synagouge.

***

Mr. W. K. Thompson and wife are on a visit to his brothers, Dr. J. P. Thompson, and Messrs. L. C. and J. R. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is master of the state grange of South Carolina, and a member of the legislature. He leaves on Monday for Topeka, Kansas, to attend a meeting of the national grange.

A Question Answered.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 10.—Dear Sirs:—Why is it in writing up receptions, etc., like that on Wednesday night, a "favored few" are always put down as being present and others always omitted? Is it intentional?

Respectfully, ONE THAT IS GOOD AS THE REST.

It seems hardly necessary to answer such a question as this, but for the benefit of "One that is good as the rest," and any others who may feel aggrieved at unintentional omissions of this kind a few words may not be amiss.

It is the duty of the society reporter to obtain, as nearly as is possible, a full list of those present at entertainments of this kind; and the work is well done. To obtain an absolutely correct list is almost an impossibility. That mistakes do happen sometimes is to be regretted, but any imputation that such omissions are "intentional" is certainly uncalled for. The work is not easy, and the reporter is always glad of assistance from "one that is good as the rest" or anybody else.

Graham-Paullin.

CLAYTON, Ala., November 6.—This morning at 8 o'clock Mr. Will B. Graham, the popular business manager of the Fort Gaines, Ga., Advertiser, led to Hymen's altar Miss Lida S. Paullin, one of Clayton's most attractive, accomplished and popular young ladies, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Paullin, the lamented pastor of the Clayton Baptist church.

The nuptial vows were consummated at the Baptist church, which had been beautifully and tastily decorated by the bride's many friends for the occasion, before a large congregation of friends of both participants, with the following couples as attendants: James E. Graham and Miss Mary Paullin, E. P. Anderson with Miss Gussie Brown, R. E. Park and Miss Gussie Winn, J. B. West and Miss Vela Lee, R. L. Petty with Miss Gussie Alston, J. L. Smith and Miss Lela Borders, W. C. Petty and Miss Weetie Warren, J. K. Quillin with Miss Annie Oliver.

As the bridal party entered the church the organ under the skillful management of Miss F. McKay sounded the wedding march, the bride and groom taking their position under a beautiful arch, from which was suspended the lucky horse shoe, of the purest white flowers.

Rev. Mr. Rogers advanced and in an appropriate and impressive manner performed the ceremony that made Mr. Will B. Graham and Miss Lida S. Paullin partners of each other's joys and sorrows. After the ceremony the bridal party marched slowly out of the church, taking carriages for the depot, for the morning train by which the happy couple left for Fort Gaines, the home of the groom.

Reaching Cuthbert, a few hours' detention was necessary, and the party was driven to Price's hote, where sumptuous lunch was served in regular southern style, and at 3 o'clock the Fort Gaines train was boarded and they were soon safely landed at their destination, where an elegant reception was tendered them by Judge and Mrs. W. A. Graham, parents of the groom, which was one of the most enjoyable affairs ever seen in Fort Gaines. The daintiest and most subsiantial viands were served in abundance and happiness, chivalry and gaiety reigned supreme in this elegant Georgia home the entire evening. The presents were numerous, handsome and costly, which shows in what estimation the happy couple are held by their friends in both states, who join THE CONSTITUTION reporter in wishing them a bright and happy transit through this world and a safe arrival in the world to come.

Chrysanthemum Wedding.

TALBOTTON, Ga., November 8.—The society event of the season was the marriage of Mr. O. M. Houser, of Fort Valley, to Miss Annie Lee Weeks in the M. E. Church, this city, Wednesday, 7th, 8 o'clock p. m. The church, which was artistically decorated, was filled to overflowing with friends desiring to witness the ceremony. Chrysanthemums were used profusely in the decoration. The evergreen arches which spanned the aisles, a large pyramid in the altar and the railing of the altar were covered with chrysanthemums. A floral bow and arrow artisticall y suspended by cream satin ribbon from the hymeneal arch, attracted the attention of all

The attendants preceded by the ushers Messrs. J. L. Hyatt and F. O. Miller, entered in the following order, each of the bride's maids bearing in hand a bouquet of chrysanthemums:

Miss Mattie Clarke, Valdosta, Mr. E. A. Fincher, Fort Valley; Miss Lula Little, Mr. E. F. Hastly, Fort Valley; Miss Mattie Banks, LaGrange, Mr. J. E. Graham, Fort Gaines; Miss Lilla Everett, Fort Valley, Mr. T. A. Bardwell; Miss Viola Winfield, Culloden, Mr. Tom Pitts, Waverty Hall; Miss Belle Moore, Valdosta, Mr. A. B. Little; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Houser, Fort Valley; Miss Mattie Thornton, Mr. R. M. Houser, Fort Valley; Miss Fletcher Fannin, LaGrange, Mr. C. H. Weekes. Then came the bride with Miss Electra Weekes, and the groom with Mr. S. B. Brown. Misses Annie Gray and Beulah Marshall, flower girls. The wedding march was played by Mrs. T. A. Kimbrough. The ceremony was gracefully performed by the Rev. W. M. Hayes.

The bride was dressed in cream Henrietta and striped plush; Miss Clarke, lavendar, surah and moire; Miss Bank, pink satin and mull; Miss Lula Little, pink albatross and surah; Miss Lilla Everett, Nile green henrietta and surah; Miss Winfield, crimson plush and cream cord; Miss Moore, pink moire and mull; Mrs. Houser, cream silk and moire; Miss Thornton, blue surah and pearl passamenterie; Miss Fannin, pink surah and plush; Miss Weekes, cream surah and pearl passamenterie.

An elegant reception was given at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Weekes. The verandahs, parlors and halls of the residence were handsomely decorated—crysanthmeums being the prominent flowers. The table in the dining hall, which was constructed in the shape of an H, was a scene beyond the descriptive powes of your correspondent, but he had taste enough to fully appreciate the tempting viands displayed thereon. Among those present besides the attendants we noticed the following: Mrs. E. W. Kimbrough, Mrs. Houser, Mrs. Atha, Mrs. T. H. Persons, Mrs. T. A. Kimbrough, Mrs. William Hayes, Mrs. S. W. Thorntno, Mrs. W. P. Watt, Rev. W. M. Hayes, Rev. H. R. Felder, Misses Lollie Willis, Mattie Daniel, Ellie Persons, Lora McCoy, Bird Gardner, Mollie Adait, Ella Adair, Sallie Adair and Mary Chapman, Messrs. W. P. Watt, T. A. Kimbrough, T. H. Persons, Wirt Little, W. K. Kimbrough, F. L. Kimbrough, R. K. Ragland, J. P. McCoy, A. P. Persons, R. R. A. Spratling, J. M. Heath and Dr. R. Roach.

The bridal party left for Fort Valley, the home of the groom Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Madison.

Miss Hattie Hill is visiting friends in Augusta and Washington, Ga.

Miss Lena Stovall has returned from a visit to Oxford, Ga.

Mr. Zack Ruff, of Alabama, is visiting the family of Judge G. B. Stovall.

Mrs. Irene Ruff, of Cedartown, with her daughter, Mrs. Ida Hardwick, of the same city, are visiting Mrs. G. B. Stovall.

Mr. Samuel B. Cohen, of the Advertiser, made a flying trip to Hillman and Augusta recently.

Charlie M. Furlow visited Greenesboro Sunday last.

Mr. Jack Tumell, one of our prominent young merchants, spent Sunday in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunter and Mrs. M. R. Clark and grandson, Frank Kroner, are visiting Oglethorpe county.

Mr. Horace Shaw has given up his position at Tumell Bros., and is now with G. B. Stovall, bankers.

Messrs. M. F. Atkinson and Charlie M. Furlow are bookkeepers at Tumell Bros.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Mamie Crowe has gone to Macon, from which city she will return to her home in Albany. She won many friends while among us.

Mr. Joe Parantha has returned to Washington. Mr. Harry O'Neil succeeds him in the store of A. Franklin & Co., this city.

Colonels Seaborn and Tom Reese, of Sparta, were in the city during the week.

Hon. P. S. Burney and Colonel D. S. Johnson spent a few days in Atlanta recently.

A gay party from this city spent Thursday in Macon. Those who went were: Captain and Mrs. W. S. McHenry, Misses Rosa Stovall, Lena Stovall, Dena Sanders, Mamie Crowe; Messrs. Z. H. Clark, Bert Simmons and Dr. A. K. Bell. The party report having spent a pleasant time in the central city, and a delightful ride over the Covington and Macon.

Messrs. C. E. Smith and Herbert Smith, of Washington, have been spending the week in the city.

A Chinese Election.

From the Chicago Mail.

The Chinese of New York have a municiple government of their own, in form very much like that of the city proper. Once a year they elect a mayor, or head man, who is known as the Chu Chu. In addition to the Chu Chu there is a council similar to the board of aldermen, composed of twenty-four men, all of whom must be of high standing in the community. The late General Li Yu Doo, whose funeral created such an excitement in Chinatown last week, was a member of this council, and on Sunday last an election was held to appoint his successor. The excitement in Mott street was intense. Every Chinaman in business aspired to fill the position, and each aspirant had dozens of henchmen out advocating his candidate. These "heelers," as they might be called, carried strips of paper with hieroglyphics on them, much resembling the Chinese laundry slips. To accept one of these slips is a pledge that the receiver will vote at the election. The "heelers," therefore, worked assiduously to dispose of the ballots of their condidates, their work being judged by their principals in accordance with the number of ballots disposed of. Canvassing closed at dust, and then all the Chinamen sat around on the steps and sidewalks of Mott and Pell streets to jabber over the results of the day's work. Quong Hong Luong was said to be far ahead of his competitors. He is a popular Chinaman and will probably be elected The ballots will be counted soon.

A Recipe for Wives.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Here is a pleasant recipe which can be commended to wives whose husbands cross the sea without them. On the first night out, just as my vis-a-vis at table was sitting down to dinner in the beautiful saloon of the City of New York, a steward stepped up to him and handed him a letter, saying: "With the captain's compliments, sir."

Every night this performance was repeated. Sometimes the captain himself presented the letter. It was mysterious and interesting. The gentleman who received the letter seemed to be greatly astonished when it came to him on the first occasion, but afterward he merely showed signs of enjoyment in reading its contents. He was a very delightful man and a great favorite at our table, but though everybody was dying to know where the letters came from, nobody had enough impudence to ask him.

But on the day before we reached New York I happened to be standing on the companion way with this gentleman, when the captain presented the letter, and the former said, as he tore open the envelope: "Queer idea of my wife's, isn't it? She sent the captain seven letters addressed to me and asked him to deliver one to me every evening before dinner. She thought I would be glad to hear from her every day, and I tell you it has been one of the pleasantest events of the voyage, this mail delivery in mid ocean."

Who is Harrison?

From the New York Herald.

During this campaign we have asked a great many times, Who is Harrison, anyhow? A great many correspondents wrote to us intimating that if we would possess our soul in peace until November 6 we would get all the needed information.

We wish now to say that the correspondents of the Herald are a very thoughtful, long-headed, clear-eyed set of men. We feel proud of them, and take this occasion to say so.

During the last twenty-four hours about four hundred of them, evidently solicitous of our welfare, have floodee us with letters to ask if we have found out "Who Harrison is, anyhow?"

Fellow-citizens, we have made the discovery, obtained the information, been enlightened on the subject to a very considerable extent.

And the information has not affected our appetite in the least. We have good digestion, no rheumatism and car loads of good will for everybody.

Her First Sleeping Car.

Gertrude—You'll enjoy this trip, Auntie. It'll be fun. It's an awfully fast train!

Aunt Hester (who sees a gentleman opposite preparing to turn it)—Sakes alive! Awfully fast! What will your uncle say?—Life.

BAZAINE'S MEXICAN BRIDE.

Interesting Reminiscences of General Gunner, Who Witnessed the Ceremony.

General Rodolpho Gunner, one of the most noted commanders of Maximilian's armies during the Mexican revolution, said at Dallas, Tex., the other day: "It is strange that the press, which is devoting so much space to the late Marshal Bazaine, never says anything about his marriage with the beautiful lady who showed so much heroism in sharing the woes of her husband. I have not in any paper read her maiden name. She was Senorita Pepita Pena, a sprightly and charming young lady of rare accomplishments, who, with her mother, resided in the City of Mexico, where they derived a bare competency from the rents of an embarrassed hacienda. Marshal Bazaine, who had met her at balls, fell desperately in love with her, and she seemed to be charmed with his military glory, for he was about 57 and she only 18. They were married in the chapel of the emperor's palace. During the ceremony I stood near the emperor, holding between my hands my silver helmet, in which was a deed from the emperor to the bride, conferring on her the beautiful villa, Buena Vista, which had been the gift to him of the city of Mexico and in which Marshal Bazaine had been residing.

"At the conclusion of the cermony I handed the deed to the emperor and he gave it to the bride as a token of esteem. It was indeed an imperial gift, for the villa was worth $150,000."

"The statement, so commonly circulated, that the emperor conferred the title of duke on Bazaine, which, of course, makes Mrs. Bazaine a duchess, is not founded on fact. The emperor did not create a nobility in Mexico. Before the religious marriage to which I have referred a civil marriage had been consummated in a small room, in which the only parties present were the emperor, Marshal Bazaine, the bride, General Frient, General Boyer and myself, acting in my capacity as commandant of the palace. The intendente of the accasion was Gen. Frient, who, at the conclusion of the civil ceremony addressed the bride, assurring her that she was being raised to the highest rank that the emperor could bestow upon her—a cousin of the Emperor Napoleon. Of course you understand that Napoleon called all his marshals cousins."

FRENCH COFFEE.
43 Peachtree, Davidson & Marseill.

A Born Politician.

A labor orator tells this story:

"A farmer had a son who showed no special aptitude for business, and he was puzzled what to do with him. He concluded to try an experiment, so he locked the boy in a room in which there were only a Bible, an apple and a dollar. A few minutes later he stole quietly to the room. He made up his mind that if he found the boy eating the apple he would make a good farmer; if he were reading the Bible he should be trained for the pulpit, and if he had taken the money his success as a broker, the father thought, was assured. Upon entering the room he found the boy sitting upon the Bible, eating the apple, with the dollar in his pocket. The boy became an able politician."

A Mean Fellow.

From the Troy Times.

A Syracus man lost a costly gold watch at the county fair. A young lady found and advertised it. He called, pocketed the recovered watch, and then said he was sorry he hadn't enough money with him to reward her. She said she wanted no reward, but would be content if he would reimburse her for the dollar she had spent in advertising his property. He fumbled in his vest pockets and paid her twenty-seven cents on account.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.
Davidson & Marseill, 43 Peachtree.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Fetzer & Pharr.

WE PREFER TO MAKE CLOSE PRICES MAKE LOTS OF BUSINESS FOR US.

LOW PRICES AND TAILOR-MADE GOODS DO THE WORK FOR US.

A Quick-stepping BUSINESS COMES when LOW PRICES AND HIGH QUALITIES obtain. Therein lies the secret of our Great Success. Our Garments make friends for us. Our Prices make enthusiastic friends for us. This week we will cement the friendship of old friends and add a thousand new ones to our list with our Special Bargains and Suits and Overcoats.

One thousand Garments bought late in the season at ruinous prices, which we will sell at prices which will astonish you. Perhaps we haven't been supplying you with your Clothing. If not, why not? Begin now.

Fetzer & Pharr,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
12 Whitehall.

sun wed fri

Our combination suits are of the most beautiful goods made. Will be sold this week at $6 to $18 per suit. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Come this week and see our new combination suits at prices never offered before. Styles and quality perfect. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

THIS IS
M. RICH & BROS'
Big Dress Goods and Cloak Week.

We Have Just Received

20 pieces fine French ladies' cloth in all the new shades at $2.50—sold formerly at $3.50.
25 pieces ladies' French cloth in beautiful shades at $1.25—sold everywhere at $2.
40 pieces all wool 54 inch fine flannel suiting at 85 cents—you can't buy it anywhere for less than $1.25.

We Have Just Received

Another big lot of French and German all wool and silk and wool henriettas in all the new shades. Plain and fancy cork screws all at very low prices. Our $1 silk faille francais are the greatest bargains out and equally so are our $1.50 silk rhadamas that we offer at $1.

In Evening Silks, Tulles and Lace Suitings.

We are safe in saying that no such stock is shown this side of New York as we offer for your inspection.

We Have Just Opened

2 cases of new dress trimmings and can match any style of dress goods you wish.

We Have $25,000 Worth of Cloaks and Wraps.

And only about two months in which to sell them on account of the continuous warm weather, we have concluded to

Reduce Our Stock Before it is Too Late.

With that object in view have marked down all of our cloaks from 10 to 25 per cent. This stock must be reduced, and now is the time for you to buy

Plush Cloaks! Plush Wraps and Jackets!

BEAVER CLOAKS.

New Markets, Wraps and Jackets!

Diagonal Beaver Cloth and Corkscrew Wraps, Jackets and New Markets for Ladies and Children, also in plain and fancy cloths. All will be offered this week at this great reduction. Remember that we have the latest styles and only such goods as we can guarantee to give full satisfaction. So don't delay but call at once on

CARPETS!

Our Carpet sales are simply enormous. This branch of our business is daily becoming of greater importance as the result of our first class goods, their beauty and low prices.

We Are Headquarters for Carpets in Atlanta.

FOR THIS WEEK WE WILL OFFER

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS:

10 rolls Crossley & Sons' double width, Wilton velvet carpets with borders, at the cost of importing them. (This is a very special bargain.)

10 rolls Crosley & Sons' double width, tapestry Brusssls with borders, at importers cost.

50 patterns 5-frame body Brussels with borders at the prices they bring at the factory. (This offer is only for this week.)

100 patterns Tapestry Brussels, Alexander Smith & Sons and Sandford's goods, at 50c per yard.

100 patterns, Lowell & Hartford, all wool ingrain, at your own price to close out the stock on hand.

We Have About 250 Short Lengths of Carpets

which have accumulated during the last two weeks—heavy cutting, that we are desirous of closing out at any price they will bring to get them out of the way. There are many of these short lengths that we can furnish borders for. These may be made up for small, ordinary sized rooms and

Can Be Had at a Bargain.

We have also on hand about 25 misfit and mismatched carpets in Ingrain, Brussels and Velvet which we will close out very cheap.

Come Early and See the Bargains We Are Offering This Week in All Qualities of Carpets.

Our Upholstery Department.

Affords some beauties in Curtains, Draperies, Screens, Fancy Holiday Goods and Home Decorative Articles.

This week will be a bargain week throughout in our Carpet Department

M. RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 14, 16 and 18 East Hunter Street.

A LITTLE H[illegible]

From the New York Journal.
Most girls of my age wou[illegible]
fied at spending the night
with a thousand dollars to
neighbor to summon in cas[illegible]
My father was an overse[illegible]
miles distant, and this mon[illegible]
in that day to settle with th[illegible]
I had noticed while we we[illegible]
that two miners were watc[illegible]
window, but thought no m[illegible]
Father did not like to go aw[illegible]
alone with so much money
glad to show him that I was
finally he kissed me relucta[illegible]
doubt, and went away.
After he was gone I took
my room and hid it in the t[illegible]
kept Tom Harding's lette[illegible]
who was coming home soon to
When 9 o'clock came I [illegible]
and was soon in the land of
midnight I was aroused by th[illegible]
and a noise as if some one wa[illegible]
door.
"What do you want?" I ca[illegible]
"If you don't want me to rouse
will go away."
"Your father is miles away, [illegible]
better let us in."
To this I made no answe[illegible]
tinued:
"We'd like a drop of beer, to[illegible]
handy. Will you let us in or [illegible]
"This is my father's house,
"In his absence I admit no stra[illegible]
"We'll show you!" they sco[illegible]
And once more chisel and ha[illegible]
ly to work. Oh! how I bles[illegible]
lock, and when at last they ce[illegible]
less efforts, and their footstep[illegible]
fell on my knees in a transpor[illegible]
that I had escaped the dange[illegible]
alas! short-lived. From it I wa[illegible]
crash that made the walls tremb[illegible]
had withdrawn, and arming th[illegible]
a huge log as a battering ram,
door. I saw the bar shake and
not long withstand their uni[illegible]
With strength almost superhum[illegible]
what furniture I could to its def[illegible]
up as a barricade, fear being lo[illegible]
indignation at this outrage to a
Then speeding upstairs, I too[illegible]
from the place where I had dep[illegible]
placed it in my breast, determine[illegible]
it with my life. As I turned to g[illegible]
my eye fell on my father's gun,
most a sob of thanksgiving I seiz[illegible]
grasp. As I did so another blow
followed by another and another.
"I am armed!" I cried, throu[illegible]
"If you force an entrance I will ki[illegible]
A scornful laugh was the only r[illegible]
blows fell thick and fast, the men
just far enough to move forward
acquired strength. Once more
round the room. The fire was dyi[illegible]
a few embers were left in the ashe[illegible]
fancy my white face, with blazin[illegible]
eyes and stout young heart facing
enemy, not knowing at what mome[illegible]
defense would yield. Another
timbers creak. Soon, stout as the[illegible]
will give way. But a few moments
elapse before they are destroyed.
I shout through the door:
"Men, if you enter, it is at the pe[illegible]
lives! Be warned in time!"
Again a scornful laugh is my reply
"You shall pay well for this w[illegible]
more of your threats," they say; a[illegible]
them.
What is my best defense? Back
window, low to the ground. Have t[illegible]
at the rear? This I must risk, and t[illegible]
the noise and darkness, slip silently
and raising the sash, leap to the gro[illegible]
as, with an awful crash, my barricade
the floor, the door gives way, and the
into the now deserted room.
The open window betrays me. T[illegible]
forward. There is but one chance.
the gun and empty both barrels int[illegible]
then clutching the money, pressing it
my breast, I flee into the darkness.
on I go, until I pause to listen for the f[illegible]
following, but the beating of my own
all the sound I hear. Then I sink f[illegible]
for the first time in my life, upon t[illegible]
ground. When I open my eyes they p[illegible]
my father's pale, anxious face, who be[illegible]
kisses me.
"The money—is it safe?" is my fir[illegible]
tion.
"Yes, my brave girl—thanks to you
dollar of it."
"And the men?"
"One has gone to meet his rewar[illegible]
higher tribunal than ours, and ones lies
in jail."
Then, when I grow stronger, they to[illegible]
all—how the ball had pierced the heart o[illegible]
of the men, and the other had fallen hel[illegible]
shot in the leg. Surely Providence h[illegible]
rected my aim. Some one had found me
and lifeless on the ground in the morning
bearing me home, discovered the men
dead, one living—and from the latter's
heard the confession of the horrors o[illegible]
night.
Instead of opening my eyes from my
faint I had opened them from the long f[illegible]
and delirium through which I had been;
as my father stepped back Tom Harding's f[illegible]
appeared beside it, and sobbing happily in
arms I forgot the fact that I had almost b[illegible]
a heroine, but only knew myself a girl, lo[illegible]
and loving. He says I never again shall pr[illegible]
my claims to heroism, and as our cottage
now almost completed, and I soon am to acc[illegible]
forever his protecting care, I gladly hop[illegible]
never may.

SOME OPINIONS

About the Proposed Co-Operative Cott[on] Mill.

After the publication of the article about co-operative cotton mill in Friday's CONSTITUTION, Messrs. Gregg and Willcox call[ed] upon a number of leading citizens, and with such favorable results that a meeting of those interested in the project has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the chamber of commerce.

Speaking of the project, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., said: "I am heartily in favor of the plan, and will not only take stock myself, but will bring the matter to the attention of my young men as an excellent method of saving and as a good investment. I wish we could get four hundred men to take one share each at $5 per week, to be paid for in two years. This would make everybody feel an interest in its success."

M. C. Kiser said: "I will take stock and believe it is a good thing. We want to make a class of goods the others don't make. It would be well to call a meeting early next week at some convenient place at 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening."

Paul Romare: "I will take stock and help you all I can."

W. R. Hill: "Elect James R. Wylie president, get all the subscribers you can, hand me the list, and I will have the balance taken."

Hugh T. Inman: "I am in favor of it. It might be well for us to consider the manufacture of canton flannel, none being made this side of Lancaster, Pa."

Among those who will meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the feasibility of this cotton mill project are: Messrs. Hugh T. Inman, Jas. R. Wylie, M. C. Kiser, Paul Romare, W. J. Garrett, Major Livingston Mims, Captain W. W. Boyd, Walker Inman, L. M. Inman, W. R. Hill, J. Carroll Payne, E. P. Chamberlin, R. J. Lowry, A. M. Robinson, L. L. McCleskey, W. A. Gregg, Charles H. Wilcox, Charles H. Wells, Morris Rich, D. M. Bain, B. T. Semmes, Jack J. Spalding, Charles S. Kingsbery, M. D. Francis, Henry W. Grady, T. H. Austin, Alfred D. Boylston, Joseph Kingsbery, Captain T. L. Langston, E. S. Pratt, W. J. Van Dyke, A. P. Hull, Burton Smith, Henry Hirsch, J. G. Oglesby, O. C. Fuller, George Kendall, H. T. Russ, W. H. Scott, and others.

All are invited.

Geeatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A Quick-stepping BUSINESS
OMES when LOW PRICES
ND HIGH QUALITIES ob-
n. Therein lies the secret of
r Great Success. Our Garments
ake friends for us. Our Prices
ake enthusiastic friends for us.
his week we will cement the
endship of old friends and add
thousand new ones to our list
th our Special Bargains and Suits
d Overcoats.
One thousand Garments bought
e in the season at ruinous
ices, which we will sell at prices
hich will astonish you. Perhaps
haven't been supplying you with
ur Clothing. If not, why not?
Begin now.

Fetzer & Pharr,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
12 Whitehall.

tion
most
ade.
veek
suit.
nson

Come this week and see our new combination suits at prices never offered before. Styles and quality perfect. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ROS'
oak Week.
RPETS!

ous. This branch of our business is daily becoming of
of our first class goods, their beauty and low prices.
rters for Carpets in Atlanta.
WEEK WE WILL OFFER
OWING SPECIALS:
width, Wilton velvet carpets with borders, at the cost o
ial bargain.)
idth, tapestry Brussals with borders, at importers cost.
with borders at the prices they bring at the factory.
Alexander Smith & Sons and Sandford's goods, at 50c
all wool ingrain, at your own price to close out the stock
250 Short Lengths of Carpets
ast two weeks—heavy cutting, that we are desirous of
to get them out of the way. There are many of these
ders for. These may be made up for small, ordinary
Had at a Bargain.
isfit and mismatched carpets in Ingrain, Brussels and
h we will close out very cheap.
he Bargains We Are Offering This
ll Qualities of Carpets.
stery Department.
Curtains, Draperies, Screens, Fancy Holiday
Home Decorative Articles.
n week throughout in our Carpet Department
ROS.
nd 18 East Hunter Street.

A LITTLE HEROINE:

From the New York Journal.

Most girls of my age would have been terrified at spending the night alone in a cottage with a thousand dollars to take care of and no neighbor to summon in case of danger.

My father was an overseer at the mines two miles distant, and this money had been paid in that day to settle with the men.

I had noticed while we were counting it over that two miners were watching us from the window, but thought no more of the matter. Father did not like to go away and leave me alone with so much money but I was rather glad to show him that I was not a coward and finally he kissed me reluctantly as if still in doubt, and went away.

After he was gone I took the money up to my room and hid it in the tin box, where I kept Tom Harding's letters—the sailor boy who was coming home soon to marry me.

When 9 o'clock came I slipped off to bed and was soon in the land of dreams. About midnight I was aroused by the sound of voices and a noise as if some one was working at the door.

"What do you want?" I called out boldly. "If you don't want me to rouse my father, you will go away."

"Your father is miles away, my girl; so you'd better let us in."

To this I made no answer; so they continued:

"We'd like a drop of beer, too, if you have it handy. Will you let us in or not?"

"This is my father's house," I answered. "In his absence I admit no strangers."

"We'll show you!" they scornfully replied, And once more chisel and hammer fell boldly to work. Oh! how I blessed the trusty lock, and when at last they ceased their useless efforts, and their footsteps died away, I fell on my knees in a transport of gratitude that I had escaped the danger. But it was, alas! short-lived. From it I was aroused by a crash that made the walls tremble. The men had withdrawn, and arming themselves with a huge log as a battering ram, assailed the door. I saw the bar shake and knew it could not long withstand their united pressure. With strength almost superhuman I dragged what furniture I could to its defense, piling it up as a barricade, fear being lost in frenzied indignation at this outrage to a helpless girl. Then speeding upstairs, I took the money from the place where I had deposited it and placed it in my breast, determined to protect it with my life. As I turned to go down again my eye fell on my father's gun, and with almost a sob of thanksgiving I seized it in my grasp. As I did so another blow was struck, followed by another and another.

"I am armed!" I cried, through the door. "If you force an entrance I will kill you."

A scornful laugh was the only reply, as the blows fell thick and fast, the men retreating just far enough to move forward with newly-acquired strength. Once more I glanced round the room. The fire was dying out; only a few embers were left in the ashes. You can fancy my white face, with blazing resolute eyes and stout young heart facing the unseen enemy, not knowing at what moment my sole defense would yield. Another blow! The timbers creak. Soon, stout as they are, they will give way. But a few moments more must elapse before they are destroyed. Once more I shout through the door:

"Men, if you enter, it is at the peril of your lives! Be warned in time!"

Again a scornful laugh is my reply.

"You shall pay well for this work, so no more of your threats," they say; and I obey them.

What is my best defense? Back of me is a window, low to the ground. Have they a spy at the rear? This I must risk, and trusting to the noise and darkness, slip silently the bolt, and raising the sash, leap to the ground, just as, with an awful crash, my barricade falls to the floor, the door gives way, and the men leap into the now deserted room.

The open window betrays me. They rush forward. There is but one chance. I raise the gun and empty both barrels into space; then clutching the money, pressing it tight to my breast, I flee into the darkness. On and on I go, until I pause to listen for the footsteps following, but the beating of my own heart is all the sound I hear. Then I sink fainting, for the first time in my life, upon the cold ground. When I open my eyes they peer into my father's pale, anxious face, who bends and kisses me.

"The money—is it safe?" is my first question.

"Yes, my brave girl—thanks to you—every dollar of it."

"And the men?"

"One has gone to meet his reward to a higher tribunal than ours, and ones lies bound in jail."

Then, when I grow stronger, they told me all—how the ball had pierced the heart of one of the men, and the other had fallen helpless, shot in the leg. Surely Providence had directed my aim. Some one had found me cold and lifeless on the ground in the morning, and bearing me home, discovered the men—one dead, one living—and from the latter's lips heard the confession of the horrors of the night.

Instead of opening my eyes from my long faint I had opened them from the long fever and delirium through which I had been; but as my father stepped back Tom Harding's face appeared beside it, and sobbing happily in his arms I forgot the fact that I had almost been a heroine, but only knew myself a girl, loved and loving. He says I never again shall prove my claims to heroism, and as our cottage is now almost completed, and I soon am to accept forever his protecting care, I gladly hope I never may.

SOME OPINIONS

About the Proposed Co-Operative Cotton Mill.

After the publication of the article about a co-operative cotton mill in Friday's CONSTITUTION, Messrs. Gregg and Willcox called upon a number of leading citizens, and with such favorable results that a meeting of those interested in the project has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the chamber of commerce.

Speaking of the project, Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., said: "I am heartily in favor of the plan, and will not only take stock myself, but will bring the matter to the attention of my young men as an excellent method of saving and as a good investment. I wish we could get four hundred men to take one share each at $5 per week, to be paid for in two years. This would make everybody feel an interest in its success."

M. C. Kiser said: "I will take stock and believe it is a good thing. We want to make a class of goods the others don't make. It would be well to call a meeting early next week at some convenient place at 3 or 4 o'clock in the evening."

Paul Romare: "I will take stock and help you all I can."

W. R. Hill: "Elect James R. Wylie president, get all the subscribers you can, hand me the list, and I will have the balance taken."

Hugh T. Inman: "I am in favor of it. It might be well for us to consider the manufacture of canton flannel, none being made this side of Lancaster, Pa."

Among those who will meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the feasibility of this cotton mill project are: Messrs. Hugh T. Inman, Jas. R. Wylie, M. C. Kiser, Paul Romare, W. J. Garrett, Major Livingston Mims, Captain W. W. Boyd, Walker Inman, L. M. Inman, W. R. Hill, J. Carroll Payne, E. P. Chamberlin, R. J. Lowry, A. M. Robinson, L. L. McCleskey, W. A. Gregg, Charles H. Wilcox, Charles H. Wells, Morris Rich, D. M. Bain, B. T. Semmes, Jack J. Spalding, Charles S. Kingsbery, M. D. Francis, Henry W. Grady, T. H. Austin, Alfred D. Boylston, Joseph Kingsbery, Captain T. L. Langston, E. S. Pratt, W. J. Van Dyke, A. P. Hull, Burton Smith, Henry Hirsch, J. G. Oglesby, O. C. Fuller, George Kendall, H. T. Russ, W. H. Scott, and others.

All are invited.

Geeatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered By The Constitution Reporters.

The Railway Conductors.—The Order of Railway Conductors will hold a union meeting in Atlanta next Saturday and Sunday and a large attendance is assured by the correspondence already received. Captain Jos. H. Latimer is a moving spirit in arranging the details and programme for this meeting. One week from tonight the conductors will go to Augusta, by special train, to attend the exposition on Monday, which will be "railroad day."

A Well-Known Floridian.—Hon. J. N. C. Stockton, a prominent banker of Jacksonville, arrived in the city yesterday after a short sojourn in Camp Perry. Mr. Stockton is one of the few people who have remained at their posts during the terrible scourge and have escaped the fever. He is a prominent democrat, and yet was some time ago paid the high compliment of a unanimous election as a member of the board of public works, and that by a republican council. Another Floridian who arrived yesterday was Postoffice Inspector Alexander.

The Bet Paid.—Scarratt, the well-known hotel man, rode down Alabama street on a wheelbarrow yesterday at noon.

E. Pratt furnished the motive power.

Just before the presidential election Messrs. Scarratt and Pratt were discussing the political situation. Mr. Scarratt was an enthusiastic Harrison man, and was whooping the man from Indianapolis.

"He'll win certain," said Scarratt.

"Can't do it," remarked Pratt.

"I'll bet my hotel he does," answered the man who once wore side whiskers.

"I'll tell you, Scarratt, he won't," said Pratt, "and I'll do this: If Cleveland is defeated I'll roll you down Alabama street in a wheelbarrow, and if Harrison is defeated you do the same for me."

"Done," said Scarratt.

The election came and Scarratt won. Then the two gentlemen agreed to make the exhibition Saturday noon. At twelve o'clock Mr. Scarratt stepped into a wheelbarrow on Broad street near Alabama. He seated himself upon a box and grabbing a national flag in either hand turned to Mr. Pratt, saying:

"Let her go!"

A large crowd of happy people stood around and yelled. Mr. Pratt stooped down and grabbing the handles started the machine to rolling. The crowd yelled and followed and the trip was made. In addition to the ride, Mr. Scarratt got a derby hat from Mr. Pratt.

Had to Change the Rate.—The man who has been operating the steam flying jenny down on Decatur street, decided to carry his attraction to the Augusta exposition, and applied to the local agent of one of the railroads for a rate on a carload of jennies. He got it. But when he complained about the tariff received the information that that was the regular rate on live stock. The freight agent will never forget the laugh that greeted him.

Just One Verse a Day.—A democrat who thinks he is a poet, comes back with this answer:

> Yes, Cleveland is defeated,
> We hear that oft repeated,
> Republicans may add it to their prayers.
> But the sudden load of rest,
> That was forced on Sackville West,
> Makes it easy to go down the golden stairs.

Another Atlantian.—Atlanta has acquired another citizen—a gentleman of wealth, brain and energy. For several years past Colonel John Q. Burbridge has been a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., where he was honored by being elected mayor. He went to Jacksonville from Alton, Ill., and made quite a snug fortune in Florida real estate. The yellow fever in Florida caused Colonel Burbridge to turn his eye towards Atlanta where his two sons, Messrs. James and George Burbridge, had made many friends. Colonel Burbridge will prove an acquisition to Atlanta.

Paying a Dividend.—The Capital City bank yesterday paid its stockholders a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. The total dividends amounted to about sixteen thousand dollars.

Some Good and Bad Guessing.—There was a large crowd at the Ladies's Bazaar last night, and when the ballot box containing "guesses" on the presidential contest in New York and Indiana was opened great interest was shown.

As the official majorities for Harrison in New York and Indiana were not postively known, it was decided by the committee to have the guesses called and recorded. Hon. James O'Neil called the ballots; Messrs. Carroll Payne and Thomas Corrigan acted as recorders, and Messrs. Gatins and Clayton kept a sharp eye on the proceedings.

The great majority of the ballots were on Cleveland, and some of the "guesses" were very wide of the mark. Among the wildest guessing may be mentioned a gentleman who thought Cleveland would carry Indiana by 21,000 and another gentleman who guessed a majority of 35,000 in New York. The Cleveland guesses were not recorded—it would have taken too long to write them out.

There were some good guessing on Harrison's majorities in Indiana and New York. Among those who will not miss the official majority far are Messrs. Tom Corrigan, James O'Neil, Chris Sullivan, Joe Gating, A. J. Kennedy, John Ryan, J. S. Holliday, Julius Menko and others.

There are a number of guesses ranging between 1,000 and 8,000 on Harrison in Indians, and between 5,000 and 15,000 on New York.

The ballots on Harrison and the record of them were placed in a large envelope, sealed, and put away by the committee. It is expected that the exact majorities in New York and Indiana will be known by Monday night, when the winners of the overc at and suit of clothes will be announced at the ladies' bazaar. Newspaper figures indicate that Harrison's majority will be between eight and twelve thousand in New York and two and five thousand in Indiana.

Says He's Not the Man.—Mr. Alfred L. Dearing, the well known postal clerk, says that he wants it understood that he is not the A. L. Dearing who figured in police circles a few days ago.

The Feeling in Virginia.—Dr. J. W. Lee has been in attendance the present week upon the Virginia conference at Portsmouth. He was in the city when the riot occurred there last Wednesday night between the whites and blacks. He says the people of Virginia are very much depressed on account of the defeat of Grover Cleveland. They are very much afraid that William Mahone will name the federal officers in that state for the Harrison administration, and that men peculiarly objectionable will be put in charge. Perhaps no man ever so unanimously and so deeply had the contempt of a great people as William Mahone has from the people of Virginia. It is a luxury with them to hate him. They say that he has done them more harm than the war which was fought mainly in their state.

You Had Better Register.—The registration books have been open since Wednesday, and less than twelve hundred citizens have registered. There are three places of registration. The city clerk has recorded four hundred and seventy names—two hundred and sixty white and two hundred and ten negroes. Mr. Haygood, the registrar, 33 Marietta street, has handled one hundred and sixty-five whites and two hundred and four negroes. Mr. Morris, on Alabama street, has taken down the other names, of which more than half are negroes. The colored people are registering more rapidly than the white, and unless the Caucasians take a move they will be out voted in the city election.

Bricks For a Pillow.

From Science.

A correspondent of the Shanghai North China Herald says that to the average celestial it is a matter of indifference how long he remains in one position. He will write all day like an automaton, he will work from morn to eve without any variation, and apparently without any consciousness of the monotony. The Chinese school children will undergo an amount of confinement, unrelieved by recesses or changes of work, which would drive a western pupil to the verge of insanity. Even Chinese infants are said to remain as impassive as "mud gods." To the Chinese, exercise appears to be superfluous, and they can sleep anywhere. With a brick for a pillow, the "heathen Chinee" can lie down on his bed of stalks, or mud bricks, or rattan, and sleep the sleep of the just, with no reference to the rest of creation. He does not want a darkened room, nor does he require others to be still. The "infant crying in the night" may continue to cry, for all he cares; it does not disturb him. In the case of most working people, and also in that of many others, position in sleep is of no sort of consequence.

English as She is Spoke.

From the Record.

Jones—Good morning! Beastly morning, isn't it?

Robinson—Horrid day. Good day.

"Good day."

A TEXAS INDIAN EPISODE.

Story of An Indian's Nerve and Stoicism—The Chase.

From the Omaha Bee.

In the fall of 1871, while traveling with a party of scouts from Fort Griffin to Jacksboro, or more properly Fort Richardson, Texas, the writer was witness to one of the most atrocious massacres ever perpetrated by the Nomads of the plains.

The northwestern settlements of Texas in 1871 were in those days subject to periodical raids by both the Commanches and Kiowas, the fiercest of what are known as the plaims Indians, and many a tale of horror could be told by the settlers in that region of outrage and murder committed by these savages. Salt Creek—in this instance very appropriately named—is a small tributary of the Brazos river, running in a northerly direction about six miles from old Fort Belknap, and about midway between Forts Griffin and Richardson, and for some miles after leaving this creek may be seen rude headstones recording the massacre of stage drivers, settlers and emmigrants. The country after leaving the creek is open, rolling prairie land, the crests of the ridges being about a mile apart.

About noon of a bright day in the fall of 1871, a government train consisting of six wagons, six mule teams and ten men was attacked by a marauding party of Kiowas under the leadership of Satanta, Satank and Big Tree, and all except three were killed and horribly mutilated. About half an hour previous to the attack General Sherman with a small escort had passed the train going to Fort Richardson, and had spoken with the wagonmaster.

When the Indians were first seen, the wagonmaster promptly corralled his train in two parallel lines the teams facing inwards, and barricaded the extremities with sacks of corn taken from the wagons, and made preparations for a stubborn defence. The Indians numbering about one hundred or more dashed down upon them, yelling and shaking their blankets, in the hope of stampeding the mules, and then commenced circleing the train getting closer and closer every moment. One after another of the gallant defenders of the little fortress fell under the murderous, all round fire of the savages. Seeing all hope gone three of the ten not yet injured made a break for freedom and succeeded in getting away, two of them, however, received slight wounds, before doing so.

After securing the mules not killed by their fire, thirty-three in number, the Indians disappeared.

The writer with his party came upon the scene about an hour afterwards and must forever remember it.

The wagonmaster, whose thigh was broken by a ball was captured alive. He was stripped, fastened by the lockchain to one of the wagons and a fire built under him. When seen, one side was burnt to a cinder and the action of the had horribly contorted his body. The six other teamsters were likewise stripped, and scalped their throats were cut and other nameless mutilations made, and it was with difficulty that the writer remoxed and axe from the skull of one of the unfortunate men.

Upon the news being brought to Fort Richmond General Sherman immediately ordered General Mackenzie in persuit with his regiment, the fourth cavalry, Tonkawa Indian scouts, and two companies of his regiment from Fort Griffin met him at the scene of the massacre and the trail was taken up. General Sherman's instructions to McKenzie were, "Follow that trail, and if, as I suspect, it leads across the Red river into the Indian territosy, and you can locate the particular village, clean it out without regard to treaties." The trail was followed into the Indian territory, but there lost, owing to the heavy rains. General Mackensie then marched his command along the base of the Witchita mountains to Fort Sill, where he found General Sherman, who had arrived there from Texas some time previous. Shortly after General Sherman's arrival, Santanta was heard to boast that he was "now square with the people of Texas," and he, Satank and Big Tree were promptly arrested, and the captured mules found in their village conclusively proving their guilt. While General Sherman was questioning these Indians on these Indians on the porch of General Grierson's quarters, a dramatic incident occurred which nearly cost the general his life. Lone Wolf, the head chief of the Kiowas, quietly slipped by the guard, and taking three carbines from under his blanket, passed them to the three prisoners, and at the same time presented his own piece at the head of the general. Before he could fire, however, he was disarmed by the guard; but this was the second close call the general had had from the same band of Indians in the space of a few days.

A requisition being had from the governor of Texas for Satanta, Satank and Big Tree, they were turned over to General McKenzie to be brought to Jackson for trial.

On leaving the fort some difficulty was experienced by General Grierson in getting the Indians into the wagon provided for them. Satanta and Big Tree were to ride in one, and Satank, the most dangerous, in another. All three were handcuffed and shackled and refused to get in, and finally had to be thrown in by the rear guard.

On being placed in the wagon, old Satank turned to the Indians gathered and said: "Tell my people that Satank only went half a mile on the road to Texas." McCord, subchief of the Tonkawa scouts, understanding what he said, cautioned Lieutenant Thurston, the officer in command of the rear guard, and he placed a corporal and a private in the wagon with him. The corporal sat immediately behind him and the private faced him.

What followed is an instance of Indian stoicism I believe unparalleled. In some way Big Tree had secured a knife, and just prior to being placed in the wagon he and Satank embraced, and in the operation the knife changed hands. Satank, after making the above mentioned remark, commenced his death, and under thecover of his blanket, endeavored to remove his handcuffs. Finding his hands too large, he with his knife stripped the flesh and little finger from his left hand, still chanting his death song. Suddenly he whirled around and stabbed the corporal in the thigh; the corporal tumbled out of the rear end of the wagon and the astonished private tumbled out of the front end. Seizing the corporal's Spencer carbine, a seven-shooter, the desperate savage sprung the lever to throw in a cartridge, but as there was one already in the chamber of the piece, this rendered the gun useless, and while he was working at the lever he was shot to death by the guard.

There was another casuality however—Lieutenant Thurston, commanding the rear guard, seeing the affair while Stank was working with the gun, rode up behind him and within a pace or two of him fired with his revolver, missing him, but hitting in the head the teamster, who fell under under his mule; he was not seriously hurt, however.

On reaching Jacksboro, Satanta and Big Tree were tried and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was, however, commuted by Governor Davis of Texas to imprisonment for life.

After serving for some time the sentence was remitted and they were released; but the old habit was too strong for them; they went again on the warpath, were rearrested and sent to Huntsville penitentiary. Big Tree is still there; but Satanta, tiring of restraint some years ago, threw himself from the topmost tier of cells to the flags below and was killed. A suicide is regarded as debarring a red man from the happy hunting grounds, Satanta must have bee desperate indeed.

In person Satank was as vicious a looking specimen of humanity as could be conceived. Ferocity was stamped all over him. Low, receding forehead, grizzled hair and wrinkled face, with eyes that gleamed with fierce hatred. He was even conceded by his own tribe of which he was at one time chief, to be a bad man.

Satanta was a very large and powerful man, the war chief and most noted orator of the tribe. His gift of speech was most wonderful, and it is said that when he was to speak the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other tribes would flock to hear him.

Big Tree, the youngest of the tribe, was physically as fine a specimen of Indian manhood as the writer has ever seen. Six feet tall, beautifully proportioned and with a handsome face, he carried within him the heart of a devil. Entwined in his scalp lock he carried the golden hair of some poor little white girl whom he boasted that he had outraged and murdered.

Such is a brief history of a massacre that created an intense excitement through western Texas, and made many settlers agree with General Sheidan when he remarked that if he had to live in hell or Texas he would sell Texas and live in the other place.

A SOCIAL DISQUISITION.

"Gath" Thinks That "Things Have Come to a Pretty Pass."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

I see that young Mrs. Jim Blaine, the daughter of the Nevins family from about Columbus, O., has got counsel to sue her husband's father and mother for alienating the precious husband's affections. It has come to that pass that parents cannot express their dislike of the matrimonial alliance of a son without being compelled to go to court and enter bond and be examined as witnesses. From what I understand, young Jim Blaine started on fire water in boyhood. A gentleman who was much with his father during the presidential campaign of 1884, said that Blaine would sometimes lose his balance and temper. Especially when in the midst of all his other difficulties, young Jim would come in full of bog-juice, and the father, who had raised the condition of his family by tremendous labor through years, would show how little ambition was bringing to him, in view of incidents of that sort. Then Mrs. Blaine would say: "Father, don't get mad now;" and if some document was missing which Blaine could not lay his hands upon, she would set to work to find it.

A mother of this kind says that she dares not think it was the fair thing in the way that her son was married, and when the son comes to that conclusion himself, that he is not happily married, the lawyers are called in and directed to bring a suit against the father and the mother. The son, who can not support himself, much less his wife and the dress business, flies home for subsistance, and the new family goes there, and not being able to see the son, who is in a pout, they come away with the baby and get lawyers. It would be entirely right to get a lawyer to get after the son who has married himself without any idea of the future, and some think that the marriage was one of ambition in at least one direction.

According to the statement, Mr. Blaine has been himself just as kind to his new daughter-in-law as if he had gone and picked her out, but still he is a party to the suit because his wife did not see much sense in the connection. This sort of thing is now called the practice of law, and it would appear that a man need only be sufficiently conspicuous and successful in this country in any field to be open to a lawsuit on that account alone, if no other.

A man writes a play and it runs a few weeks, and forthwith another fellow comes up and says that he deposited a manuscript containing a certain situation in that play, where both the heroes slipped up on the same orange-peel, and he wants $100,000 damages. Women dying for publicity steal poems of dead men and send them to magazines and newspapers with their names attached, and threaten suit if there shall be one whisper in the negative The disease of this country is unequal industry on the part of male and female. Either the man does all the work for the family or the female does all the work.

It looks to me as if we were coming to a much happier condition out of our necessities, when the females of the household will have to take a hand in cleaning the household and getting the food ready for us. We have expelled our only relief element in the Chinese who could do the work of domestic servants, and the time is soon approaching when we can no longer live with such servants as remain. I have no doubt, as a lady recently said to me, that we shall be infinitely happy when the wife cooks the food for the man, or the daughter helps the wife to do the same, and the man goes to his work, and then the woman will not complain that her husband is away all day and she is lonesome. There is wonderful company in a good cookstove. There is the finest kind of flirtation with a good broom. She stoops to conquer with a dust pan in her hand every time. This parading of streets all day long in silks and velvets, and wearing diamonds in the ears of washerwomen surely was not meant to continue till the end of the world. As for personal beauty, I have my doubts whether it is straightened by laziness in women. In many a household where you go the athletic servant and her milk white skin above the wrists is a more pleasurable object than the overdressed wife who cannot cut the chicken, and merely draws back and says, when she finds the meat underdone, "I do not know what we shall do in this country for servants."

WORTHY OF GABORIEAU.

Transformation Scene in an English Railway Carriage.

From the Chicago Times.

A lady and gentleman were traveling together on an English railway. They were perfect strangers to each other. Suddenly the gentleman said: "Madam, I will trouble you to look out of the window for a few minutes. I am going to make some changes in my wearing apparel." "Certainly, sir," she replied with politeness, rising and turning her back upon him. In a short time he said: "Now, madam, my change is complete, and you may resume your seat." When the lady turned she beheld her male companion transformed into a dashing lady, with a heavy veil over her face. "Now, sir or madam, whichever you like," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window, for I also have some changes to make in my apparel." "Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in lady's attire, immediately complied. "Now; sir, you may resume your seat." To his great surprise, on resuming his seat, the gentleman in female attire found his lady companion transformed into a man. He then laughed and said: "It appears that we are both anxious to avoid recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a bank!" "And I," said the whilom lady, as he dexterously fettered his companion's wrists with a pair of handcuffs, "I am Detective J——, of Scotland Yard, and in female apparel have shadowed you; now," drawing a revolver, "keep still!"

Electricity.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

One of our exchanges has a paragraph stating that the electric storage system is not only a success so far as experience shows in relation to street railways, but that the Omnibus company of Paris runs carriages by electricity from the Arc de Triomphe to Carbevoie, a distance of two miles. Each of the forewheels, our contemporary says, is moved by a separate dynamo, controlled by the driver. The speed attained is somewhat greater than that of horse propulsion, and the general operation satisfactory.

All carriages will be moved in the same manner before many years shall have passed over our heads—that is, by electricity. This is the motive power of the tuture. If this power can be stored and carried about as cheaply as it would seem it can be, there is no reason that we can think of why it cannot be substitnted for horses in moving wagons carts, drays and what not. Rapidity of motion will be one feature of the wagons and other carriages of the next generation. The words of Nahum may soon be fulfilled predictions:

"The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broadways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

This is not a bad description of the electric cars as these appear at night.

How He Knew Blaine Was Not English.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A Philadelphia business man, recently returned from Europe, relates an incident of Mr. Blaine's visit to London. Mr. Blaine happened into the establishment of King & Archer, the well known naval and military bootmakers, No. 21 Piccadilly, W., and asked to see some shoes. Having selected a pair to his liking, Mr. Blaine inquired the cost, at the same time casually remarking that he had been referred to the house by a friend in Lancashire, from which district he had himself just run up to London for a short stay.

"But you are not an Englishman, sir," said the attendant, who was waiting upon him.

"And why not?" asked Mr. Blaine. "Do I not look like an Englishman? And did I not say that I hailed from Lancashire?"

"You may have just come from Lancashire, and I do not say that your looks are not English," answered the salesman; "but an Englishman would not have asked the 'cost' of these shoes, sir—he would have asked the 'price.'"

And Mr. Blaine was forced, by the quick discrimination of the London tradesman, to acknowledge his foreign nativity.

Bedbugs Crazed Him.

From the Griffin, Ga., News.

Marion Mann, an old citizen of Griffin, who for some time has been occupying a room over Niles' clothing store, was found in it Sunday morning in a perfectly nude condition. His room was a perfect wreck, he having torn down his bed and placed everything in a topsy-turvy condition. In his hand he held grasped a slat of the bed, and upon inquiry stated that he had been killing bedbugs all night, and up to date had slain 5,000. There was one very large one, however, that had eluded his efforts to kill him, and had led him a chase of several hours. The proper authorities have been notified, and he will be taken to the asylum. He is suffering from a mild attack of lunacy, and is perfectly harmless. For some time past he has been suffering from paralysis, and has had several sever strokes.

THE PEANUT

And Its Great Commercial Importance—A Great Crop.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

According to the American Encyclopædia the peanut is a laguminous plant, botanically known as the arachis hypogœa. It has several other common names than that by which we are accustomed to call, among them being ground pea and ground nut. In the southern states it is known as pindar, while by the French it is called the pistache de terre. It is generally to be indigenous to Africa, although there are five or six species of the genus found growing wild in Brazil. It has been successfully introduced into Spain, has for several years been raised in the states of Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and has more recently been cultivated in California. A small variety also grows in China.

Roughly speaking, it might be said that the peanut looks like clover and grows like a sweet potato, but for those who prefer a stricter and more botanical description the following may be quoted: The plant is a diffusely branched, trailing annual, with abruptly pinnate leaves with four leaflets; the small yellow flowers are in auxiliary heads or spikes; calyx with one narrow lobe making a lower lip, the upper lip four-toothed and with a long thread-like tube; heel of the corolla incurved and pointed; stamens united into a tube by their filaments, each alternate shorter than the others; ovary at the bottom of the long calyx tube. After the flower falls away the forming pod is forced into the soil by the elongation of the rigid deflexed stalk to which it attached. The forming pod then rapidly enlarges and forms a thick shelled indihiscent pod, with a strongly netted surface, often contracted between the seeds, of which it contains two or three. These have very thick cotyledons and an extremely short radiclo.

The burying of the "forming pod," or nut, by the "elongation of the rigid deflexed stalk" is the peculiarity of this plant, and is one of the curiosities of the vegetable kingdom. The flower and leaf stalks are of entirely different characters. The flower stalk is a trailing vine like that of the melon and cucumber, the blossoms appearing at short intervals elong its length. The flower opens and blossoms close down to the stalk in the notch formed by the little leaves fhown, and it is not until after the petals have fallen and the seed pod is formed that the pushing power is made made manifest. Gradually the seed pod, or nut, is lifted away from the stem and a little stalk shows itself. As this stalk grows so the nut at the end of it is pushed forward until it curves over like a fishhook, with the little nut in the place of the point and barb. Gradually the nut is pushed down to the ground and then into it. If by any accident this is prevented the fruit ceases to grow.

The culture of the peanut is not difficult. Good corn land is generally selected in this country, care being taken that there is nothing in the land that would stain the shells. In this state a sandy loam that never suffers from drought should be chosen. In fact, good melon land is good peanut land. The bottom lands on the borders of rivers that receive a winter or spring overflow are admirably adapted for the growth of this nut. Planting time may be had in March if there is no frost, or from April 1 to 15. The ground should be plowed five or six inches deep and then harrowed. The nuts, which are, of course, to be planted raw, must be taken out of the pod without breaking the skin, the best plan being to crush the shells with a light wooden hammer. The kernels are then planted in rows four feet apart and twenty inches from hill to hill, with three or four kernels to each hill, covering them about two inches deep.

The plan of planting adopted in the south t to mark off the land in furrows three feet aparls and in these two peas are dropped at intervaa of eighteen inches, and covered an inch and is half deep.

When nuts are ripe, which will be in October, the California peanut farmer runs a furrow on each side of the row of vines with a bulltongue plow, closeenough to loosen the soil and plants. Then he takes a light and narrow grubbing hoe, digs up the vines and turns them over to dry, taking care never to gather in rainy weather or when the ground is very wet. After allowing the vines to lie in the sun for a day the best plan is to stack them, after the dew has dried, in the following fashion: Drive a stake of four or five feet long firmly into the ground, spreading dried grass or hay around it, so as to keep the vines from the damp ground. Then lay the vines around the post with the roots inward, taking care to leave a space around the stake for purposes of ventilation, and when the stack is of a proper height, thatch it with a straw cap tied to the stake. Let the vines remain in the stack from three to five weeks, and then pick the nuts and send to market.

A clean, bright appearance of the pod is largely to be desired, and to get this the nuts are sometimes put into a sort of winnowing cage, which is turned either by hand or power. There are two sorts of peanuts grown in California—the white and the red—and to make the white variety still whiter the nuts are sometimes treated to sulphur fumes. The red variety, by the way, is more easily cultivated and sells for about the same price. The white variety runs along the ground, while the grows upright in a bunch. The picking is a rather arduous task, but the labor will in all probability be modified by the use of machinery.

The peanut is an easy crop to raise—the demand for nuts has trebled within the past few years—and has never yet equalled the demand. The quantity of peanuts in this country may be set down at 3,000,000 bushels per annum, and this seems a large amount; but as far back as 1867 there were imported into Marseilles alone from Africa more than 6,000,000 bushels, valued at 25,000,000 francs. At present the average price of peanuts may be set down at 5 cents a pound. So that, by setting down America's product as 3,000,000 bushels of twenty-two pounds a bushel, it represents a product value at $3,300,000. Contrast with this the value of California's yield—say $37,000—and it will be seen how infinitesimal is the share which this state enjoys of a great business.

PLEASANT FOR THE SMOKER.

A Startling Revelation by a New York Dealer in Cigars.

From the New York Evening World.

"You can have no idea of the foreign substances that are found in cigars," said a cigarmaker a few days ago. "Why, I have found all sorts of things wrapped up in a little tobacco covering on different occasions. I have found tacks, nails, pins, toothpicks, matches, pieces of ribbon and many other things that I can't call to mind just now. But the most surprising thing I discovered was when I tried to bite the end off a cigar one day. Somehow I struck something that I couldn't bite through. I bit and bit, but it was 'no go,' and finally I had to give it up. I slowly unrolled the cigar, and what do you think I found? A piece of liver-wurst casing! It beat anything I ever heard of."

"How do these things come to stray into the 'weeds?'" the dealer was asked.

"In most cases, if you investigated it, you would find that these cigars are made in tenement houses. Where people eat, sleep, cook and manufacture cigars all in one room, you can't expect them to watch very closely what becomes of the scraps."

No Such Luck.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"You don't know, Jehones," said his editorial visitor, "what the temptations are that assail the political journalist. Publishing your modest little society paper, as you do, you have to deal with a constituency unlike mine in every respect. Your manhood is not assailed. No attempt is made to buy you openly. You, my friend, have never been approached by any political emissary who wanted to purchase the support of your paper outright for $500 or $1,000, or some such paltry sum."

"Never!" replied Jehones, with a wistful, yearning look.

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Old Tecumseh, referring to some unkind criticism of the general's course at Atlanta, said to a reporter: "They can say what they please about the march to the sea, but one thing is certain—the general got there."

THE BEAR'S PASSAGE OF ARMS.

Bruin Engages a Military Company and Makes a Brave Fight.

From the London Times.

A desperate fight with a bear took place on Saturday evening at Franklin's Pleasure Gardens, Northampton, where the local volunteers had been having a sham fight. The repeated firing in the grounds had evidently alarmed the various wild animals there, and when a man named Gotch entered the bear pit to attend to the bears, one of them suddenly sprang upon him from behind and knocked him, partially unconscious, to the ground. Then seizing the man's head in its fore paws the bear began gnawing at its scalp. An alarm was quickly raised, but no one for a time was daring enough to follow the man into the pit and drive off the bear.

Colonel Hollis, however, who with other volunteers was attracted by the cries of the spectators drew his sword and hurled it down at the bear The point of the weapon struck the animal, with the effect of making it still more ferocious. Lieutenant Hull then determined to enter the pit, and, taking a rifle, with bayonet affixed, he pluckily descended into the place and attacked the bear, which was still lacerating the head and neck of the man lying at the bottom. With a powerful thrust he drove the bayonet into the bear's shoulder, and with a howl of pain the animal immediately released its hold upon the prostrate man and turned upon Lieutenant Hull. By dexterously using the bayonet, however, repeatedly wounding the brute, Lieutenant Hull managed to drive the bear to the wall, and Gotch was rapidly, but with considerable difficulty, got out of the pit. Lieutenant Hull made his escape, leaving his bayonet and Lieutenant-Colonel Hollis' sword at the bottom of the pit with the bear. Gotch, who was taken to the infirmary, wos found to be seriously wounded in the head, the scalp being torn from the skull in several places. The bear was left in a dying condition.

EAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect Sept. 2, 1888.

SOUTH BOUND.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK. SOUTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta	....	12 35 a m	2 45 p m
Leave Macon	....	4 00 a m	6 30 p m
Arrive Brunswick	....	11 30 a m	2 00 a m

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Brunswick	....	3 40 p m	8 15 a m
Arrive Macon	....	1 45 a m	5 00 p m
Arrive Atlanta	....	6 20 a m	9 20 p m

ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.

Leave Atlanta	6 40 a m	12 20 p m	10 05 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 55 p m	6 35 p m	5 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga	1 00 p m	7 00 p m	5 50 a m
Arrive Memphis	6 10 a m	6 10 a m	5 30 p m

ATLANTA TO THE EAST.

Leave Atlanta	6 40 a m	12 20 p m	10 05 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 35 p m	6 25 p m	5 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga	....	10 00 p m	....
Arrive Cleveland	12 05 p m	11 05 p m	4 00 a m
Arrive Knoxville	3 00 p m	1 50 a m	7 35 a m
Arrive Morristown	4 30 p m	3 25 a m	8 25 a m
Leave Knoxville	3 05 p m	7 05 a m	7 05 a m
Leave Morristown	4 30 p m	8 35 a m	8 35 a m
Arrive Hot Springs	6 30 p m	11 00 a m	11 00 a m
Arrive Asheville	9 51 p m	12 16 n'n	12 16noon
Arrive Bristol	8 00 p m	6 20 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Roanoke	2 25 a m	12 30 n'n	2 25 a m
Arrive Lynchburg	4 10 a m	2 25 p m	4 10 a m
Arrive Charlottesv'e	6 40 a m	5 00 p m	6 35 a m
Arrive Washington	11 13 a m	9 40 p m	11 13 a m
Arrive Baltimore	12 46 p m	11 25 p m	12 46 n'n
Arrive Philadelphia	3 10 p m	3 40 a m	3 10 p m
Arrive New York	5 50 p m	6 20 a m	5 50 p m
Leave Roanoke	2 30 a m	12 45 n'n	2 30 a m
Arrive Luray	7 40 a m	6 30 p m	7 40 a m
Arrive Hagerstown	11 40 a m	9 55 p m	11 40 a m
Arrive Harrisburg	3 00 p m	12 20 n'gt	3 00 p m
Arrive Philadelphia	6 50 p m	4 25 a m	6 50 p m
Arrive New York	9 35 p m	7 10 a m	9 35 p m
Leave Lynchburg	7 00 a m	2 44 p m	7 00 a m
Arrive Burkeville	9 24 a m	5 17 p m	9 24 a m
Arrive Petersburg	11 14 a m	7 00 p m	11 14 a m
Arrive Norfolk	2 25 p m	9 55 p m	2 25 p m

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Cochran	....	10 20 a m	4 00 p m
Arrive Hawkinsville	....	11 05 a m	4 45 p m
Leave Hawkinsville	....	2 55 p m	9 10 a m
Arrive Cochran	....	3 40 p m	10 00 a m

All trains run daily.

Trains on S. R. & D. division going south leave Rome at 11:45 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Trains for Clinton and Jellico leave Knoxville at 7:45 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.; also at 6:05 p. m. for Clinton.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Train leaving Chattanooga at 10:50 a. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car to Washington via Lynchburg.

Train leaving Atlanta at 11:45 p. m. carries Pullman Buffet Sleeping car to Waycross.

Train leaving Chattanooga at 7 p. m. carries Pullman Sleeping car to Memphis and through coach to Kansas City.

Train leaving Atlanta at 10.05 p. m. carries Pullman car Atlanta to Chattanooga, and company's sleeping car to Knoxville, open for passengers at 9:20 p. m.

Train leaving Atlanta at 6:40 a. m. connects at Rome with through Pullman cars for Washington via Lynchburg.

L. J. ELLIS, Ass't Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Ag't, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE.

(W. & A. R. R.)

The following time card in effect Sunday September 16, 1888.

NORTHBOUND—No. 8 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	7 50 a m
Arrive Dalton	11 40 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 00 p m

Stops at all important stations.

23M ARIETTA [illegible] RAIN—Daily ex Sunda

Leave Atlanta	11 45 a m
Arrive Marietta	12 39 p m

No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	1 35 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 11 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	6 43 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	3 45 p m
Arrive Rome	6 59 p m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Atlanta	4 40 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 39 p m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	11 15 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 37 a m

No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	5 55 p m
Arrive Dalton	10 00 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	11 40 p m

Stops at all important stations when signaled.

No. 21 DALTON ACCOMMODATION—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Dalton	6 25 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	8 00 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome

No. 11 has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlant to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashvill without change.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	8 05 a m
Leave Dalton	9 47 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 45 p m

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 15 p m
Arrive Atlanta	6 37 p m

No. 20 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	1 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 32 a m

Stops at all important way stations.

No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga	6 10 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 13 p m

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday

Leave Marietta	7 35 a m
Arrive Atlanta	8 35 a m

No. 24 MARIETTA DINNER TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Marietta	2 01 p m
Arrive Atlanta	2 58 p m

No. 14 ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Rome	7 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 05 a m

Stops at all way stations and by signals.

No. 22 DALTON ACCOMMODATION—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Chattanooga	6 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	7 30 p m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Cincinnati to Atlanta without change.

No. 20 has Pullman Palace sleeping car, daily Nashville to Atlanta without change, and Pullman Palace sleeping cars, Chattanooga to Atlanta open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

R. A. ANDERSON, Sup't.
J. M. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
ALTON ANGIER, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agt.

PROHIBITION M. A. B.

AS OUTLINED AND NAMED BY THE PROHIBITIONISTS LAST NIGHT.

Notice Given That the Prohibition Question is to Be Agitated—Mr. Small Introduces Some Resolutions—Some Others Talk.

In all but numbers there was a big meeting at the courthouse last night.

There is to be a new M. A. B.

So the meeting declared, and they talked like they were in earnest.

About 150 people were in the courthouse basement at half-past seven, the time for the meeting to begin.

It was some twenty minutes past that time when Mr. Small entered the room and made his way to the stand. He called the meeting to order at once.

"The first thing before us tonight," said he, "is the selection of a chairman and secretary for this meeting."

Dr. Perkins nominated Mr. Green Dodd for chairman, and Mr. Small nominated Mr. Perkins for secretary. Both gentlemen were elected unanimously.

Mr. Dodd Talks.

"I was unexpectedly called to preside over the meeting last night," said Mr. Dodd, "and the call tonight is equally unexpected. We feel that we have been bottled up by a few friends who signed that pledge not to agitate the prohibition question. We discussed that action last night and denounced it as unauthorized, and this meeting was called to get a general expression of opinion from the prohibitionists of Atlanta in regard to that contract or trade. We are not here to make a ticket. I have been here thirty-five years and I want peace. I think that is the spirit of the prohibition party. I took part in the ward meeting for the formation of the conservative ticket, and consented to the compromise in the hope that it would stop this eternal strife. The antis have not acted in good faith, and have not come in on the ticket. I believe the five men that signed that paper did so with a pure motive, thinking they would be able to control and bring down the ticket headed by Mr. Brown. But today there is a full whisky ticket out, and they say they are out to rule or ruin. I am opposed now, as I stated last night, to getting out a full prohibition ticket. We are here to take some action upon the trade that binds some prohibitionists not to agitate the liquor question for two years more."

Sam Small Talks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dodd's address Mr. Small arose.

"A committee," said he "was appointed last night to consider if it were wise or prudent to nominate a prohibition ticket. That committee, of which I am a member, have agreed that it is not best, at this time, to make any report. I have, speaking for myself, no desire to draw on a conflict or to arouse antagonistic and partisan feeling. I have a series of resolutions to offer as embodying the sense of a large number of us. Before that, though, I want to say that I have been approached, since I returned to Atlanta Tuesday, in regard to the municipal conflict. It has been rumored that the purpose of my visit home was to agitate the prohibition question. Now, I am only a citizen. I have more business before me than I can attend to in three years to come and if my personal preference controls my movements I would be in New York city tonight. I am here because I believe, just as firmly as I believe my name's Sam Small, that prohibition is in immient danger of being stamped out in Fulton county for all time to come, so far as having a straight out contest, as we did two years ago, is concerned. If the conservative ticket is elected without a protest, Fulton county is given over to the liquor men for all time to come. As between individuals, I wouldn't give a snap of my finger which of the two tickets is elected, but the principle of prohibition is everything to me, and I shall never surrender it.

"No man, no five men, can muzzle me or make me do that which is revolting to my conscience. Frankly, if either of those tickets represented anything in favor of prohibition, I would be the last man to protest, but neither of them does so. The Walter Brown ticket is a straight-out, uncompromising liquor ticket, and they don't make any bones about it. What does the other party propose? Mr. Glenn will come to me and beg me not to interfere, not to agitate the prohibition question. He will beg us to fall in line and vote for him, but when I ask him, 'What will you do for us?' he promises to ignore the liquor question altogether. What more could the liquor men ask? They say there are four prohibitionists on the ticket, but they were not elected on the prohibition issue and they go in pledged to ignore the very principle that gave them their place on the ticket. Why are they there, then? To catch you and me; to muzzle us. The gentlemen that signed that agreement have presumed on their wealth and their influence to do what the legislature in session now couldn't do, and what the supreme court of Georgia, in session now, wouldn't do. They have said that we shall not agitate this question every two years, but every four years instead. In order that John Thomas Glenn, and W. M. Middlebrooks, and John Hirsch—God save the mark—and J. J. Meador may be elected you are asked to mortgage this city to the devil for two years more. Which is worth more—those four men or the sobriety of this city? No eight men are worth that price. I wouldn't vote for the conservative ticket if every man on it was a preacher of the gospel. It is not a question of which ticket shall be elected—from a prohibition standpoint, neither of them is worth of contending for. I just want to put John Goodwin and Adolph Brandt on notice that we repudiate the trade; that the gentlemen they traded with wont be able to deliver the goods." [Applause.]

"Who made the trade?" asked a man in the audience.

"Sam Inman, M. C. Kiser, P. L. Mynatt, W. A. Hemphill and H. H. Cabaniss," answered Mr. Small. "That takes in both papers and padlocks them by their own act. The wisest thing the antis can do is to go back and support Walter Brown. The trade's off, and that's where they belong, anyhow.

"They say the conservative ticket must be elected, if it's elected at all, by prohibition votes. If that's so, it ought to be a prohibition ticket. If it is not a prohibition ticket, then the prohibitionists oughtn't to vote for it. I, for one, won't vote for it under any circumstances.

"You are advised to ignore the question of prohibition. My opinion is that the election of a republican president and a republican house will force this question upon the people. As a matter of policy, the republicans will repeal the internal revenue laws and leave the states to deal with the question. That would turn North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and confirm West Virginia, which is already republican, and would bring to the republican standard the moonshine vote of north Georgia, South Carolina, Kentucky and Alabama. It's a question of tax as well as principle, and will be the next great national issue. The only way for the democratic party to maintain its integrity is for it to take the question into their own hands. You can't ignore it."

Here are

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is currently reported and believed that five certain estimable gentlemen of Atlanta, acting without any delegated power from the body of Fulton county prohibitionists, have been mislead into signing a pledge to discontenance the agitation of the prohibition question in this county for an indefinite period in the future; and

Whereas, These good citizens assumed to do this with the purpose of disintegrating the anti-prohibition organization and securing the election to municipal places of the nominees upon the conservative ticket, but said purpose has failed signally as is evidenced by the continued activity and aggressiveness of the liquor traffic party in the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, first, that we, as prohibitionists utterly repudiate said agreement and declare that we do not recognize any authority in the signers thereof, however laudable their intentions, to speak for us on the subject in question.

2. That we declare our independence of said pledge of non-agitation and reserve to ourselves our legal and political right to agitate the prohibition question at any and all times, according to our judgement.

3. That we hereby respectfully notify the anti-prohibition party, the M. A. B., or whomsoever it may concern, that the said above agreement has failed as recited, and they need not longer rely upon it as a hedge against the future agitation of the prohibition issue.

4. That we call upon all earnest and unflinching prohibitionists in Fulton county to adopt individually this protest and these declarations, and let them be widely known to all interested parties.

5. That we deplore the efforts now being made in Atlanta to smother and ignore the great and vital interests of the people in the matter of the suppression of the barrooms and the speedy and absolute prohibition of the entire liquor traffic.

6. That this meeting when it adjourns shall do so subject to the call of the chairman, as the interests of the principle at stake may demand.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

An Organization Urged.

"It has been suggested," continued Mr. Small, "that we need a permanent organization. We should have such an organization, with a chairman and secretary, and the chairman should have the power to call the prohibitionists of this town together. I move that a committee of five be appointed to suggest a plan of organization, and to look after a place for permanent headquarters, and make such other plans as may be necessary to perfect the organization. The chairman of this meeting to appoint the committee."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman Dodd made a short talk in favor of the organization.

"We ought to profit," said he, "by the example of the M. A. B. and stand close together. We have the white people, the good people of Atlanta, on our side. It was at my suggestion that the meeting was first called in Judge Anderson's office to get out a conservative ticket. I am in favor of this organization."

"That's it," said Mr. Small, "we want prohibition M. A. B. [great applause], and we're going to have one. If we had an M. A. B. 500 strong, or 1,500 strong, they would be obliged to give the prohibitionists a voice in naming every ticket they get up."

The Speakers.

Mr. DeLoach spoke strongly in favor of the permanent organization, as did Mr. A. A. Murphey and Mr. F. M. Richardson.

Dr. Lumpkin declared that a prohibition M. A. B. could rule the city, and favored the organization.

The chairman announced that he would appoint the committee of five within the next few days and the meeting adjourned.

"I have just a word to say," said Captain E. S. Gay, as the crowd were rising to leave. "Another thing we might profit by is the significant silence of the M. A. B.'s. We ought not to publish our time nor place of meeting, nor let it be known who and how many our members are. The fact that you don't know anything about the M. A. B. is the one chief element of its strength. You can guess who's in it by the company they keep. [Applause.] Let that be the only way they can tell us."

"And I would like to add," said Mr. Small, "that if you are not absolutely pledged to either of the tickets already in the field, I advise you, as a prohibitionist, that you don't commit yourself just yet."

The meeting then dispersed.

Will There be Fusion?

It is rumored that the third party men are proposing to make a fushion with the republicans. The plan of fusion is said to be as follows: A republican mayor, and two republican councilmen, one of which shall be a colored man. Two prohibitionists and two third party men.

It is claimed that the negroes will register 2,000 in the city election; that the white republicans will add 500, and the third party men 1,000, making a total of 3,500 votes for a fusion ticket.

MR. SMALL DENIES IT.

When asked if this statement was true, Mr. Small said: "There is no truth in this alleged plan to my knowledge. It is a conservative lie, evidently."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Governor's Horse Guard, Atlanta Artillery and Gate City Guard Go to Augusta.

The military display in Augusta tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, will probably be the finest ever seen in Georgia, if the weather permits. Tomorow a grand parade and review by the governor, mounted and accompanied by about twelve of his staff, and escorted by the Governor's Horse Guard. Infantry, cavalry and artillery, from Savannah, Edgefield, Charleston, Atlanta, Augusta and other points will be present.

In the afternoon the sham battle will take place. On Tuesday the contest for money prizes between the infantry, cavalry and artillery companies present will be had.

On Wednesday a very exciting cavalry contest at the head and ring is on the programme. In this contest all the companies who took part in the horse guard festival last spring will probably enter, except the Philadelphia troop.

Yesterday the horse guard shipped their horses—thirty about as handsome horses as ever left Atlanta.

Tonight at 11:15 the company leave for Augusta, accompanying Governor Gordon.

The team entered by the company consists of the following gentlemen: Sergeant John L. Beattie, Quartermaster J. S. Dozier, Corporals Carleton, Miller and J. C. Allen and Privates Bentine and Benton.

The following is a list of the members who will go to Augusta: Captain Milledge, Lieutenants Smith and Miller; Sergeants Woodsides, Dohme, Beattie, Morris, Paul and Candler, Quartermaster J. S. Dozier, Corporals Warlick, Miller, Allen and Ford, Ensign Castleberry, Surgeon T. D. Love; Privates Perkins, Hope, Benson, James, Gwin, Bentine, Fitzgerald, Tolbert, Brown, Dodson, Lampkin, Herrin, Howell, McGarity, Markers; Morris and Brady; Marsden, trumpeter; Chaplain Rev. N. Keff Smith.

The following ladies, honorary members, will accompany the company: Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Dr. Candler, Mrs. George Hope, Mrs. Woodsides and Mrs. Charles Ford.

The Gate City Guard have also decided to enter the military contest at Augusta, and will leave for that city today at 2:45 p. m. The Guards will have a crack company and will put up a fine drill.

The Guards confidently expect to return with the prize for the best infantry drill, and they well deserve it, having worked hard and drilled steadily for some time past.

The Atlanta Rifles will not go to Augusta.

The Atlanta Artillery will go to Augusta tonight, and propose taking one of the prizes offered for artillery maneuvers into camp and returning with it to Atlanta.

The Augusta exposition prizes have stirred up a generous rivalry among the state military, and that feature will be an interesting one.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paint dealer. PAPER hanger, house and sign painter.

THE Dramatic News at Miller's.

C. J. DANIEL, wall papers and window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

THE Dramatic News is the best paper published. Be sure and read it this week.

DR. H. BAK has removed his residence to No. 96 Pulliam street. Telephone 815, office 43½ Whitehall street. Night calls, telephone No. 927, in Mr. Dan Goldsmith's drug store, corner Whitehall and Garnett street. nov4 2w

THE Dramatic News is here. Get a copy.

DR. W. H. LEYDEN, skin disease. No 48½ Marietta street, room 11. sun tues thu 1m

MISS LIZZIE MABLE, of Smyrna, is proving by her works to be an artist of much promise. She is receiving orders and getting the commendations of people whose judgment is good in works of art. With Horace Bradley in the lead, may our grand old state come to the front with a long catalogue of eminent artists. S.

MR. AND MRS. J. B. MCELVEEN and Miss Annie Hunnicutt are in Macon attending the fair.

DR. A. T. BROWNE left yesterday on a business trip to southwest Georgia.

MISS JENNIE MAUCK, who has been spending some time at Walker Springs and Piedmont, Ala., has returned home. Her many friends will be glad to know that she is much improved.

MRS. A. N. MCBRIDE, of Piedmont, Ala., who has been visiting Mrs. M. M. Mauck, of this city, returned home yesterday.

REV. SAM SMALL will preach at Marietta street Mission at 3 o'clock today.

MRS. DR. ROSA MONNISH, nee Miss Freudenthal, M. D. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Office and residence 16½ North Forsyth, corner Walton street, Atlanta.

MR. H. C. CLOUD has returned from New York City and can be found at Eiseman Bros., where he is ready to wait upon his friends.

Rather Peculiar.

In strolling through P. H. Snook's immense furniture warerooms, the writer saw at least ten beautiful bridal suits of furniture, purchased by expectant grooms or their friends. This was rather a novel sight and indicates that neither high tariff or free trade, Cleveland nor Harrison, can prevent "these nuptials."

GEORGIA'S PRAISE.

THE LEGISLATURE PASSES RESOLUTIONS INDORSING CLEVELAND.

Mr. Patterson's Speech—A Bill Which Concerns Fulton County—Resolutions of Respect—New Bills Introduced.

The event of yesterday's session of the house was the speech of Mr. Patterson, of Bibb, on Cleveland's defeat.

The speech was both eloquent and well timed, and at its conclusion the resolution previously offered was unanimously passed.

Here is the resolution:

"Whereas, in the recent presidential election the returns indidate the defeat of Grover Cleveland, the national standard bearer of the democratic party. Therefore, be it resolved by the state of Georgia, the senate concurring therein;

First, That Georgia points to Grover Cleveland, the beloved disciple of democracy, with no less pride in the hour of his defeat than in that of his victory.

Resolved second, That the purity of his administration, the wisdom of his statesmanship and his unswerving loyalty to his convictions have placed him high in the history of his country and deep in the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved third, That Georgia, with unabated confidence, renews her fealty to the great democratic principle of anti-monopoly tariff reform.

Resolved fourth, That the absence of sectional bitterness from the recent national campaign is hailed with pleasure in the south, as indicating the approach of the time when all sections of the union can discuss the economic questions of our government with the fairness of men equally interested in its perpetuation and its success.

When the clerk had concluded reading the resolutions Mr. Patterson said: "In moving the adoption of this resolution I do not desire to lay violent hands upon the occasion for the purpose of addressing this house. So perfunctory a performance might be misconstrued into an effort to stimulate a sentiment which defeat has evoked from the solid south as freely as the rod of Israel's leader brought forth the living waters gushing from the rock. If there be any here who deem this resolution inappropriate let them remember that four years ago when Grover Cleveland was elected president the state of Georgia, through her general assembly, distinguished herself by the exuberance of her rejoicing, and it is in consonance with the traditions of our state and the instincts of our people that she should prove no less loyal in the calm hour of defeat than she was triumphant in the delirious moment of victory. If there be any here who deem this resolution on the vain formality of a useless sympathy, let them be warned that the future student of history will find in the recent presidential campaign the inauguration of a new era in American politics. For the first time in forty years a national contest has occurred from which the race issue has been practically eliminated. Sir, this elimination means the emancipation of the south. Thus, rendered free and equal in our national councils, we can await with the philosophy of conviction the impression of our view upon economic questions on the policy of our government, in that inevitable coalescense between the south and the west—the two sections for whom the future has the richest heritage in store. I indulge the hope that the shackles of sectionalism which have so long chained the states of the south like galley slaves together have at length been stricken from us, and henceforth as in the early days of the republic southern statesmanship will prove the star from whose bright astrology we can invoke an omen of southern influence. If the statesmanship of President Cleveland has, by making the tariff again a national issue, relegated the race question to the slow but sure solution which must come to it outside the fierce arena of party politics, then, green grow the bays with which history shall crown him, who at the sacrifice perchance of his personal ambition has, for his country, from the 'nettle danger plucked the flower, safety.' Thus believing, Mr. Speaker, after consultation with those eminent in our national councils. I have introduced this resolution on which the patient loyalty of our past builds an abiding faith in the future. I move that the resolution be adopted."

It was passed by a unanimous vote and amid applause.

To Amend Atlanta's Charter.

In the house yesterday, Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28, 1874, and the several acts amendatory thereof so as to increase the number of aldermen of the city of Atlanta from five to six.

This is designed to make it possible for Atlanta to have an alderman from each ward.

In Memorian.

In the house yesterday, Mr. Kurt, of Greene, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the house with profound sorrow has heard of the death of Hon. N. M. Collins, representative of this body from Spalding county, and that in respect to his memory they adjourn at 12 o'clock until 9:30 o'clock Monday.

Accordingly at 12 o'clock the house adjourned.

New Bills in the House.

Upon the call of counties for the introduction of new matter in the house yesterday, the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Foute of Bartow—To amend the constitution so as to abolish all distinction between the class of persons who shall serve as grand and traverse jurors.

By Mr. Tatum of Dade—To provide for regulating the methods of doing business by corporations or persons who issue scrip, checks or other things in payment of daily wages.

By Mr. Ewing of Floyd—To incorporate the North and South street railroad company of Rome.

By Mr. O'Neill of Fulton—To incorporate the Home loan and building company of Atlanta, Ga.; also, a bill to exempt from road and street duties certain veterans of the late war.

By Mr. Fleming of Richmond—A resolution changing the time for the meeting for the electoral college to conform with the recent act of congress and providing for the Georgia electoral electors to meet on the second Monday in January.

By Mr. Rankin of Gordon—To repeal an act entitled an act for the protection of cemeteries and burying places in the state, and to prevent and punish the unauthorized use of and traffic in dead human bodies; and for the promotion of medical science by the distribution and use of unclaimed dead human bodies for scientific purposes through a board created for that purpose.

By Mr. Rankin of Gordon—An act to require railroad companies of this state to return their property for taxation by counties in this state and to prescribe the mode of making such returns.

By Mr. Parker of Greene—A bill to authorize the mayor and aldermen of the city of Greenesboro to call an election in said city to determine the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of constructing and furnishing a school house for the whites and also one for colored people.

By Mr. West of Habersham—To levy and collect a tax for the purpose of instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education.

By Mr. Matthews of Houston—To require the record of certain transactions between husband and wife in this state whereby the husband becomes indebted to the wife and for other purposes.

By Mr. Gamble of Jefferson—To require assignees of failing or insolvent debtors to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their duties, and providing how suit shall be brought on said bonds.

[Advertisement.]

Neither Judge Clarke Nor Major Hulsey Eligible to the Judgeship of the Stone Mountain Circuit.

To the Members of the General Assembly: Judge Richard H. Clarke and Major W. H. Hulsey, both residents of Fulton county, are candidates before the legislature for the judgeship of the Stone Mountain circuit. Stone Mountain circuit is composed of the counties of Clayton, DeKalb and Douglas. Fulton is no more a part of Stone Mountain circuit than is Rabun county or Appling. Can a resident of any county be a judge of a circuit to which his county does not belong? In other words, can the legislature elect a resident of say Chatham county, to be the judge of the Atlanta circuit?

The act of September 8th, 1885, created "the Stone Mountain circuit" to exist till the first day of January, 1888. The circuit consisted of DeKalb and Clayton counties. In 1887 the legislature made Stone Mountain circuit permanent, and added to it the county of Douglas.

As to the residence of a judge the code of the state is very clear:

Section 135 says an office in the state is vacated by the incumbent ceasing to be a resident of the state, or of the county, circuit or district for which he was elected.

It is clear from this that any officer of any circuit, judge or otherwise, vacates his office when he ceases to be a resident of such circuit.

So clearly is this the law that a provision has been made to prevent a hardship; as in section 240, as follows: A person having been appointed a judge of any circuit cannot be deprived of his office by attaching the county in which he resides to a different judicial circuit; but he continues to discharge its duties, "as though he resided in the circuit."

By section 248 the "resident judge" in so many words, and he alone, has jurisdiction in his own circuit. No judge of any circuit in this state can exercise jurisdiction in the circuit of another judge except in certain cases provided.

Section 248 in full, is as follows: "The authority granted in the preceding section to each judge in his own circuit may be exercised by any judge of another circuit whenever the resident judge is absent from the circuit, so that the business cannot be done as speedily as necessary, or is indisposed, or interested, or is laboring under any disqualification, or inability to serve, or in case the circuit should be from any cause without a judge."

This is sufficient to call the attention of the legislature to the residence of candidates before them. Upon investigation they will find that the law everywhere contemplates that a judge of the superior court must be a resident of his own circuit; and that the office is vacant whenever there is no resident judge. W. A. TIGNER.

This is the first election under the permanent circuit.

It is important to start right.

THE INQUEST HELD.

The Jury Asserts that He Died From His Own Carelessness.

Acting Coroner Manning held an inquest over Jack Foster, the negro who was killed by the boiler explosion at the bridge works.

The jury charged the negro's death to careness and incompetency.

The boiler was carefully examined by the jury and by the boiler inspector. Some of the pieces were put in the testing machine and found good. The inspector's certificate, given last July, was exhibited. The boiler inspector gave the following paper to the coroner:

BOILER INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., November 10, 1888:—On inspecting the boiler that exploded at the bridge and axle works out on Marietta street on Tuesday, I found the cause to be low water and high pressure of steam. On starting his injector to work and to blow the whistle both at the same time caused the water to rise and overflow the hot tubes and the result was an explosion. J. J. ECKMAN, City Boiler Inspector of Atlanta, Ga.

An Old Relic.

From the Perry, Ga., Home Journal.

We were shown Tuesday a sword stick—Osage orange wood, with elk horn and silver hilt, that was given to Mr. G. W. McDowell by Mr. Henry Evans, of Dooly county, formerly of Houston, in 1866. It was a family relic of the Evans family, and belonged to an officer of the provincial army before the revolutionary war. It will be shown with the Houston county exhibit at the state fair next week. Mr. McDowell also brought in a quilt that was made by his wife in 1852. She was four months making it.

Read P. H. Snook's advertisement in this issue and drop into his store and see one of the most elegant display of furniture in the south.

Express Their Gratitude.

The wonderful testimonials from distinguished men throughout the United States in praise of Hawkes's new crystalized lenses are all straightforward statements, given and signed by the people themselves, and many of them unsolicited. It is natural for those who have suffered from the failure of sight, and whose eyes have been restored, to express their gratitude in this way!

All eyes fitted with these famous glasses at Hawkes's optical depot under Kimball house. Oculists' prescriptions receive the attention of skilled professionals. Glasses mailed to all parts of the United States in our patent mailing boxes.

A. W. HAWKES, Optician, 19 Decatur street.

Ladies' Felt Slippers just received at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s.

Cloud at Eiseman & Bro. will sell you better clothing for the money than any one.

OYSTERS ALL STYLES Davidson & Marseill, 43 Peachtree.

See the new Wraps this week. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

DAVIDSON & MARSEILLS, Restaurant, 43 Peachtree.

New lot of evening shades. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

From a Distinguished Presbyterian.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 14, 1888.

MR. A. K. HAWKES:

Dear Sir—The glasses I procured from you are perfectly adapted to my condition of the eye. They enable me to read clearly the finest print with perfect ease. I recommend them to the public.

Respectfully,

R. F. BUNTING.

These glasses adjusted to all eyes at Hawkes's Optical Depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur street

New lot black silks. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

THEATER PARTIES SERVED. By Davidson & Marseills, 43 Peachtree.

New lot royale silks just received. Chamberlin Johnson & Co.

THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS.

FAIR — WASHINGTON, November 10—Indications for Georgia: Fair, stationary temperature in northwesterly portion, slightly warmer, northerly winds. — WARM

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, Ga., November 10—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
Pensacola	30.10	54	42	NW	8	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.12	52	36	SW	6	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.10	48	36	NW	6	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.14	54	42	SW	8	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.18	58	40	NW	6	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.22	54	44	N	Light	.00	Clear.
Corpus Christi	30.20	64	44	N	8	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	30.22	60	46	N	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

(Central Time.) Time of Observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity	Rainfall	Weather
7 a. m	29.95	39	34	W	10	.00	Rain.
7 p. m	30.06	42	34	W	15	.00	Fair.

Maximum Thermometer ... 46
Minimum Thermometer ... 38
Total Rainfall ... .00

M. H. PERRY, Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level. The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

FURNITURE.

HAVERTY & CO.,

89----Whitehall Street----89

Great Clearance Sale of

$20,000 Worth of Furniture

Important changes to be made in our store necessitate the reduction of the very large stock that we have on hand by January 1st, previous to which time our entire stock of all grades of Furniture must be closed out at whatever prices it will bring.

This Monster Sale begins Tomorrow (Monday) Morning positive, and Unqualified Bargains will be given. See a few of our prices;

PARLOR SUITES.

$45 Plush Suites reduced to $35.
$60 Plush Suites reduced to $45.
$75 Plush and Raw Silk Suites reduced to $60.
$100 Suites reduced to $75.

Bed-Room Suites.

$18 Suites reduced to $13.50.
$22 Suites reduced to $16.50.
$40 Marble Top Suites reduced to $30.
$65 Fine Walnut, Cherry and Oak Suites (10 pieces) reduced to $50.

Beds and Bureaus.

150 Beds at $1.75 each, worth $2.50.
155 Beds at $2.75 each, worth $3.75.
100 Beds at $3 each, worth $4.50.
125 Beds at $4 each, worth $6.50.
50 Fine Large Bureaus at $4.75 each.
30 Marble Top Bureaus at $7.00 each, worth $10.

200 Mattresses, Fine Cotton Top, at $1.75 each.

100 Good Bed Springs, full size, at $1.00 each, regular price $1.50.

20 Extra Fine WALNUT HAT RACKS at $16.00 each. Sold last week at $25 each.

We have only 42 days in which to dispose of this Immense Stock of Fine Furniture at Factory Prices.

Hundreds of Book Cases, Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Cabinets, etc., in walnut, natural cherry, oak, etc., to be sold during this unheard of Clearance Sale.

Come Early and Secure Choice of Bargains.

210 Bed Lounges, in Raw Silk and Carpet Coverings, at $8.50 each.

Don't BUY a Dollar's worth of Furniture Until you see this stock.

The above quotations give but a slight idea of the wonderful cheapness in price that we are making these goods at.

The Low Furniture Dealers,

Haverty & Co., - - 89 Whitehall St.

nov 11 7 sun

FURNITURE.

Beautiful Antique Suites

Complete for $35. All Plush Suites for $35. Wardrobes only $8. Hotel Suites $13.50. One hundred elegant

GRAND RAPIDS CHAMBER SUITES,

Beautifully carved, in solid Mahogany, Antique Oak and Natural Cherry. These goods are the most artistic and unique of these celebrated factories.

500 fancy Rattan, Plush and Leather Chairs, just placed on my floors. 25 elegant Cabinets and Book Cases, in imported woods. 10 Folding Beds, in Cherry and Antique Oak. 100 Folding Lounges.

25 SOLID BRASS BEDS, ONLY $25.00.

Can't be bought for double the money elsewhere. Try it. 100 Wardrobes and Sideboards with Chairs and Tables to match. Cheffoniers, Hat Racks, Fancy Tables, Book Cases, Office Desks, Secretaries, with hundreds of Fancy Articles arranged on my walls and floors. Come and see this lovely display of useful and artistic Furniture, the like of which cannot be seen elsewhere in the south. Do not buy an article of Furniture before getting my prices. Special inducements to new housekeepers.

P. H. SNOOK.

WONDERS FROM THE HOLY LAND

Be sure and visit our store, sign is Damascus No. 6, Whitehall street, to see the large and

GENUINE ORIENTAL AND TURKISH GOODS

and the beautiful works of art direct from the HOLY LAND. Closing out at cost so I can go back to my country. Atter of Rose 5 cents per bottle. F. A. FERZAN.

MEETINGS.

The Stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company are called to meet at the office of the works November 20th, 11 o'clock a. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the stock of said company, for the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the works to meet the demands for goods in excess of present ability to supply.

J. W. RANKIN, President.

J. L. PINSON, Sec. and Treas.

November 8, 1888. d10t

Attention, Atlanta Artillery.

Members desirous of attending the Augusta exposition will meet at my office, 51½ Peachtree street, at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday, November 11th.

S. H. LANDRUM, First Sergeant.

Knights of Pythias, Attention.

A regular convention of Atlanta Lodge No. 20 will be held at the Castle Hall tomorrow (Monday) evening commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Work in the Esquires and Knights Ranks. Members of sister lodges and visiting Knights are fraternally invited to be present.

JOHN Y. DIXON, C. C.

Attest, G. W. SHELVERTON, K. of R. and S.

ODD LOTS. Men's Fine Shoes, made of best French Calf, Hand-sewed, $7.50 shoe for $5, at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

LOST OR STOLEN—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, reddish brown, answers to name of "Whit." Return to 69 Davis street. Liberal reward. 1t

FOR RENT—ONE NICE FRONT ROOM—APply No. 6 Brotherton street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO. 82 SOUTH Forsyth street; 9 rooms, gas and water. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 East Alabama street.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO FINE BLACK horses. Apply at No. 6 Wall street, in Kimball house.

WANT—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT L. Stuart has opened at No. 22 south Broad street, with a full line of pure old liquors. Full quarts.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CANDLER.—The frends of Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Candler are invited to attend the funeral services of their youngest son, Warren Word, at the Presbyterian church, Decatur, this, Sunday, morning, at 11 o'clock.

Hot Chocolate at Stoney, Gregory & Co's.

OYSTER PATTIES. Davidson & Marseill, 43 Peachtree.

LIFE OF A PREMIERE.

MADAME BONNANTI TALKS OF A DANCER'S CAREER.

Some Pointed Comment on Society Customs—The Americans Do Not Appreciate the Ballet—Dancing Hard Work.

A premiere danseuse!

What sort of a person will she prove to be? What has been her life, her education and training, her experiences, and what are her views upon her life and upon society in general?

These and similar questions were uppermost in my mind as I began a search for the room of Mlle. Bonfanti at the Kimball. Manager Vale came to my assistance just as I was about to give up in despair.

"This is her floor," he said, as we reached the end of our journey, "and here is her room. There she stands at her door. Madame Bonfanti!"

A pretty, graceful Italian woman came forward and gave the kind of suave, sunny greeting that one finds in Italian people alone. She was dressed simply, and looked as gentle and modest as any woman could.

"Ah! You want to interview me," she said in her pretty broken English. "So many of de ladies come to interview me in de citees. Come in my room and you must excuse. It is early and the room has not been done up yet.

"I am always at work, you see," she said, taking up her thimble and picking up a pink satin slipper that had been much darned.

"And you mend your slippers yourself?"

"Ah, yes, always. See dis slipper. De people say: 'Ah! Bonfanti wear iron in de toe of her slippers or she could not dance so,' but see dere is no iron there, only de lining of de slipper, dat is all."

They were tiny slippers, as soft as a child's.

"What a little foot!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, it have been compliment very high on de stage. When I don't dance my foot come very little, but de fatigue and work swell dem up much."

"Does dancing make the feet larger?"

"Ah, no, not at all; dey simply swell up when de muscles is strained.

"Were you at de spectacle last night?" she asked, lifting her dark Italian eyes inquiringly. "No? You should haf gone. Ah, it was a grand spectacle; de ballet was beautiful and most modest. Nothing dat a lady could not see an' yet dey yell—dat is, in de gallery—dey yell an' clap dere hands. De American people not understand de art of dancing."

"Don't you like America?"

"Oh! very much, an' dey like me; but dey doan understan' de art. When I do some little light steps dat is nothing dey clap dey hans and cry, 'ah! how cunnin'! but when I say to myself, 'Now I will do something great,' and perform my most difficult acts, why dey laughs. Dey not understand it at all. 'What you think?' raising her hands in horror, 'a reported in Troy did write of me? Why, dat Madame Bonfanti was a fine kicker. Think of dat! A fine kicker! Oh, horror! De man not know what ballet means. He not know de art of it and de long, tiresome practice it takes to make a premiere danseuse."

"Where have you found your most appreciative audiences?"

"In de big cities of New York and Chicago and in New Orleans. De French do love de ballet. In Venezuela de Spanish and de people went crazy over me. Dey love me so and applaud and call till de theater ring. Some of de American ladies dey shocked at de ballet, dey won't go see it and still dey go to low French opera, where dere is as many legs and de songs is vulgar. We show no more legs than our art require, but in de French opera dey show dere legs when it is unnecessaire.

We mus dress as we do. Suppose I dance wid high neck and long sleeve an skirt? My! where is Bonfanti? Dere is no way den to show de poetry of motion. De ladies hide dere faces at de ballet. I have been in de fine society, and de ladies' costumes, dey worse than de ballet from throat to waist. My! I say to myself, if dose ladies drew dere dresses up an covered dere bare shoulders, dey would have no clothes below dere knees. Because we have to wear such little clothes it is not that we are immodest in our hearts. It is in the woman, and if the woman be immodest she will, by her bearing, show it with many clothes; and so a woman can be dignified in a costume that her profession makes her wear."

"Do you think the profession bad for a woman?"

"Ah, no; it is good and bad; good and bad just like de great world everywhere. In our life temptations are more, and when dey don't give way, dey should more credit deserve. Have you no bad scandals in your fine society?"

I smiled.

"Well den, you see it is all de same; good and bad, good and bad, only life on de stage is more of de public, and people of de actress and de danseuse and de singers know more. It amuse me when I go to de leetle town. Why de people follow an stare like we something different, and we just like other people. We behave well, if we do not we are discharge. Mr. Charles Vale, he our managere, and he perfect gentleman. He not let the girls misbehave. They must go to their room at certain hour, an' if he see them wink an eye on tho stage he discharge. Ah! no, he allow nothing like that."

"Is there much drinking in your profession?"

"Just the same like it is in private world. Some drink, some do not. Some ladies drink and take opium in the good society. No danseuse can be dissipated and keep up. She go down. She lose her skill. She ruin her muscles."

"I suppose you were taught the art of dancing from your childhood?"

"Ah, no. I started for de training for de ballet at fourteen."

"Were your people dancers and actors?"

"No. No. Dey was none of dem dance, but I was born to dance, so dey sen' me to de school in Milan—dat my home—an' I study three years and make my debut in Milan. I been premiere ever since."

"Were you long in Europe after your debut?"

"No, but one year—five month in Milan an' five month in London, den I come to America and neve' go back."

"Was your training hard?"

"Oh! yes, it tire me at first, so many motions, but don't think dey splits young children open like a chicken when dey train dem at de school. Dat is all a story. Dey teach by degree. First one movement over and over for weeks; den something new."

"How long does it usually take to perfect one in your art."

"Very few go on de stage 'till dey practice six or eight years. I left some at de school dat had been dere twice my time and dey come over and dance wid me as Seconda. De teachers, dey not tell who will be good for de ballet by looking at de figures."

"But it must be necessary to have a good figure for such a profession?"

"Ah, yes; dat mus be perfect. Some young ladies dey tink dey can be in de ballet. Dere figures fine dressed up on de promenade, but dey comes and puts on tights, and oh, my," raising her hands and laughing, "dey is fright. It is too funny. Dey mus have everyt'ing most perfect, or they will not do at all; not at all. But dat is de beginning. Dat is not learning

FURNITURE.

...RTY & CO.,

...hall Street----89

...Clearance Sale of

...orth of Furniture

...be made in our store necessitate the re-
...stock that we have on hand by Janu-
...time our entire stock of all grades
...osed out at whatever prices it will bring.
...begins Tomorrow (Monday) Morning
...Bargains will be given. See a few of

Bed-Room Suites. | Beds and Bureaus.

...Suites reduced to $15.50. ...Suites reduced to $16.50. ...Marble Top Suites reduced to $... ...Fine Walnut, Cherry and Oak ... (10 pieces) reduced to $60.

150 Beds at $1.75 each, worth $2.50. 115 Beds at $2.75 each, worth $3.75. 100 Beds at $3 each, worth $4.50. 125 Beds at $4 each, worth $6.50. 50 Fine Large Bureaus at $4.75. 30 Marble Top Bureaus at $7.00.

...100 Good Bed ...Springs, full size, ...$1.00 each, reg- ...ar price $1.50.

20 Extra Fine WALNUT HAT RACKS at $16.00 each. Sold last week at $25 each.

...ays in which to dispose of this Im-
...Furniture at Factory Prices.

...Cases, Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes,
...natural cherry, oak, etc., to be sold
...Clearance Sale.

...Bed Lounges, in ...Silk and Carpet ...rings, at $8.50 each.

Don't BUY a Dollar's worth of Furniture Until you see this stock.

...give but a slight idea of the wonderful
...we are making these goods at.

...Furniture Dealers,

... - - 89 Whitehall St.

FURNITURE.

...Antique Suites

...Plush Suites for $35. Wardrobes only $8-
...hundred elegant

...IDS CHAMBER SUITES,

...d Mahogany, Antique Oak and Natural Cher.
...most artistic and unique of these celebrated

...sh and Leather Chairs, just placed on my
...and Book Cases, in imported woods. 10
...nd Antique Oak. 100 Folding Lounges.

...ASS BEDS, ONLY $25.00.

...the money elsewhere. Try it. 100 Ward-
...Chairs and Tables to match. Cheffoniers,
...Book Cases, Office Desks, Secretaries, with
...arranged on my walls and floors. Come and
...useful and artistic Furniture, the like of which
...n the south. Do not buy an article of Furni-
...rices. Special inducements to new house-

...SNOOK.

...ROM THE HOLY LAND

...is Damascus No. 6, Whitehall street, to see the large and

...NTAL AND TURKISH GOODS

...t from the HOLY LAND. Closing out at cost so I can go
...5 cents per bottle. F. A. FERZAN.

...anta Glass ...t the office ...k a. m., to ...he stock of ...larging the ...nds for goods ... President. d10t

...ry. ...ugusta expo- ...htree street, ...1th. ...ANDRUM, ...t Sergeant.

...ion. ...ge No. 20 will ...nday) even- ...anks. Mem- ...ghts are fra- ...IXON, C. C. ...nd S.

...Shoes, ...rench ...ewed, ...55, at ...hnson

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

LOST OR STOLEN—NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, reddish brown, answers to name of "Whit." Return to 69 Davis street. Liberal reward. 1t

FOR RENT—ONE NICE FRONT ROOM—APply No. 6 Brotherton street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 SOUTH Forsyth street; 9 rooms, gas and water. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 East Alabama street.

WANTED—TO BUY TWO FINE BLACK horses. Apply at No. 6 Wall street, in Kimball house.

WANT—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT L. Stuart has opened at No. 22 south Broad street, with a full line of pure old liquors. Full quarts.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CANDLER.—The frends of Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Candler are invited to attend the funeral services of their youngest son, Warren Word, at the Presbyterian church, Decatur, this, Sunday, morning, at 11 o'clock.

Hot Chocolate at Stoney, Gregory & Co's.

OYSTER PATTIES.
Davidson & Marseill, 43 Peachtree.

LIFE OF A PREMIERE.

MADAME BONNANTI TALKS OF A DANCER'S CAREER.

Some Pointed Comment on Society Customs—The Americans Do Not Appreciate the Ballet—Dancing Hard Work.

A premiere danseuse!

What sort of a person will she prove to be? What has been her life, her education and training, her experiences, and what are her views upon her life and upon society in general?

These and similar questions were uppermost in my mind as I began a search for the room of Mlle. Bonfanti at the Kimball. Manager Vale came to my assistance just as I was about to give up in despair.

"This is her floor," he said, as we reached the end of our journey, "and here is her room. There she stands at her door. Madame Bonfanti!"

A pretty, graceful Italian woman came forward and gave the kind of suave, sunny greeting that one finds in Italian people alone. She was dressed simply, and looked as gentle and modest as any woman could.

"Ah! You want to interview me," she said in her pretty broken English. "So many of de ladies come to interview me in de citees. Come in my room and you must excuse. It is early and the room has not been done up yet.

"I am always at work, you see," she said, taking up her thimble and picking up a pink satin slipper that had been much darned.

"And you mend your slippers yourself?"

"Ah, yes, always. See dis slipper. De people say: 'Ah! Bonfanti wear iron in de toe of her slippers or she could not dance so,' but see dere is no iron there, only de lining of de slipper, dat is all."

They were tiny slippers, as soft as a child's.

"What a little foot!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, it have been compliment very high on de stage. When I don't dance my foot come very little, but de fatigue and work swell dem up much."

"Does dancing make the feet larger?"

"Ah, no, not at all; dey simply swell up when de muscles is strained.

"Were you at de spectacle last night?" she asked, lifting her dark Italian eyes inquiringly. "No? You should haf gone. Ah, it was a grand spectacle; de ballet was beautiful and most modest. Nothing dat a lady could not see an' yet dey yell—dat is, in de gallery—dey yell an' clap dere hands. De American people not understand de art of dancing."

"Don't you like America?"

"Oh! very much, an' dey like me; but dey doan understan' de art. When I do some little light steps dat is nothing dey clap dey hans and cry, 'ah! how cunnin'! but when I say to myself, 'Now I will do something great,' and perform my most difficult acts, why dey laughs. Dey not understand it at all. 'What you think?' raising her hands in horror, 'a reported in Trôy did write of me? Why, dat Madame Bonfanti was a fine kicker. Think of dat! A fine kicker! Oh, horror! De man not know what ballet means. He not know de art of it and de long, tiresome practice it takes to make a premiere danseuse."

"Where have you found your most appreciative audiences?"

"In de big cities of New York and Chicago and in New Orleans. De French do love de ballet. In Venezuela de Spanish and de people went crazy over me. Dey love me so and applaud and call till de theater ring. Some of de American ladies dey shocked at de ballet, dey won't go see it and still dey go to low French opera, where dere is as many legs and de songs is vulgar. We show no more legs than our art require, but in de French opera dey show dere legs when it is unnecessaire.

We mus dress as we do. Suppose I dance wid high neck and long sleeve an skirt? My! where is Bonfanti? Dere is no way den to show de poetry of motion. De ladies hide dere faces at de ballet. I have been in de fine society, and de ladies' costumes, dey worse than de ballet from throat to waist. My! I say to myself, if dose ladies drew dere dresses up an covered dere bare shoulders, dey would have no clothes below dere knees. Because we have to wear such little clothes it is not that we are immodest in our hearts. It is in the woman, and if the woman be immodest she will, by her bearing, show it with many clothes; and so a woman can be dignified in a costume that her profession makes her wear."

"Do you think the profession bad for a woman?"

"Ah, no; it is good and bad; good and bad just like de great world everywhere. In our life temptations are more, and when dey don't give way, dey should more credit deserve. Have you no bad scandals in your fine society?"

I smiled.

"Well den, you see it is all de same; good and bad, good and bad, only life on de stage is more of de public, and people of de actress and de danseuse and de singers know more. It amuse me when I go to de leetle town. Why de people follow an stare like we something different, and we just like other people. We behave well, if we do not we are discharge. Mr. Charles Vale, he our managere, and he perfect gentleman. He not let the girls misbehave. They must go to their room at certain hour, an if he see them wink an eye on tho stage he discharge. Ah! no, he allow nothing like that."

"Is there much drinking in your profession?"

"Just the same like it is in private world. Some drink, some do not. Some ladies drink and take opium in the good society. No danseuse can be dissipated and keep up. She go down. She lose her skill. She ruin her muscles."

"I suppose you were taught the art of dancing from your childhood?"

"Ah, no. I started for de training for de ballet at fourteen."

"Were your people dancers and actors?"

"No. No. Dey was none of dem dance, but I was born to dance, so dey sen' me to de school in Milan- dat my home—an' I study three years and make my debut in Milan. I been premiere ever since."

"Were you long in Europe after your debut?"

"No, but one year—five month in Milan an' five month in London, den I come to America and neve' go back."

"Was your training hard?"

"Oh! yes, it tire me at first, so many motions, but don't think dey splits young children open like a chicken when dey train dem at de school. Dat is all a story. Dey teach by degree. First one movement over and over for weeks; den something new."

"How long does it usually take to perfect one in your art."

"Very few go on de stage 'till dey practice six or eight years. I left some at de school dat had been dere twice my time and dey come over and dance wid me as Seconda. De teachers, dey not tell who will be good for de ballet by looking at de figures."

"But it must be necessary to have a good figure for such a profession?"

"Ah, yes; dat mus be perfect. Some young ladies dey tink dey can be in de ballet. Dere figures fine dressed up on de promenade, but dey comes and puts on tights, and oh, my," raising her hands and laughing, "dey is fright. It is too funny. Dey mus have everyt'ing most perfect, or they will not do at all; not at all. But dat is de beginning. Dat is not learning de dance. Some use dere legs well, but my! de body stiff as a board. It move not at all. Dancing not mean just to make go your limbs. It mean to make dance yourself from de top of de head to de sole of de foots. You must dance wid de lips an' de eyes, wid every finger's tip you must be dancing."

"You are enthusiastic about your profession. Do you love it?"

"Love it? Ah, yes; I love it much. It give me great pleasure, de life and de applaus, but it tire sometime. Sometime you feel so bad; you so fatigne, and you must go before de people and dance and smile. Dat de way all de other world do too. De ladies beautiful in de boxes, dey smile too, and dey fatigue sometimes. Dey tired of nothing, and we tired of work.

"De life, it try too in many way. We so much expose. Sometime in de cole I mos freeze. De dressing room so often not warm."

"Isn't it a lot of trouble to put on those tights?"

"That is much worry. We must pull and pull. We help each other pull on them, then we must fasten the waist tight. Sometime it so tight if I stoops it make me not breathe."

"Show me some of your clothes."

"Clothes?" Here she gives a laugh and a waving gesture. "Why, dey no clothes; dey such very leetle what I wear—enough for de modesty—but very leetle and light."

"Is your wardrobe very expensive?"

"Ah, yes, much expense. De leetle, light tarleton skirts cost eight dollar an dey muss in one minute, den de silk tights cost from twelve to twenty dollars an dey wear out soon. Den de bodice must alway be fresh an de slippers. I buy my slippers in Paris. Dey cheap dere but cos three or four dollar a pair when I gets dem. I buy dozen pair at a time an dey soon all gone."

"How many ballet girls are in the troupe?"

"Sixteen den de seconda, I am de first assolute, de star."

"Are there jealousies or bickerings among you?"

"Not much, not much. Some have hearts jealous and are not pleasant, but not many. We keep ourselves. We busy and don't have time for much of the fuss. De idle ladies has de time for that.

"And your domestic life—Is your husband with you?"

"No, I am a widow. My husband was of first family."

"Have you any children?"

"One child, I have a little girl. She is at school. She receive gold medal for music at the academy of the Holy Cross in New York. She one great musician. She play most wonderful. She is fourteen years old."

"Will you train her for your profession?"

"No. no. Not never. When dey ask her if she goin dance like her mother, she say, 'No, no, my mother would kill me if I danced.'"

"Why do you feel that way?".

"Ah! de life is too hard for my daughter. I able for her not to do it, and she must not be dancer. I let her never go behind de scene when I'm in de ballet. She can get in de audiences and see me, but she must not come behind the scene. Oh! no."

"And your vacations—you have them yourself?"

"Practice, practice, all de time. If I not practice I do not well in de winters. De master of de ballet will say to me: 'Hey! you are stiff. You not turn lightly.' I go to de country where is quiet and practice all de time."

"What do you consider the most difficult feat you perform?"

"Ah! I cannot tell. It is all of difficultie. It looks easy and light, but it is not so. One may do a thing easy and light to herself and then it is not well done. It is always hard when well done. All work when well done it is hard."

MAUDE ANDREWS.

Greatest Sham Battle, Military Parade and Encampment ever seen at Augusta's National Exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham Battle on the 12th.

For mourning silks see our stock this week. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Jacksonville and Florida Refugees.

The Central Railroad of Georgia will extend return tickets held to all points in Florida until December 31st, and are now running daily a through Pullman sleeping car and coach to Waycross, making close connection with Savannah, Florida and Western with through coach to Sanford via Jacksonville and Palatka, connecting with Florida Southern railroad for all points south on Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West and South Florida railroad, also via Live Oak and Florida Railroad and Navigation company for all points south and west. This train leaves Atlanta (union) depot at 7:15 p. m. via Macon, Albany to Waycross. Be sure your tickets read via Central Railroad of Georgia, avoiding omnibus transfers in Atlanta, being the only line going to Florida that leaves union depot after arrival of all trains. For further information, sleeping car reservation, call on or write to

W. H. LUCAS,
Florida, Passenger Agent,
11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

SAM B. WEBB, T. P. A.
D. W. APPLER, G. A.,
11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga
E. T. CHARLTON, G. P. A.,
1m5prm Savannah, Ga.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

Go to Cloud at Eiseman & Bro. or nice clothes.

Try Stoney, Gregory & Co.'s hot Chocolate, which is pronounced the best in the city.

Greatest sham battle, military parade and encampment ever seen, at Augusta national exposition, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th. Sham battle on the 12th.

New Cloaks and Wraps this week. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

The best hot Chocolate in the city, at Stoney, Gregory & Co's.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

New stock of Toys and Dolls received, and will be sold at almost half price this month at NUNNALLY'S.
un stl 7d

OYSTERS.
Try our STEAMED OYSTERS. They are all the rage. Oysters in every style, served in FIVE MINUTES, at popular prices, at Donehoo's Fish, Oyster and Butter Market, No. 9 East Alabama street. E. F. Donehoo & Co.
7p un fol

THORNTON AND GRUBB
(Successors to E. H. & J. R. Thornton,)
Fine and Commercial Stationery,
Blank Books, Office Supplies,
All Kinds of
School Books and School Supplies,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
PICTURE FRAMES
MADE TO ORDER.

The finest and largest stock of Mouldings and best Workmanship in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. The only house south carrying a complete line of Fine Steel Engravings, Artist and Re-work Proof Etchings, Water Colors, Pastels, Photographs, Etc. Just the thing for bridal presents. Everybody invited to call and examine these goods, at once, while they are new and fresh. Our holiday goods are arriving daily, and will soon be ready for inspection. Don't forget us on them, as we will show a better and more select line than ever.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Artists' canvass and crayon sketches, artists' easels, and everything kept in a first class art store can be found in our stock. Out of town orders solicited. We sell both at wholesale and retail.

THORNTON & GRUBB,
Successors to E. H. & J. R.
Telephone 236. 7p

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Coni clusions, F its, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or obacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 25 d&w 1y

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

Your Antidote is Just What You Say It is, and I Hope Every One Will Have an Opportunity to Try It.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., January 4, 1888.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have been very negligent in this one duty. I can say that I have never varied one iota from your directions, and took your Antidote regular from first dose of Antidote. I never had the least desire or appetite for morphine, of which deadly drug I was a slave for three years previous to the above date, taking it three times daily. I was becoming such a victim to it that my life was a burthen to me, but am happy to say I am a free man today, and shall ever be thankful to you and your Antidote, and am ready to bear witness to its virtues at any time, and will correspond with any one who may wish to make a trial of your Antidote, for it is just what you say it is, and I do trust and pray that every one who is addicted to the awful habit of morphine may have an opportunity of getting relief in the way I did. Yours with many thanks, W. S. MITCHELL, Editor and Prop. The Johnson City Enterprise.

LADIES' FINE SHOES.
We have in stock this season the handsomest line of Ladies' Fine Shoes ever brought to this city. We sell more fine Shoes than any house in Atlanta. We handle only first-class goods, and always have the latest styles. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO
BENSONS
Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. [illegible] BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.
CAPCINE
PLASTER
THE BEST IN THE WORLD

CLOTHING.

MY FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS' and CHILDREN
Is complete in all Departm'ts
LARGE STOCK!
NOBBY STYLES!
LOW PRICES
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.
N. B.—Suits made to order

CLOTHING.

FOR THIS WEEK
We have some elegant goods to show in Dress Business Suits, in Prince Albert, Cut Aways and Sacks. In
OVERCOATS
We have some perfect beauties, made up expressly for us, and are equal to any merchant tailo work. In
BOY'S CLOTHING
We have a stock brim full of new goods and styles. In FURNISHING GOODS we have a complete assortment. In
HATS
We have all the leading styles. In PRICES we promise you the LOWEST. An examination of our goods and prices is respectfully solicited by
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 WHITEHALL ST., CORNER ALABAMA.

WHISKY.

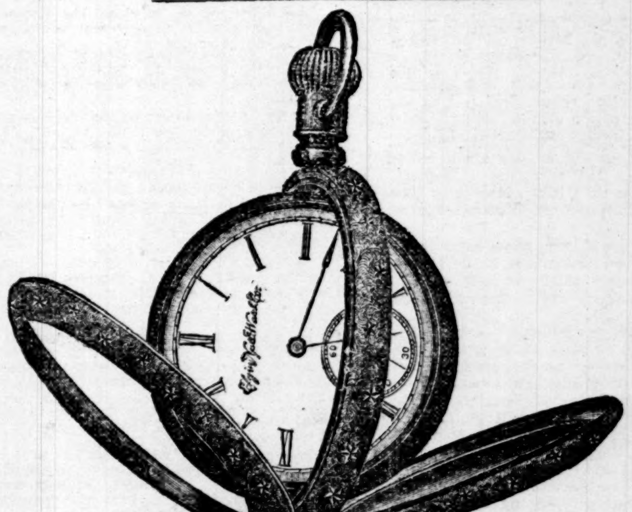
BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART
(B. & B.)
Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers.
46 and 48 Marietta St., 8 South Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.
TELEPHONE 378.
un rosnfd

COAL, WOOD, ETC.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
2,000 Tons Wooldridge Jellico,
1,000 Tons Corona, from Alabama,
500 Tons Anthracite.
John T. Stocks, Atlanta, Ga
YARDS: 97 W. PETERS STREET. PHONE 527. 36 N. BROAD STREET. PHONE 904.
7p un whisky

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, THE BEST JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, Opera Glasses.
At the Lowest Possible Prices.



OPEN FACE AND DOUBLE CASE COMBINED

IT WILL PAY YOU —TO— EXAMINE —OUR— STOCK! —AND— PRICES!

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.
For coverings see our immense stock of Blankets and Comforts, prices from $1 to $16; also Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, etc. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me.—Samuel J. Harris, (Wholesale Grocer) 119 Front St. New York.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. tues tursat snu

CLOTHING.

James A. Anderson & Co

Cleveland Was Beat
FOR WANTING TO REDUCE
The Price of Clothing
BUT WE HAVE BEEN
Elected by a Large Majority
FOR SELLING OUR CLOTHING
At Low Prices
We are receiving this week large additions to our immense stock of Overcoats, Business Suits, Dress Suits, Underwear, Furnishing Goods For Men and Boys,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT
Rock Bottom Prices.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall St.

REAL ESTATE.

Sam'l W. Goode. R. H. Wilson. Albert L. Beck

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

$7,000 for 18 acres in Decatur, Ga., very highly improved with the choicest vineyard and fruits of various kinds in bearing; land rich and perfectly drained; extra good residence, with large rooms, wide halls and verandahs, bath, cellar for wine and flowers; two servants' houses; good chicken run; beautiful grove of stately oaks about the dwelling; lovely lawn drive and flowers. Indeed, it is perhaps the most carefully improved suburban home about Atlanta, and the owner instructs us to sell at once, as he is a non-resident and cannot come to occupy it as he intended when he purchased and beautified it last year.

$400 for 10 acres 4 miles from Kimball house.

$500 for 10 acres at Constitution, on E. T., V. & G. Railroad, 6 miles from center of Atlanta.

$15,000 for a very choice, highly improved 100-acre farm 1 mile from Atlanta.

$5,000, payable $1,000 cash and $1,000 a year, for 14 acres, with 6-room dwelling house, stable, servants house, 1,200 choice pair trees, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., in like quantity; about 1,200 feet front on main road, half mile from Kirkwood station and known as the "J. B. Wade place."

58 acres 700 yards this side of Decatur, Ga., on Georgia railroad, with beautiful front and grove, 5-r cottage, 20 acres bermuda grass, bold branch through the center, convenient to Atlanta and Decatur schools, etc.; $6,000 on very easy terms.

$5,200 for 10 S. Pryor, Georgia avenue and Formwalt street lots, on car line, in first class neighborhood, easy terms.

$3,150 for a Peachtree lot 100x200 feet, east front on car line, opposite the new brick residence of Mrs. Douglass; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

$3,000 for central 2-story 8-r Calhoun street residence water, gas, etc., or will exchange for desirable vacant lot on north side of the city.

$500 for vacant lot 45x104 feet corner Windsor and Rawson streets, in good neighborhood, with brick sidewalks on both streets.

5 acres, 300 yards from Gentleman's Driving Club house, for $1,250.

5 acres for $2,500 on West Peachtree street near Porter & Wyly's dairy.

34 acres $2,500 on Johnson road beyond W. S. Thomson's residence, and a very cheap place.

$20,000 for a very choice and central Peachtree home, complete in all respects.

$2,430 for Park Place (Spring street) Baltimore house, 8 rooms, 2 stories, brick, water, gas, Belgium street pavements, brick sidewalks, stable; $700 cash and $30 monthly with 6 per cent interest.

$3,000 for 6 room Spring street cottage on corner lot near Hill monument; easy payments.

$1,750 for new 5-room cottage on Spring street, north of Baker; on easy terms, east front, water, gas, etc.

$[illegible]00 for a neat, cozy Merritts avenue home, in a choice nighborhood, paved street and sidewalks, gas, fine front and rear views. Easy payments.

$700 for a Hill street lot 50x130 feet, with east front; high and level.

$2,650 for 5-room and 3-room houses on lot 42x200 feet, half block east of Capitol avenue and two blocks from new state capital. Very liberal terms.

$1,050 for new 5-room and new 2-room house on lo 50x150 feet to alley, in pleasant neighborhood high with charming views, two blocks from street car line.

$1,000 for central property renting for $20 monthly.

$4,000 for a new 8-room 2-story complete, Smith street home, lot 60x120 feet, near Whitehall.

$3,000 on easy terms for new 6 room cottage near Whitehall street car line, gas, barn, stables, lot 50x225 feet, in pleasant neighborhood.

$1,050 for 3 room cottage, one block from Decatur street car line, lot 50x130 feet, high and choice, easy payments.

$2,000 for a very choice vacant lot, 50x200 feet, between the Peachtree streets, in first-class neighborhood, this side Colonel Buck's.

$850 for Spring street lot near Baltimore syndicate, paved street and sidewalks, water and gas, etc.

$1,000 on liberal payments for 4 room Jones street cottage, which must be sold at once.

$1,800 for 5 room cottage West Fair street, large lot.

$1,100 for McAfee street 3 room, in pleasant neighborhood, half block from Technological school.

32 lots, 16 on Grant park and dummy line, all high, choice, between pavilion and Lake Abana, each front, fine views of boating on the lake, very accessible to the city, and will be sold at a bargain.

$8,500 for 9-r Ivy street residence less than 100 yards from Peachtree, lot 80x200 feet, with side alley, water, hot and cold, gas, stable, choice grapes, raspberries, first-class neighborhood; easy terms.

Place your real estate with us if you wish it quickly rented, sold or exchanged.

We conduct auction sales of real estate for administrators, executors, guardians, trustees and private individuals.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

BRADYCROTINE,
THE SURE CURE FOR
HEADACHE
IN ALL ITS DIFFERENT FORMS
—Is Now For Sale at—
STONEY, GREGORY & CO'S
LAMAR DRUG CO., Wholesale Agents.

DRY GOODS.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,

THE DISORGANIZERS OF HIGH PRICES.

Allow us to insist that you buy a round trip ticket when on your shopping voyage, and sail this way. We will show you some lovely and very attractive scenery; and if you feel any interest in Low Prices we will induce you to stop at our station. Mr. Glass is just back from New York and we have got cheap goods and no mistake.

$2. At this price we have one case of extra large, fine gray Bed Blankets. They are worth $3.50 in any market. Our price is $2.

Immense bargains in White Blankets at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, 3, $3.50, $4 and $5 a pair. Let us assure you that you are at headquarters when you strike us on Blankets.

Bed Comforts 50c, 75c, $1. $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and as high as $9 for a real Eiderdown.

We simply say that we can save you money on the above goods over any house this side of New York.

1 case, 32 dozen, ladies' scarlet all wool Vests at 50c each. These are the same grade of goods that we have been selling at $1, and we challenge any house in Georgia to sell as good an article under $1; but, mind you, that we will sell this case out at 50c each. The above is one of our kind of bargains

WE SHOW A SPECIALTY.

DRESS GOODS!

We bought immense bargains in the above goods on this last trip to market.

35c a yard for 40 inch Serge, all colors. You never heard of these goods being sold before under 65c a yard.

40 inch all wool Serge, extra fine, at 50c. Sold in early season for 75c.

25c a yard for a 36 inch Henrietta, worth 47½c.

25 and 35c a yard for Black Cashmere, 36 inch wide.

The above are cut rate prices.

Some member of our house is in New York every few days, and you may visit us expecting to see some grand drives every day in the year.

New lines of Broadcloths, all colors, from $1.25 to $2.00 a yard.

Don't Forget, Buy Your Shoes Of Us.

A few more of those handsome Combination Suits at half price.

COTTON FLANNELS

at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, and 15c a yard.

5c a yard for a superb quality small checked Gingham.

DON'T FORGET US ON SHOES.

A SENSATION.

5c and 15c each for a ladies' beautiful wire bustle. These bustles were never made to sell for less than 25c and 40c each, but don't forget that we shall sell them at 5c and 15c. The like of the above is what has built our big trade.

DON'T FORGET US ON SHOES.

Bargains in men's Knit Under Vests at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and up to $5 a suit for camel's hair, in lovely shades.

Ladies' Knit Vests 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50 each. These five leads is giving us the business in this department.

50c. This buys as good a Corset as we ever sold for 75c. We insist that you ask to see this Corset. Also a full line of Thompson's Glove Fitting and the R. & G., and a full line of French woven.

DON'T FORGET US ON SHOES.

In speaking of Flannels, we look round for competition, but they can't meet us. 10, 15, 20 and 25c for all pure wool red Flannels. 10, 12½, 15 and 25c a yard for splendid Gray Twilled Flannels. 25c for Opera Flannels, all shades.

Ladies' 54 inch Sacking, or Waterproof, at 35c, 50c, 65c and 75c a yard. You never got as low quotations on the above before, and nothing but our low buying does it.

The handsomest display of holiday goods for ladies and children will be opened by us in a week or two ever shown in the market. Wait for the wagons.

Cloaks, Wraps and Jersey Waists.

50c to $2.50 for splendid Jersey Waists. English Walking Jackets $1.25 up to the finest goods sold in the market.

$3.50 to $15 for Diagonal Short Wraps. Plush Short Wraps $12.50 up to $75 each. Newmarkets and Misses' Cloaks in great variety. Some of our neighbors claim these Cloaks and Wraps to be French. Well, they may put on the French when they make them up, but we leave off the French when we go to sell ours, and that makes our's quite English, you know.

EVENING SILKS!

In great variety of shades, also plain and Lace Tulle, and Tinsel for draping and trimmings.

THREE JOB LOTS

1 case Wellington Serge Dress Goods, double fold, 32 inches wide, at 15c a yard. Their regular price is 25c; we are selling them for 15c. 17½c a yard for a 36 inch Wellington Serge. The regular price of this lot was 32c a yard.

29c a yard. At this price we are going to close one case of pure all wool Serge, 40 inches wide. These are regular 50c; our price for this lot 29c.

A SPECIAL SALE

Of Blankets, Comforts and Cloaks. When in New York, a few days ago, we bought some big Job Lots of these goods, in choice styles and qualities. We can and will undersell any house in the state in

Blankets, Comforts,

And Cloaks.

39 & 41 Peachtree St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Umbrellas, Canes and Crops.

All the new novelties in Gold and Silver Mountings. Our windows show them today.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.

1 col 8p

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, November 12, 13. | Tuesday Matinee at 2:30.

PROFESSOR BURK'S

EQUINE COLLEGE

Of Arabian and American Horses, Ponies and Mules in novel and unique performances, with

PROFESSOR HICKEY'S

SCHOOL OF EDUCATED DOGS.

Reduced prices: 15c, 25c, 50c. Reserved seats at night 25c extra.

Wednesday and Thursday, November 14 and 15. | Thursday Matinee at 2

FOURTH YEAR OF THE GREAT SUCCESS,

ALONE IN LONDON.

Robert Buchanan's great realistic and emotional drama of English life.

Presented by Colonel Sinn's Park Theater company of Brooklyn, New York.

New, realistic and effective scenery. Strong mechanical effects.

See the great scenes: "Westminister Bridge," "Houses of Parliament by Night," the "Old Sluice House and view of the River Thames," "Opening of the Flood Gates and Rising of the Water."

The most effective and realistic water scenes ever produced on any stage in this country.

Note—Do not confound this drama with others of similar names, such as "Lost in London," Lights o' London," etc., for it is entirely different in plot, scenery and incident.

Usual price. Reserved seats at Miller's.

Friday and Saturday, Nov. 16 and 17. | Saturday Matinee at 2 sharp.

The Representative Irish Comedian,

W. J. SCANLAN,

PEEK-A-BOO!

Under the management of M. Augustin Pitou, Friday night and Saturday matinee at 2, in the grandest of all Irish plays,

SHANE-NA-LAWN.

Saturday Night in the Romantic Drama,

THE IRISH MINSTREL.

Hear Scanlan's new songs, written during his tour in Ireland, "Gathering the Myrtle with Mary," "Why Paddy is Always Poor," "Remember, Boys, You Are Irish," and others, including his famous Peek-a-Boo.

Usual prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

novl 14 15 16 17

TENTS!

Manufactured by

A. ERGENZINGER,

1c 8p 12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

CONTRACTORS.

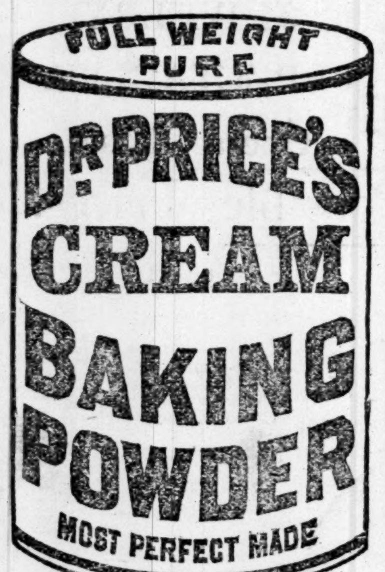
ATLANTA, GA., November 9, 1888.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED until 12 m., Wednesday 14th November, 1888, for the construction of a sewer on Edgewood avenue, from Bell street to Jackson street. Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. MAHONEY,
Commissioner of Public Works.

til nov 14

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence proven in millions homes for more than a quarter of a century. It used by the United States Government. Endorse the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

5 or 8p fol and n r m

44 Marietta St.

—:0:—

At the present time we are working for reputation. We want this thoroughly understood. Every article we sell we warrant and tell a customer just what it is. Our trade is increasing right along, and we are glad of it. But we cannot have too much.

Remember we are going to give away a beautiful GOLD WATCH and an elegant COFFEE SET January 1, and all cash customers will have one or more chances to get them.

J. R. WATTS & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS,

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

1st col 8p un fre&cra

— THE —

ESTEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming

Most Popular Instrument

Of the present day.

SEE THEM.

CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA ST

1st col d8th

MENTAL LAZINESS.

A State of Mind Which Is Familiar to Many of Us.

From the London Spectator.

We doubt if even thoughtful men, apart alway from a limited class of experienced and observant teachers, are all aware of the extent to which many men and more women are swayed by what is really nothing but mental laziness. Numbers of them positively will not apply their minds at all, preferring any consequences which may result from ignorance and emerge from school as ignorant as fishes; while still larger classes, possibly even a majority, betray the same impulse as particular subjects.

Men are constantly heard to affirm in confidential moments that they literally "cannot" acquire this or that ordinary branch of knowledge, while they do learn at the very same time things much more difficult, and requiring precisely the same kind of mental capacity. Hundreds of men will profess a positive inability to learn the commonest facts relating to any science but their own, even when their own is kindred to the one discussed; while thousands of women will calculate accurately all the measurements necessary for a dress—a really difficult process if accuracy is to be attained—and then declare unblushingly that they cannot, no, they cannot understand rule-of-three or calculate he interest on their own incomes.

Half the men in the world who are not sensitive to music think it an impossibility for them to learn to read musical notation, and we have heard a man, not without power of reasoning and with a special aptitude for mental arithmetic, declare that a thousand years of tuition would not enable him to comprehend a quadratic equation. Indeed, it is one of the phenomena of mental laziness that it often reveals itself in its acutest form in the naturally able.

Ruinous Legislation.

The fight between the Granger railroads and the "commissions," State and national that are assuming to govern those roads is growing bitterer continually. In Iowa recently there was a fair illustraiion of what this unpleasant situation means. The state railroad commissioners have demanded that the railroads shall file statements of the present value of their property, including right of way, etc. Most of the railroads have sought to evade the question by reporting the value of their property as "unknown." The railroad commissioners say this will not do. Governor Larrabee says the railroads must obey. Litigation is ahead over this.

But there is one railroad that has not sought to be evasive. The Rock island is this one, and it made a showing that had a sensation in it.

Says the Rock island road, briefly but pointedly to the oppressive railroad commissioners:

"To quote the value of the Rock island property is impossible. The value of a road treated as the Granger roads are being treated is not to be estimated. One thing only is certain—the railroad property is worth less than it was four years ago but its worth more than it will be four years hence. The depreciation already seen, as the worse depreciation in prospect is due to hostile legislation to the railroad of the West."

This assertion of facts challenges attention. It is the statement of railway managers, plain business men who on the spot feel the scourge with which petty politicians are lashing all the Granger railroads down hill.

For handsome fits and stylish clothing go to Cloud at Eiseman & Bro.

LUNCHES ALL KINDS,
Davidson & Marseill,
43 Peachtree.

Ladies' Suede Kid Slippers. Something stylish, just received at Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s.

DR. W. J. TUCKER

Treats Successfully all Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, Whatever Name or Character.

Chronic Female Diseases.

Leucorrhœa, Painful and Irregular Menstruation, Suppression or Excessive Menses, Prolapsus or Falling of the Uterus, Chronic Constipation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Pain and Tenderness in the Ovaries, Nervous Depression, Weak Back, Nervous and Sleepless Nights, Shortness of Breath, Vertigo, Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Feet, Sick and Nervous Headache, and a hundred other symptoms from which so many thousand ladies suffer are perfectly and permanently cured. In treating this case of troubles, Dr. Tucker has had the most remarkable success.

Diseases of Men.

A large experience in treating diseases peculiar to men has enabled Dr. Tucker to perfect a system of treatment which never fails to effect a cure when directions are adhered to. Those who are suffering with organic weakness, night emissions, loss of power, nervous debility, irritable disposition, aversion to society, weakness in the back, loss of muscular power, dimness of vision, melancholy, epilepsy, impaired memory and a general flagging of all the vital powers induced by youthful indiscretion, or the excesses of maturer years, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. All letters are answered in plain envelopes, and the medicine is sent securely sealed, so no one will suspect its contents.

Diseases of the Liver, Kidney and Digestive Organs

So remarkably prevalent throughout this section o country, producing such symptoms as pale and sallow complexion, billious or sick headache, bitter taste in the mouth, coated tongue, hacking coughs, skin dry and harsh, puffness under the eyes, urine frequently scanty and high colored, at other times very free and colorless, often producing a scalding sensation when voided, and depositing a sediment on standing. Often there is great depression of spirits, with a feeling of impending trouble. The stomach impaired, with irregularity of appetite, flatulency with acid eructations, bowels costive, with occasional diarrhea, circulation sluggish, feet and hands often cold, vertigo and palpitation of the heart, sleeplessness and a thousand other symptoms too numerous to mention.

Piles and Fistula

and other diseases of the rectum, such as fissure ualration, polypus, etc., have been treated for many years by Dr. Tucker, without failure to cure in a single case where a fair trial has been given. No knife is used, and the treatment is not painful, never confining the patient to the house.

Treating Patients by Correspondence.

By his original system of diagnosis it is rarely necessary for Dr. Tucker to see his patients. Many patients can be better treated that way than by meeting the physician direct. A vast experience has taught the doctor that it is always best to let the patient describe the malady in his or her own language. After receiving and considering such a history, if he does not fully understand the case, he will ask such further questions as may be necessary to a full understanding of the case. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, complexion, height, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow this with history of case in your own language, giving all particulars and symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address,

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
sun nrm 9 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Great Sham Battle

—AT THE—

AUGUSTA EXPOSITION!

Monday, November 12th.

Every feature of a hard-fought battle presented in the Fullest and Most Exciting Manner.

The Grand Parade and Marchings

Will be a feature long to be remembered. Extensive preparations have been made for this great occasion, and every part of the programme will be carried out.

YOU MUST SEE IT.

Railroad Rates, One Cent a Mile.

Recollect the Day: Monday, Nov. 12.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON

Have the Largest Stock of

Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Hall Stands, Fancy Chairs, Ladies' Desks, Rattan Goods in Oak, Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, at the lowest prices.

Our Carpet Department

Is filled with most desirable patterns of A 1 Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Turcoman Curtains, Silk and Madras Curtains, Plushes, Imported and Domestic Tapestries for Furniture Coverings. If you need anything that you can't find elsewhere, give us a call Give us an opportunity to estimate on your carpets. Large stock

Folding Beds and Lounges,

New stock Baby Carriages, Barbers' Chairs, Looking Glasses, Butlers' Trays, Cutting Ta le Chiffoniers.

Grand Rapids Furniture

42 AND 44 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.

THE

VOL. XXI.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS

IN REGARD TO THE CAUSE OF CLEVELAND'S DEFEAT.

A. S. COLYAR ASCRIBES IT TO TARIFF

While Henry Watterson Lays it on the Great Personal Unpopularity of President Cleveland.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 11.—[Special.]—Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, arrived in the city this afternoon on a visit to friends. By a remarkable coincidence the Age-Herald to-night received a lengthy communication from Colonel A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, giving his opinion of the cause of Cleveland's defeat.

To-morrow morning the Age-Herald will publish, in parallel columns, Colyar's letter and an interview with Watterson.

Colyar ascribes the defeat of Cleveland solely to the tariff issue raised by his message to congress. Colyar also charges that Watterson, Carlisle and others induced Cleveland to write the message.

Watterson, in the interview, says that Cleveland's personal unpopularity in New York and elsewhere caused his defeat, and that the tariff cut no figure in it. He declares that Cleveland has ignored his best friends, and persistently refused to turn out republicans and appoint democrats to the various offices in New York. He says that Cleveland is no politician, has no personal magnetism, and often treats his friends almost rudely.

Mr. Watterson thinks the star-eyed godess will go marching on, notwithstanding the late Waterloo.

HARRISON WALKS TO CHURCH.

Refuses to Read His Mail on Sunday—His Visitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 11.—The president elected attended divine services this morning as usual, at his church, the first Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Haines pastor. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, his son Russell and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. The church was crowded with strangers and others in anticipation of General Harrison's presence. After the services were closed many members of the congregation gathered around and shook hands with general and Mrs. Harrison. A large crowd awaited his coming out, but there was no demonstration. The distance from the Harrison residence to the church is about a mile. As the weather was cool and pleasant, the general and other gentlemen of the party walked both coming and going, while Mrs. Harrison and his daughter-in-law took the street cars.

The day at the Harrison residence was a very quiet one. The general passed most of the time in the library, reading or conversing with his family. In the evening quite a number of neighbors dropped in and visited for an hour or more. The general does no work whatever on Sundays, not even opening or reading his mail. In fact, he gave orders some weeks ago that his Sunday mail should not be delivered until early Monday morning. Telegrams and special delivery letters are, of course, opened, but beyond this he gives Sunday up to rest, visiting with his family, and attending services at least once.

NO FROST YET.

Jacksonville Cool, But No Frost Yet, and Still in Danger.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 11.—There was no frost last night as anticipated. The weather is still cold, but fresh breezes precludes the probability of frost before morning. The government medical bureau was disbanded today, only Dr. Porter and a few nurses remaining. A large special excursion party in locked cars will leave here Tuesday morning. Dr. Sheftall, of Savannah, a volunteer yellow fever physician, has just returned home to that city. In an interview in the Morning News, he says the fever will probably continue in Florida all winter. He stands alone in this opinion. All the other experts agree that a killing frost and thorough disinfection will result in the complete disappearance of the disease.

Official bulletin—New cases, 12; whites, E. B. Darbar, Fairfield; M. J. Wineman, North Jacksonville, and Manuel Peris, North Springfield. The latter is a Cuban cigarmaker employed in the El Modelo factory, and is the first Cuban out of the population of nearly 1,000 to take the yellow fever. The total cases are 4,481; total deaths, 385.

Fever In Gainesville, Fla.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., November 11.—There are six new cases, four white, two colored. One death, Miss Ida Graham, white.

THE EL PASO SENSATION.

The Mexican Engineer Stops—Awaits Instructions.

EL PASO, Tex., November 11.—Gov. Ross has telegraphed Mayor Lightbody of this city, that his complaint about the Mexicans building dams across the Rio Grande, has been referred to Secretary Bayard, and that pending a reply work could be stopped by injunction proceedings.

At a conference of City Attorney Caldwell of El Paso, with the Mexican authorities yesterday, Signor Garfias, Mexican engineer superintending the work, stated that through courtesy to the authorities of El Paso, he would suspend work on the disputed grounds till a decision is reached by the Mexican and United States governments, but such suspension should not affect Mexican claims.

The Returns from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., November 11.—It is impossible at this time to give the vote of the state, as official returns have not yet been received. The Dispatch today published a tabular statement giving the estimated vote by counties. This shows a majority for Cleveland of upwards of over 4000, but it is believed that this majority is considerably over-estimated. The office of secretary of state is closed on Sundays, and hence it is not known whether any official returns have arrived today or not. It is expected that the official result will be announced within the next three days.

Delaware Has Slipped Off.

WILMINGTON, Del, November 11.—The Morning News tomorrow will say: "Information from Dover, shows that there is nothing substantial in the report that the seat of the republican state senator-elect in Kent county is to be contested. The scheme of a contest has been in the wind for several days, but it is regarded by sensible men of both parties as peanut politics."

The Second North Carolina District.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 11.—[Special.]—A telegram tonight says that F. M. Simmons has been elected to congress from this district by a small majority. The result in this district has been in great doubt, and it has been heretofore impossible to tell who was elected, though it was generally believed that H. P. Cheatham, colored, would be the winner.

Dudley Appears Again.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Senator Quay and W. W. Dudley, of the republican national committee, came over here today from New York. There were reports late tonight that they had had a conference with Senator Mahone in regard to the Virginia election, but Senator Quay refused to see any one or make any statement.

The Florida Vote.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 11.—[Special.]—The official returns in Duval county, to be canvassed tomorrow, will show a republican majority of 1,285 on the presidential vote; 813 on the county ticket. The officers will be half white and half colored.